

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 41—50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Re. 1.00

/C O N T E N T S
(Fourth Series. Vol. XXVIII—7th Session)

No. 41, Wednesday, April 16, 1969/Chaitra 26, 1891 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos.	1113 and 1115 to 1118	1-33
-------------------------	-----------------------	------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos.	1111, 1112, 1114 and 1119 to 1140	33-52
------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos.	6541 to 6588 and 6590 to 6624	52-112
--------------------------	-------------------------------	--------

•Question of Privilege Against the 'Financial Express', Bombay		113-16
---	--	--------

Papers laid on the Table—

Demands For Grants		116
--------------------	--	-----

Department of Social Welfare		117-42
------------------------------	--	--------

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla		118-26
--------------------------	--	--------

Shri Govinda Menon		126-42
--------------------	--	--------

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply

Shri N. K. Somani		153-62
-------------------	--	--------

Shri M. Sudarsanam		162-67
--------------------	--	--------

Shri C. K. Chakrapani		167-69
-----------------------	--	--------

Shri Narendra Kumar Salve		169-74
---------------------------	--	--------

Shri Dhireswar Kalita		174-78
-----------------------	--	--------

Shri Prem Chand Verma		178-84
-----------------------	--	--------

Shri R. K. Birla		184-91
------------------	--	--------

Shri S. R. Damani		191-95
-------------------	--	--------

Shri S. S. Kothari		195-02
--------------------	--	--------

Shri Sitaram Kesri		202-06
--------------------	--	--------

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha		206-13
------------------------	--	--------

Shri M. B. Rana		213-16
-----------------	--	--------

Shri K. G. Deshmukh		216-20
---------------------	--	--------

Shri P. Viswambharan		220-25
----------------------	--	--------

Shri J. N. Hazarika		226-29
---------------------	--	--------

Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy		229-34
-------------------------	--	--------

Shri Hem Raj		234-37
--------------	--	--------

Shri K. Suryanarayana		237-40
-----------------------	--	--------

Shri B. Shankaranand		240-42
----------------------	--	--------

Shri N. R. Deoghare		243-47
---------------------	--	--------

Shri B. R. Bhagat		247
-------------------	--	-----

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

Development and regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi.	
---	--

Shri Randhir Singh		247-52
--------------------	--	--------

Shri K. K. Shah		252-58
-----------------	--	--------

*The sign  marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 16, 1969/Chaitra 26,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विदेशी मलकियत वाली चाय कम्पनियां

+

*1113. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टर्लिंग देशों की मलकियत वाली चाय कम्पनियों ने वर्ष 1967-68 में मुनाफे के रूप में 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक घनराशि अपने-अपने देशों में भेजी थी जब कि उन्होंने वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में मुनाफे के रूप में 3 करोड़ रुपये से कम राशि भेजी थी ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में रोकथाम करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० र० भगत) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). किसी विशेष वर्ष में प्राप्त लाभ अवश्यमेव उसी वर्ष बाहर नहीं भेज दिया जाता, और पहले भी, लगातार अनेक वित्तीय वर्षों में उपार्जित लाभ तथा भेजी गयी राशियों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का अन्तर रहा है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पिछ्ले एक सवाल के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि 1965-66 में 2 करोड़ 72 लाख की राशि, 1966-67 में 2 करोड़ 85 लाख की राशि, 1967-68 में एक दम से बढ़ कर 5 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि बाहर भेजी गई है । अब आप देखें कि इन्हीं दिनों में बाहर चाय की कीमतें लगातार घटती गई हैं । इसका उल्लेख यहां पर भी छपा हुआ है । इस पुस्तक में यह कहा गया है :

"The continuing decline in international prices of tea which has been further accentuated in 1968-69..."

प्राइसिस चाय की गिरती चली जा रही हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में यह जो बाहर राशि भेजी गई है वह क्यों इतनी ज्यादा हो गई ? इसका मैं स्पेसिफिक जवाब चाहता हूँ ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर रोक लगाने की दृष्टि से कौन सी कार्रवाई शासन करना चाहता है ? इसको भी मैं जरा समझना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसका स्पेसिफिक जवाब यह है कि एक साल में जो प्राफिट होता है वह उसी साल नहीं भेज दिया जाता है । हो सकता है कि पिछले साल का प्राफिट दूसरे साल में भेजा जाए । माननीय सदस्य पांच साल के आंकड़े देखें । 1963-64 में 6 करोड़ 80 लाख

या। 1964-65 में 6 करोड़ था। 1966-67 में जो माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है वह सही है। 1967-68 में पांच करोड़ के करीब था। जो प्राफिट बाहर भेजा जाता है उसकी रिजर्व बैंक बहुत कड़ी जांच करता है। उसका आडिट एकाउंट देखा जाता है, इनकम टैक्स क्लीयरेंस देखा जाता है। काफी लम्बी डिल के बाद इसकी इजाजत दी जाती है। इंडिविजुअल आइटम्ज हर एक कम्पनी की अलग-अलग होती है। उसको देखा जाता है। इस तरह से काफी इसकी छानबीन होती है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : विदेशी मुद्रा की बड़ी तर्गी हम अनुभव कर रहे हैं। इस बास्ते जितनी भी विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर जाने से हम रोक सकें, उतना ही हमारे लिये अच्छा है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह जो राशि है यह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। लेकिन आप देखें कि आपने प्रिंटी पर्सिस की भी राशि अधिक न होते हुए भी उनको समाप्त करने की बात को स्वीकार किया हुआ है। चाय बागानों में विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब आप देखें कि चाय बागानों में विदेशी कम्पनियों के द्वारा असम प्रदेश में आज भी राष्ट्र विरोधी धातक गतिविधियां होती हैं। इन गतिविधियों के बहां पर अड्डे बने हुए हैं। इस चीज़ को भी देखते हुए मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनका भारतीयकरण, यानी इंडियनाइजेशन सरकार कब तक कर देगी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक राष्ट्र विरोधी कारंवाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, उसकी छानबीन गृह मंत्रालय करता है और जहां पर कोई ऐसी बात नज़र आती है वहां कड़ी से कड़ी कारंवाई होती है। भारतीय कम्पनी हो या विदेशी कम्पनी जो भी राष्ट्र के हितों के विरुद्ध कोई कारंवाई करती है, गृह मंत्रालय उसकी छानबीन करता है।

जहां तक बाहर भेजने पर रोकथाम लगाने की बात है या स्टिलिंग कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीय-

करण की बात है, इन दोनों मामलों में हमारी नीति साफ़ है...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने इंडियनाइजेशन कहा है, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कहा है। दोनों में अन्तर है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : राष्ट्रीयकरण से भी स्टिलिंग कम्पनियां खत्म हो सकती हैं। इन दोनों ही मामलों में हमारी नीति साफ़ है। आप देखें कि फारेन इनवेस्टमेंट बहुत पहले से हमारे देश में लगा हुआ है। आजादी के पहले से लगा हुआ है। अब हम अगर नया फारेन इनवेस्टमेंट अपने देश में स्वीकार करते हैं तो बहुत छानबीन के बाद स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन एक बार फारेन इनवेस्टमेंट के लग जाने पर हम उन सभी को वही छूट देते हैं जो अपने देश की कम्पनियों को देते हैं।

जहां तक मुनाफा ले जाने की बात का सम्बन्ध है, अगर रोकथाम लगानी हो तो फारेन इनवेस्टमेंट पर लगाई जानी चाहिये लेकिन अगर एक बार फारेन इनवेस्टमेंट हो गई तो फिर उसके मुनाफे पर इस तरह से रोक नहीं लगानी चाहिये।

जहां तक इंडियनाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी नीति यही है कि प्राप्रेसिली इन कम्पनीज का इंडियनाइजेशन किया जाए।

श्री सूरज भान : इंडियनाइजेशन के बारे में जोशी जी ने पूछा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घपले को खत्म करने के लिए क्या आप नैशनलाइजेशन की बात करेंगे?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है उसका मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि यह जवाब दिया जाए कि मुझे नोटिस चाहिये। मैंने यही सवाल अप्रैल 1968 में पूछा था और इसका यही जवाब दिया गया था कि इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन फारेन कम्पनीज में कितने फारेन एम्प्लायीज़ हैं, उनकी

तनस्वाहें कितनी हैं और हर साल मुनाफों के अलावा अपनी तनस्वाहें का कितना हिस्सा बाहर भेजते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक दूसरे भाग के बौरे का सम्बन्ध है, इसके लिए तो अगर सूचना दी जाए तो ब्यौरा दिया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयकरण की सवाल है, हमारी नीति साफ है...

श्री रवि राय : करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सुनिये तो सही। इन फारेन कम्पनीज के राष्ट्रीयकरण का अभी कोई प्रश्न हमारे सामने नहीं है।

SHRI R. BARUA : It is apparent nowadays that the British companies or foreign companies for the matter of that are not ploughing back their profits for the development of the tea industry, as such. They are spending more money for overhead expenses as buildings, luxury houses and other things. If so, may I know whether Government can do something so that the profit is to some extent ploughed back for the real improvement of tea and not spent in unnecessary expenditure like luxury buildings and all that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As far as ploughing back of the profit and statutory reserve is concerned, these are governed by the Companies Act. Regarding the other point that the company is not looking into the development of the tea industry. I have not received such complaint. I will look into it.

*SHRI R. BARUA : Is the Government aware that they are spending more money on buildings and paying high salaries to officers from abroad ? They are not doing anything for the Research association.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I shall look into this.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : One of the ways which they adopt is to send it in the name of

one's company and export the same commodity, by adopting the method of under-invoicing. That is being adopted by the foreign tea companies. The practice of under-invoicing is done in this way. They own companies abroad and thereby we are losing the foreign exchange. What action has been taken by the Government to stop it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Under-invoicing and over-invoicing are looked after by Finance Ministry and I am quite sure that they will be well aware of this problem and would look into it.

SHRI M. B. RANA : What percentage is there of foreign owned companies compared to Indian owned companies ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as Sterling Tea companies are concerned in terms of area of cultivation of tea it is 43%. In terms of production it is 55%.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : ओंप्रेजों को यहाँ से गए हुए 22 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन आज भी हमारे खून पसीने की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा विदेशों को जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है ? भारत का पैसा भारत में रहे, क्या आप यह नहीं चाहते हैं ? 22 साल के बाद भी क्या हम यही समझें कि ओंप्रेज हमारी मेहनत का पैसा खा रहे हैं ? तुरन्त इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि चाय बागानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति हमारी अभी नहीं है...

श्री रवि राय : आपत्ति क्या है, यह पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यही तो कह रहा है कि बीरे-धीरे इंडियनाइजेशन इनका हो रहा है। सब राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में हम अभी नहीं समझते कि देश का लाभ है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know how many tea gardens are being owned by Indians or indigenously and how many are foreign-owned ? Is it also a fact that the foreigners who own tea gardens are not taking proper interest in developing these tea gardens and, if so, what are we doing for increased production, because we have to sell our tea in a competitive market ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There are a little over 10,000 tea estates of which 367 tea estates are owned by 118 sterling companies.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Most of these foreign-owned tea gardens are incorporated in England and therefore they write within inverted commas "Incorporated in England". This incorporation in England is a pipeline through which profits are carried to England in excess of what is shown here. In view of that, may I know what steps Government have taken or propose to take to see that these foreign-owned tea gardens are not incorporated in England, but they are incorporated in India so that the pipeline can be snapped ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is a process of Indianisation. But at the moment, many of these tea gardens have been incorporated in England. This was so from the beginning, even before Independence, and many of them have been taken over by Indian hands. Our policy is that more and more such tea companies should be taken over by Indian hands.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was very specific. I said that most of these foreign-owned tea gardens are incorporated in England and the Minister has been saying that they were incorporated before we became independent. I wanted to know in the context of Independence why this incorporation was not snapped and incorporation in India was not instituted ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It could only be voluntary. We have no power under the law to force them to incorporate them here.

DR. RANEN SEN : For some time past, British capital is being invested in Africa to develop tea industries there and this has given rise to keen competition with Indian tea. May I know whether it is a fact that the British tea companies are nowadays not paying any attention to their own gardens

and they are more interested in sending their profits to England so that the money arising out of such profits may be invested in Africa ? If that is so, may I know whether the Government has any plan to strictly control the activities of these British tea planters operating in various parts of India and, if so what are they ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that many of the British tea planters have sold out their interests and have gone to East Africa. I have not received complaints that they are neglecting whatever gardens they have here or they are neglecting production. About profits, the question has been raised by some Hon. Members and I have said that we are looking into it.

શ્રી અબ્દુલ ગાની દાર : ઉન્હોને કહા કિ રિઝબ બેંક બડે માઇન્યુટલી દેખતા હૈ જવ ફારેન એક્સચેંજ કા મામલા આતા હૈ । સરકાર કો યાદ હોગા, કર્ડ વંશ સે મેં યેહ સવાલ ઉઠાતા ચલા આયા નેપકો કા જો કિ અમેરિકાની ઔર ઇંડિયન કોલેબોરેશન સે યેહાં પર ચલ રહી હૈ ; ઉસને મશીનરી રી-કંડીશન્ડ મંગાને કે નામ પર કર્ડ કરોડ રૂપયા જાયા કિયા લેકિન ઇન્હોને બરાબર યાદી કહા કિ નહીં સવ ઠીક હૈ, રિઝબ બેંક સવ મામલોનો કો બડે માઇન્યુટલી દેખતા હૈ, લેકિન અબ યહ મામલા પંજાબ ગવર્નર્મેન્ટ ને પકડા ઔર યહ સાવિત હો ગયા કિ 3 કરોડ રૂપયા ઉન્હોને ઇસ તરહ જાયા કિયા હૈ તો ક્યા ગવર્નર્મેન્ટ રિઝબ બેંક કે ખિલાફ ઐક્શન લેગી ?

اپنوں سے کہا کر بیرونی بیک پڑھے مائیٹری دیکھتا ہے جب فارین اسکے پیچے کا محاصلہ آتا ہے۔ سرکار کو یاد ہو گا کسی درش سے میں یہ سوال پڑھتا چلا آیا نیپکو کا جو کمریکی اور انگریز کو لیسو ریشن سے بیان پر مل رہی ہے۔

نے میزی رینڈ یشنری نے کے نام پر کسی کروڑ روپیہ ضائع یہی بیکن انھوں نے برابر ہی کہ کہ نہیں سب میک ہے بیرونی بیک سب سالوں کو بیکن ایٹری دیکھتا ہے بیکن دب یہ سالوں پتاب گورنمنٹ نے پکڑا اور یہ خاتمت ہو گی کہ اس کروڑ روپیہ اپنوں نے اس طرح ضائع کیا 4 کروڑ کا گورنمنٹ پیرونی بیک کے خلاف ایکٹن لے گی ۔

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह चाय बागानों का सवाल तो है नहीं ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या आसाम राज्य की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि आसाम के चाय बागानों का केन्द्रीकरण किया जाये ? यदि हां तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है, मुझे सबर नहीं है ।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One of the perennial problems of the tea plantation industry is that the available surplus from the year's working operations is not ploughed back into the improvement of the estates in terms of management and improvement of per acre yield. Also because the marketing functions which are a monopoly and cartel of British interests take place in Calcutta and London, the Indian tea industry continues to suffer. Last year, the then Commerce Minister had promised that he would look into this problem and see that the Indian Tea Board also takes up intensive marketing operations in UK and Europe. May I know what specific steps Government have taken or propose to take so that our tea industry can come into its own ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : For development of tea gardens, a scheme has been drawn up in which there is provision for subsidy to be given to them in return for whatever they plough back for development, replantation etc. It is a very important scheme. The other question of marketing is a more complex and difficult one. I agree this is one of the structural weaknesses of the tea industry. We are trying to solve this question. At the moment, we are engaged in talks for collaboration with Ceylon, so that we, the two big sellers, can develop certain marketing operations jointly and also develop research and other things so that the price which the sellers get is better than what it is.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The Commerce Minister made that statement a year ago.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The problem that has been posed is a very im-

portant one. It is a fact that the European tea garden interests here have—there may be honourable exceptions—stopped expanding or replanting or spending money on this type of activity and are allowing the bushes to grow old, only plucking the leaves and making more profit than they should. They have not ploughed back money for development which they should have done atleast to the extent of 10 per cent in replantation or expansion. It is possible for Government to go into this question and allow repatriation only when they have devoted 10 per cent at least to expansion or replantation. Will Government consider doing this ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is a fascist measure.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We have got a history behind the tea industry. In this field, we are still being subjected to foreign domination. Because of the policy Government are following, the foreign traders are poking their nose in the affairs of our country. When we ask for nationalisation of the industry which is in the hands of the foreigners, Government do not believe in socialism and consider that step as a headache for them. Will Government introduce new legislation to bring all the foreign-owned tea estates under control which would also incidentally help our Indian tea estates, specially the smaller ones ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Our tea industry is an export industry and I do not consider it is in our national interest to use nationalisation as a panacea for all the troubles. It will not be proper to nationalise it at the present moment.

शीनगर के ऊपर विदेशी हैलीकाप्टर का देखा जाना

+
* 1115. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री औंकार सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1968 में एक विदेशी हैलीकॉप्टर श्रीनगर के ऊपर चक्कर लगाता हुआ देखा गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह हैलीकॉप्टर किस देश का था और उसे न रोकने के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या इस हैलीकॉप्टर से कुछ पर्चे गिराये गए थे; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन पर्चों में क्या लिखा था ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश की सिक्योरिटी और डिफेंस का मामला है, इसे गम्भीरता के साथ लेना चाहिए। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 को एक पत्र माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखा था, जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि 12 अगस्त को एक पाकिस्तानी हैलीकॉप्टर श्रीनगर के पास देखा गया, 5 मील की दूरी पर देखा गया, उसके बाद यही हैली-कॉप्टर तीन गांवों में भी देखा गया और मुझे ऐसा भी मालूम हुआ है कि उसने कुछ पेम्फ्लेट्स भी डाले हैं। मैंने जो पत्र मंत्री महोदय को 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 को लिखा था, उसका जवाब उन्होंने 1 मार्च, 1969 को दिया और वह अपने पत्र में कहते हैं...

"The enquiries we have made immediately indicated that there was a vague inconclusive report of an object which looked like a helicopter having been seen at about 6 A.M. on 12th August 1968 a few miles south-east of Srinagar airfield but the investigations conducted by the Airforce did not confirm this report."

In the end the reply says:

"Nevertheless I wanted to have this further checked."

अब मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बात मैंने अपने पत्र में लिखा था कि 12 अगस्त को हैली-कॉप्टर देखा गया, 5 मील पर देखा गया, सुबह के समय देखा गया... ये सब फॉक्ट्स हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह हैलीकॉप्टर नहीं था, लेकिन हैलीकॉप्टर की शक्ति की कोई चीज थी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है, हैलीकॉप्टर हर एक आदमी देख सकता है, वह ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसको आदमी कोई दूसरी चीज समझ ले।

अब मेरा सवाल यह है कि (1) क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि किसी समय किसी भी मिलिट्री सोर्स से उनके पास यह सूचना आई कि कोई विदेशी हैलीकॉप्टर श्रीनगर के पास देखा गया ?

दूसरे... आपने लिखा है फरदर-चैक किया जाएगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फरदर-चैक के सम्बन्ध में क्या एन्कवायरी हुई है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: It is true that on 12th August one of our own Airforce officers spotted an object which to him appeared like a helicopter... (Interruptions.) My hon. friends should not be surprised. There are some persons who had also worked in the Airforce.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: I can recognise a helicopter.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: I know; you can recognise many more things. This officer was at a distance of about ten miles. Immediately after that all the necessary enquiries were carried out. Four months later the hon. Member had written to the Minister. The Defence authorities themselves would like to be very careful. "It is a serious matter. So we did not end with the first enquiry. When the hon. Member again wrote to us, we wanted to have a further check up with the Home Ministry intelligence

and other intelligence available with the Defence and other authorities. It has been confirmed that the object which was located at that time was not a helicopter... (Interruptions.) Helicopters can avoid radars by low flying but it is not difficult for any of our IAF planes to bring down a helicopter and it is very difficult for an enemy helicopter to come and do mischief in our area.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है कि मिलिट्री का एक अफसर सूचना देता है कि वह हैलीकौप्टर या उसको अब आप कहते हैं...

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: It appeared like a helicopter.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप यही बता दीजिए कि वह क्या था, आपकी एक्वायरी का क्या नतीजा निकला ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि जब काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ था, हजारों की तादाद में इन्फिलट्रेट्स मशीनगन और दूसरे हथियार लेकर वहां आये, लेकिन सरकार को मालूम नहीं हुआ, जब एकदम हमला हुआ तब मालूम हुआ। मेरा कहना यह है कि हम देश की सिक्योरिटी और डिफेंस के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते। यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, सारे देश की रक्षा का सवाल है। मैं आपको यह साबित कर सकता हूँ कि प्राइमारेसी इनके पास यह रिपोर्ट आई कि हैलीकौप्टर था... नॉट-लाइक-हैलीकौप्टर। मैं आपको कन्विन्स कर सकता हूँ, प्राइमारेसी बता सकता हूँ कि मिलिट्री सोर्स के जरिये इन को यह सूचना दी गई थी कि हैलीकौप्टर था, हो सकता है कि आपके मिलिट्री के अफसर अपनी कम-ज़ोरी को छिपाने के लिए आपको नहीं बताते हों या देश के सामने यह सरकार इस तथ्य को न रखना चाहती हो। इसलिये इन्फिलट्रेट्स के पुराने एक्सपीरियेन्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप कोई इण्डपेण्डेण्ट हाई पावर्ड एन्क्वायरी किसी रिटायर्ड मिलिट्री अफिसर से करायेंगे और आइन्डा इस तरह का इन्सीडेण्ट न हो, इसके लिये आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, the hon. Member wrote to me and I sent him a reply in which I gave all the information that we had. As has been explained by my colleague, one armed personnel—an officer in this case—who was at some point 10 miles away from the air port, reported that he saw something which to him looked like a helicopter. And then on that full enquiries were made and nothing could be detected. There is an Air Force; at the aerodrome; there is the Border Security Force; there are the army units. There is the civil intelligence also. So, we checked it and cross-checked it and found from all sources that there was no confirmation about it. There is, therefore, nothing to hide. If there was a helicopter flying that low near-about Srinagar, I would like to assure him that there was no question of *kamzori* as he says. It can easily be shot down if it belongs to any outside agency. (Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: What was it that he saw flying ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He had this feeling. We do not know. Then the hon. Member says a high-power enquiry should be held. We have held an enquiry at the highest level. I had written to him and thought that after his receipt of the letter I wrote to him, that was the end of the matter.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस तरह की घटना आइन्डा न हो, इसके लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not see what more does he want me to say on the floor of the House. There is no question of further enquiry (Interruption). Nothing has happened.

SHRI SWELL: Both the Ministers in giving the replies are very sure of two things: that it was not a helicopter and that if it were a helicopter it could not do any harm.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Not that.

SHRI SWELL: You are satisfied that it was not a helicopter, but something like a helicopter was seen. (Interruption) I would like to know whether they are satisfied

that it was not a flying saucer or whether they have investigated that that particular officer was not suffering from visual hallucination.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order. Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: From the question and the answers that have been given, I cannot make out as to what happened to the leaflets that have been mentioned.

Surely, if a helicopter flew and dropped leaflets, either the Minister or the Armed Forces or our Home Guards, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, should be able to find a copy of the leaflet—if in fact such a thing happened. I would like to know whether any effort was made to find the leaflet. If not, I am inclined to believe the story of the ministry.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We made enquiries and no leaflet had been found.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: May I know from the Minister if there is any other machinery or object which can very much look like a helicopter? Secondly, is there any danger of any foreign plane flying ten miles within our own territory and not being spotted at all? If that is the case, what steps do Government propose to take in future so that there may be no further incursion of any illusory object which has to be ruled out as hallucination or figment of imagination of somebody?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: whereas we cannot ensure that people will not have hallucinations—that is something beyond us—if there is any physical object, we will take it on. There is no difficulty about it.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH: During the training of an Air Force officer which is very rigorous and detailed, aircraft recognition is an integral part. Therefore, how can we accuse an Air Force officer of failing to recognise an aircraft but being able to determine that it was ten miles south? How he could determine the distance but fail to recognise the aircraft as something which I cannot understand.

The side-track insinuation made by the hon. Deputy Defence Minister that helicopters

can come through radar screens by flying very low may be possibly true and sufficient note has not been taken of this. Therefore, have any steps been taken to put our radar screen on hill tops so that we may be able to detect low-flying aircraft?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: In this particular case, all enquiries have been made and nothing was found. There was no confirmation either direct or circumstantial in the form of leaflets and the rest. It is true that very low flying aircraft, whether a helicopter or any other aircraft cannot normally be detected on a radar. Even if you place it at the top, where the terrain is undulating, there would be some areas which will be lower and some which will be higher. In this particular case, it is only academic, because the place where it is alleged to have been seen was in the valley itself, quite near the landing ground, i.e. the airport there. If it had been really there, it could not have failed to have been detected. It could have been physically seen even by the large number of people in the airport. We really tried to get all the facts. It was asked whether somebody reported. I have not kept a secret of it. Yes; somebody reported and we checked it. We found it was not correct. We should close it at that. There is nothing further that can be done or should be done in this case.

दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों में अमरीका द्वारा भारत का गलत चित्र प्रस्तुत किया जाना

+

*1116. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित हुए श्रीमती सनोरा गीतांजलि के, जो बेनजुएला से आई थीं, बक्तव्य की ओर दिलैया गया है, जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों के सामने

भारत को भूसे-बबंदर तथा असम्य लोगों के देश के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है;

से आगे बढ़ रही है और उम्मीद की जाती है कि यह जल्दी ही पूरी हो जाएगी।

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि सरकार उन देशों के साथ केवल आर्थिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहती है न कि कोई सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विदेशों में, विशेषतः दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों में भारत का वास्तविक स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने यह लेख देखा है।

(ग) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। ..

दक्षिण अमरीका के साथ संबंध

(1) आर्थिक :

1. आर्थिक और व्यापारिक संबंधों को और बढ़ाने के रास्तों और तरीकों का खुद पता लगाने के लिए एक वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भेजने का निश्चय किया गया है। यह प्रतिनिधिमण्डल जल्दी ही भारत से रवाना होने वाला है।

2. पेरू और बैनेजुला में दो नए मिशन खोले जा रहे हैं। इससे एक तो राजनीतिक संबंध घनिष्ठतर होंगे और दूसरे, इससे भारत के इन देशों के साथ व्यापारिक और आर्थिक संबंध भी मजबूत होंगे।

3. चिली के साथ व्यापार करार करने पर बातचीत चल रही है।

4. भारत और दक्षिण अमरीका के बीच नियमित कार्गो सर्विस शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(2) सांस्कृतिक :

1. कुछ लातीनी अमरीकी देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक क्रारारों पर बातचीत संतोषजनक ढंग

2. इन देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान पर, जिसमें भारतीय नर्तक मण्डलियां भी शामिल हैं, कुछ चुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों में भारतीय अध्ययन विभागों की स्थापिता पर और भारतीय कलाकृतियों की प्रदर्शनियां लगाने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(3) विविध :

परमाणु ऊर्जा का शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोगों में सहयोग करने के बारे में ब्राजील के स्थल एक समझौता हुआ है।

(4) सामान्य :

गत वर्ष प्रधान मंत्री की दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों की यात्रा से इस समूचे महाद्वीप में भारत के प्रति सम्मान की भावना और रुचि बढ़ गई है, इसका इस बात से कोई सरोकार नहीं कि इन देशों की आंतरिक राजनीतिक व्यवस्था अथवा जातीय, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक स्वरूप रचना कैसी है। दक्षिण अमरीका-स्थित हमारे मिशन सजगतापूर्वक यह दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि भारत के प्रति सामान्य रूप से और भारत की प्रधान मंत्री के प्रति विशेष रूप से यह जो सद्भावना दिखाई जा रही है, हम उसका सम्मान करते हैं और इन देशों के साथ हम अपने संबंध और अधिक मजबूत करना चाहते हैं।

दूरी की कठिनाइयों पर ध्यान न देकर, दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों के साथ अपने व्यापार का रूप और आकार बढ़ाने के लिए रास्ते और तरीके ढूँढे जा रहे हैं। इस उद्देश्य से निकट भविष्य में अधिकारियों, उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों का एक उच्च अधिकार-प्राप्त आर्थिक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल दक्षिण अमरीका भेजने का विचार किया जा रहा है; यह प्रतिनिधिमण्डल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज के

तत्वाधान में जाएगा। यह प्रतिनिधिमंडल सम्भवतः इस वर्ष अप्रैल-मई में इन देशों के दौरे पर जाएगा। दक्षिण अमरीकी देश इस बात में अपनी बहुत दिलचस्पी दिला रहे हैं कि यह प्रतिनिधिमंडल जब उनके क्षेत्र का दौरा करेगा तो वे व्यापार संबंधी विभिन्न मामलों पर उससे बातचीत करेंगे।

भारत और चिली के बीच एक व्यापार करार होने वाला है। परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय भारत और दक्षिण अमरीका के बीच निकटतर व्यापारिक संबंध विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से समुद्री परिवहन संपर्कों में सुधार करने के सुझाव की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों ने भारत की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा में गहरी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है। इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कार्यवाई की जा रही है कि सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क और समझ-बूझ को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। भारत विद्यावादियों को भी व्याख्यान देने के लिए भेज सकेंगे और अगर जरूरी हुआ तो कुछ चुने हुए विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए कुछ प्रोफेसर भी भेजें। भारत में लातीनी अमरीकी अध्ययन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि दूसरे लोगों में दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों की भाषा, साहित्य और समस्याओं में रुचि बढ़े। ये कुछ ऐसे उपाय हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

सौभाग्य से, भारत और लातीनी अमरीकी देशों के बीच कोई राजनीतिक समस्याएं नहीं हैं। दूसरे ओर हमारी तरह ही ये देश भी अब इस ओर से सजग हैं कि उनके सामने भी हमारी जैसी ही सामाजिक, आर्थिक और विकास संबंधी समस्याएं हैं। भारत और लातीनी अमरीकी देश, दोनों ही विकासमान राष्ट्रों के समुदाय में आते हैं और सम्बन्धों को सुहृद करने में दोनों का समान हित है जिससे कि औद्योगिक व्याप्ति से उन्नत देशों की तुलना में उनके सामने जो महान

कार्य है उनका और पीढ़ियों से जो कठिनाइयां चली आ रही हैं उनका मुकाबला किया जा सके।

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपके द्वारा मुझे एक विशेष बात की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना है। अभी कुछ महीने पहले हमारी प्रधान मंत्री दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों की यात्रा करके आई थीं। अखबारों में यह रिपोर्ट छपी थीं कि जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री वहां पर गई तो उनमें से कुछ देशों में उनका वेद मंत्रों और गीता के श्लोकों से स्वागत किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त बीस साल हुए जब देश आजाद हुआ था उस समय हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में एक आर्टिकिल छपा था जिसमें चिली के फ़स्ट एन्ड सेडर ने लिखा था कि दक्षिण अमरीका के लोग हिन्दू सम्यता को अपनी मदर सम्यता मानते हैं। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात की ओर और ध्यान दिलाना है—एक पुस्तक है “हिन्दू-अमेरिका” बाई मिश्र चमनलाल, जिसका फोरवर्ड पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू, तथा लेट प्रेसीडेन्ट डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, डा० राधाकृष्णन द्वारा लिखा गया था—इस पुस्तक में यह थीसिस प्रतिपादित की गई है कि सूर्यवंशी राजाओं ने जाकर वहां हिन्दू-सम्यता का प्रचार किया था और वहां की वर्तमान मैक्सिको की इंका और माया सम्यता, हिन्दू सम्यता का ही दूसरा रूप है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि आप आर्थिक सम्बन्धों के आधार पर ही फ़ैष्टिक बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, आप सांस्कृतिक आधार पर मैत्री भाव बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदैस्य ने विवरण देखा होगा तो उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि आर्थिक ही नहीं बल्कि उनके साथ हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भी होंगे। इसकी शुरुआत भी वहां पर है।

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध आपने स्थापित किये हैं? विस्तार से बताइये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उसे माननीय सदस्य को देखना चाहिए ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय द्वारा यहां पर जो स्टेटेमेंट रखा गया है उसमें लिखा है कि सरकार सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का भी प्रयत्न करेगी । इस संबंध में नाच-गाने की मंडलियां भेजने का भी इन्तजाम किया जायेगा । भारत संस्कृति के प्रचार के नाम पर भारत की सरकार द्वारा नाच गानों की मंडलियां भेजने की परम्परा रही है । इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने दक्षिण अमरीकी देशों के समाने भारत को भूखे-वर्वर तथा असम्भ्य लोगों के देश के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार के दृष्टिकोण में भारतीय संस्कृति का अंग केवल नाच-गाना ही है या इसमें कुछ और भी है ? यदि कुछ और भी है तो उसके प्रचार के लिए आपने अब तक क्या प्रयास किये हैं और आगे क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या द्रूतावासों में आप अपने सांस्कृतिक द्रूत भी नियुक्त करेंगे जो कि भारतीय संस्कृति के चित्र को प्रस्तुत करने का काम कर सकें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि सांस्कृतिक राजदूत अलग क्या चीज़ होती है । जो राजदूत होते हैं वे तो भारत के सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक सभी कार्य करते हैं । मैंने आज यह नयी बात सुनी है कि कल्चरल एम्बेसेडर्स वहां पर रखे जायं । हां, लोग समय-समय पर भेजे जाते हैं और भारतीय संस्कृति के सम्बन्ध में बातें करते हैं । मैंने इस विवरण में भी लिखा है कि वहां पर प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने का हमारा विचार है । इसके अलावा वहां पर हम अध्ययन विभागों की स्थापना करके भारत की जो संस्कृति है, भारत का जो इतिहास है, उसके बारे में लोगों को बतायेंगे । उनके भाषण

होंगे, लेक्चर कोसं होंगे । इसके अलावा मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारी जो नृत्य कला है उसके बारे में किसी माननीय सदस्य को कोई परेशानी होनी चाहिए । वह भी हमारी संस्कृति का एक बहुत बड़ा अंग है । मैं नहीं चाहता कि माननीय सदस्य यह दिखाने की कोशिश करें कि उसमें कोई बुराई है । मैं समझता हूँ वह एक बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Sir, the Prime Minister had a very successful tour some time back of the Latin American countries. The Latin American states have been assisting us always in the United Nations. They have a lot of sympathy for India. Shortly a trade delegation is also going to visit Latin America. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he contemplates to send a delegation of Members of Parliament to Latin America to further cement our ties with Latin America ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो सभापतल पर बयान रखा है उसमें आखिरी जुमला यह लिखा है :

“भारत और लातीनी अमरीकी देश, दोनों ही विकासमान राष्ट्रों के समुदाय में आते हैं और सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने में दोनों का समान हित है जिससे कि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत देशों की तुलना में उनके सामाने जो महान कार्य है उनका और पीढ़ियों से जो कठिनाइयां चली आ रही हैं उनका मुकाबला किया जा सके ।”

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जो लातीनी अमरीकी देश हैं और हमारा जो आर्थिक सवाल है उसका दोनों में सामंजस्य है तो क्या इन देशों से पिछले अंकटाड सम्मेलन में औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशेष बात हुई थी ?

दूसरे यह कि इन देशों में जो सरकार बनी हुई है वह प्रजातांत्रिक है तानाशाही है या वह सामरिक शासन है और जब वहां पर प्रजा-

तांत्रिक शासन नहीं है तो इस सम्बन्ध को बढ़ाने में क्या कुछ दिक्कत अनुभव हो रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कोई दिक्कत नहीं है । अलग-अलग देशों में अलग-अलग सरकारें होती हैं । यह वहाँ की जनता को तय करना है कि वह अपने यहाँ कौसी सरकार चाहती है । हम तो जो भी सरकार हो उससे सम्बन्ध बढ़ाते हैं और जनता से अपने सम्बन्ध और सुहार बनाते हैं । अंकटाड सम्मेलन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया तो मैंने अपनी रिपोर्ट जो सदन में दी थी उसमें मैंने जिक्र किया था कि यह जितने विकासशील देश हैं उनके बीच में व्यापारिक और आर्थिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए अंकटाड सम्मेलन ने अपनी सिफारिश की थी ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In part (2) of the statement it has been stated :

"Negotiations for cultural Agreements with some Latin American countries have progressed satisfactorily and are expected to be completed soon."

The question related to one article which appeared in the *Indian Express* where it has been stated that USA has presented India to the South American countries as a starving, barbarous and uncivilised country. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of those countries which sincerely believe in racial discrimination and so on that clothing does not make a man civilized ? They glorify our poverty. They show certain pictures where our children are seen taking food from dustbin and so on. They do not present a true picture of our condition. So, apart from sending cultural troupes etc. what machinery do we have to counteract the official propaganda which is going on in those States against us ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is very difficult for us to say that this propaganda is inspired by any particular State as such for us to lodge a protest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is shown in the TV. I have seen it myself.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : But can he produce proof to show that it is part of the government as such ? He may be used to a certain system; but that is not prevalent everywhere. So, it becomes difficult for us to lodge a protest with the government. We certainly try to reach them in many ways we can; we supply our publications, a number of our people go there and our industries give an impression of the new things we are manufacturing. This is an example of our projecting our image.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether the Government of India has received any proposal or suggestion from any non-official organisation regarding initiative to be taken by that non-official organisation or any political party for propaganda in those countries which are mentioned in the Statement ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I cannot say off-hand whether any private party had made any such offer. I am not sure.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो अक्सर देखने को मिलता है कि दूसरे देशों के प्रधान जो कि हमारे देश में आये हैं उन्होंने हमारे देश की उन्नति व प्रगति की प्रशंसा की है । बाबजूद सारी कमज़ोरियों के भातवर्ष ने इन पिछले बीस वर्षों में उद्योग व अन्य क्षेत्रों में काफी प्रगति की है और हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब लातीनी अमरीकी और दक्षिणी पूर्वी एशिया के देशों का दौरा किया था तो लाखों और हजारों लोगों ने उनका स्वागत किया था, एक मंत्री की भावना आमतौर से दोनों देशों के बीच में है लेकिन यह बात भी सत्य है कि इन देशों की जनता को हमारे देश की सही तस्वीर नहीं मालूम है तो क्या माननीय मन्त्री इस बात पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे कि जो हमारा प्रकाशन या प्रचार दूसरे देशों में होता है वजाय इसके कि वह प्रचार हमारे प्रकाशनों के माध्यम से किया जाय जिसे कि लोग ज्यादा पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं, उन देशों में जो पत्र और पत्रिकाएं ज्यादा पापुलर हैं उनमें

हमारी तरफ से अच्छे लेख लिखे जाय जो वहां की जनता को सही मूल्यांकन करावें ?

दूसरे हमारी फिल्में जो कि दुनिया में बहुत पापुलर हैं तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम ऐसी फिल्में बनाकर भेजें जो कि हमारे कल्चर को, डबलप-मेट को और हमारी प्रगति को ठीक से उनके सम्मने रख सकें तो क्या इस पर ध्यान दिया जायगा ?

• श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल ठीक कहते हैं।

श्री शिकरे : अब तक जो सांस्कृतिक या अन्य शिष्टमंडल साउथ अमरीका में गये हैं उन में पोर्चरीज या स्पैनिश जानने वाले कितने सदस्य थे ? क्या ऐसा हृष्टिकोण ध्यान में रखा जाता है कि ऐसे लोग वहां जायं जिनको कि वहां की प्रमुख भाषाओं का ज्ञान हो चाहे वह स्पैनिश हो या पोर्चरीज हो ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि साउथ अमेरीका या लातीनी अमरीका में जो हमारे द्वातावास हैं और उनमें जो हमारे कर्मचारी रहते हैं वह वहां की भाषाएं अर्थात् स्पैनिश या पोर्चरीज जानने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : प्रतिनिधि मंडल जो यहां से जाते हैं अब उसके लिए यह कहना मुश्किल होता है कि वही लोग जायं जो कि वहां की भाषाओं को जानते हों। अभी हमारे कुछ उद्योगपति प्रतिनिधि बन कर जा रहे हैं मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई उनमें से वहां की भाषा को जानता है लेकिन उनके साथ हमने एक व्यक्ति को अवश्य भेजा है जो कि वहां की भाषाएं जानता है।

Spare Aero-Engines

*1117. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 77 on the 13th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons why the spare aero-engines which were previously imported are no longer required by the Indian Air Force;

(b) the level at which this decision was taken and the total loss that Government have suffered on this account; and

(c) whether the loss has been written off ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The two engines were originally procured from abroad in 1956. They were sent to the manufacturers for overhaul during 1960-61, to meet the Air Force requirements at that time. Due to the phasing out of the concerned aircraft, and other relevant factors, the latest review indicated that there was no more need for these engines and a decision to that effect was taken in the Ministry of Defence in consultation with Air Headquarters and the Ministry of Finance. The extent to which reimbursement can be obtained from the Marine Insurance Fund is under consideration in consultation with the Department of Supply and India Supply Mission, London. Depending on its outcome the question of write off of loss will be taken up.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े सेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस सवाल को मैं पिछले 8 महीनों से उठाता चला आ रहा हूं। इतना यह नेशनल लीस का और इतना देश को जिसे कहना चाहिए धक्का पहुंचाने वाला यह प्रश्न है। 7 लाख रुपये की लागत के हमारे दो हवाई इंजन फांस में हमारे मिलैटरी स्टोर की तरफ से मरम्मत के लिए भेजे गये। वह वहां से आने बम्बई में थे लेकिन वह किसी तरीके से मद्रास पहुंचे और वह फिर लगभग 2324 रुपये में नीलाम कर दिये गये। यह सारे गड़बड़ घोटाले की कहानी है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा कि वह जो पैकेज जैज थे इन्हनों के वह किस तरीके से नीलाम हुए ? वह सोल कर नीलाम किये गये या बंद के बन्द नीलाम कर दिये गये ? मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया कि वह बंद के बंद नीलाम कर दिये गये। जब मैंने कहा कि वह बंद नीलाम

किये गये तो बेचने वाले को पता नहीं कि वह क्या बेच रहा है और खरीदने वाले को पता नहीं कि वह क्या खरीद रहा है तो आप किस तरीके से उसकी कीमत का अंदाज़ा लगाते हैं ? इस पर मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य दिया जिसमें कि उसका उन्होंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया । उस स्पष्टीकरण के बाद फिर जब मैंने वह स्टार्ड कैशचंन नम्बर 77 पूछा तो उसका उनके द्वारा यह उत्तर दिया गया कि वह पैकेज कोई नहीं थे बल्कि वह टैक की तरह की कुछ चीजें थीं, कुछ इस तरह से गोलमोल उत्तर दे दिया गया । अब मैं फिर लाचार होकर इस प्रश्न को उठा रहा हूँ कि वह जो पता लगा है कि इंडियन एयर फोर्स से नै उन इन्जनों को अस्वीकार कर दिया और कह दिया कि उनकी बढ़ कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और उनका वह जो आठा है वह किस तरह से उस छाटे को बट्टेखाते में डाल दिया गया और इसके लिए फिर एक बड़ी कथा के रूप में आज इस तरह से उत्तर दिया जा रहा है । इतना ही नहीं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी इस बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से कहती है कि यह 7 लाख रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है और मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें आपका सहारा चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को इसकी गम्भीरता का आप अनुभव करायें क्योंकि यह केवल मेरे द्वारा सबाल ही नहीं पूछा जा रहा है बल्कि यह जो इतना बड़ा नेशनल लौस हो रहा है उस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और अभी तक यह जो एक तरह ज़ालीबाल खेला जा रहा है उसे वह बंद करें ।

आठ-दस महीने की मेरी जानकारी इतनी थोड़ी है कि मैं उन्हें पकड़ नहीं पा रहा हूँ । अगर मधु लिमये या दूसरे मेंबर होते तो उनको पता चलता कि वह किस तरह से फँसे हुए हैं । मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि मैं प्रश्न ही नहीं कर पाता । आज यह देखने की बात है कि वह नेशन के लिये कितने ईमानदार हैं । अभी तो वह इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि बट्टे खाते में इसको जाना है या नहीं । आज मन्त्री महोदय इससे भी इन्कार कर रहे हैं कि वह एब्रो एर्जिन थे और

एब्रलाइन्स को उन की जरूरत है । मैं उनसे सीधे तौर पर प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस मामले को सी० बी० आई० को सौंपेंगे ताकि हमको इस मामले में पूरी जानकारी मिल सके । मंत्री महोदय बड़े ईमानदार होंगे, उनका विभाग भी ईमानदार होगा, लेकिन इस विषय में इस सदन को जो सन्देह है उनकी निवृत्ति हो, इस दृष्टि से क्या यह मामला सी० बी० आई० की सौंपा जायेगा क्योंकि इस प्रश्न का हिस्सा यह भी है कि नुकसान कितना हुआ ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I do not think it is a matter in which the C. B. I. will be able to go and find anything. The hon. Member talks of *katha* while referring to the reply. But his question is a bigger *katha*. He has recounted everything that happened before. He has referred to various questions which we have answered. There is nothing to hide. If it is being gone into by the P.A.C. and the Accountant General, surely, if anything is found, action will be taken. I do not know what further you want to be done.

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का एक हिस्सा यह है कि स्टार्ड कैशचंन को लेकर मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिये हैं और जो वक्तव्य टेबल पर रखा है उस सिलसिले में क्या मंत्री महोदय दो या तीन पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स की एक कमेटी बनाना चाहेंगे ताकि हम उस के सामने रेकार्ड रख सकें और वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि कथा मैं कह रहा हूँ या डिपार्टमेंट के मन्त्री महोदय कह रहे हैं । मन्त्री महोदय ऐसी कमेटी बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am prepared to understand from him. If he could get in touch with me or I will get in touch with him, I will try to understand. There is no difference of opinion in this matter at all. Let us try to understand the problem. Here is a case where there is no question of purchase, no question of 'passing money or handling money. It is, at the most, a case of carelessness or somebody not doing his duty properly. There are

other methods of doing it. The C. B. I. is not involved in cases of this nature. These are matters of fact; some packets after their return, were lost and the man who should have taken the proper precaution at the time of the auction did not take the proper precaution. These are matters in which the C. B. I. or any such authority is not concerned. We have already looked into it. We have given whatever information is available. If the hon. Member has information that this is being handled by the P. A. C., they will go into it and then we will abide by whatever are the findings. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by having a committee of Members of Parliament.

श्री यश वत शर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे ऊपर चाँच लगाया कि मैं इस मामले पर कथा कह रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि लोक सभा के तीन मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बना दी जाये।

SHRI RANGA: You have got the Public Accounts Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to find out whether it is before the Public Accounts Committee or something like that.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

श्री यश वत शर्मा : क्या आप पी०ए०सी० को मामला देंगे?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Last time, when I replied to the question, I did say that the P. A. C. is going to examine it because there is an Audit Para and, therefore, the P. A. C. is to examine it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let it come before the P. A. C. I am a Member of the P. A. C.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it come before the P. A. C. Next Question.

Refusal of Permission to Nirankari Jatha
for Visit to Pakistan for Pilgrimage

+
*1118. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:**
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1428 on the 20th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any reply has since been received to the protest lodged with the Pakistan Government over their refusal for the visit of Nirankari Jatha to Pakistan for pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). In response to our repeated reminders, the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi informed us on the 25th March, 1969, that the matter is receiving their attention. Efforts are being continued to obtain Pakistan Government's permission.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : देश के बटवारे पर जिन लोगों ने भी हस्ताक्षर किये हों, यह कृत्य हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये धातक और देशभक्ति के विरुद्ध थी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जो बातें हुई उनमें एक यह भी थी कि सिखों के बहुत से पवित्र गुरुद्वारे पाकिस्तान में ही रह गये और वहां लोगों के आने जाने में बड़ी असुविधा रहती है। अभी जो जत्या कसूर से हस्नाब्दाल तक ले जाया गया उनको रात्रि के समय मुजरिमों की तरह ले जाया गया। कसूर से हस्नाब्दाल तक के रास्ते में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों की बत्तियां बुझा दी गई थीं और रात में ही उनको ले जाया जा सकता था। जब लोग इन धार्मिक स्थानों पर जाते हैं तब उनके साथ इस तरह का सलूक किया जाता है। इसी कारण सिख सम्प्रदाय आज यह मांग कर रहा है कि उनके

पन्थ के संस्थापक श्री गुरु नानकदेव के जन्मस्थान ननकाना साहब को वैटिकन का स्टेटस दिया जाये और जितने भी गुरुद्वारे हैं वह उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में रहें।

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking about its importance. There is no difference of opinion about its importance. You may come to the question.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : जो यात्री पाकिस्तान जाते हैं उनको असुविधा न हो, इसके लिये 1953 और 1955 में जो समझौते हुए थे, अगर पाकिस्तान उन पर अमल नहीं करता तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह मामला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में और पाकिस्तान से भी उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि ननकाना साहब और अन्य गुरुद्वारों को वैटिकन का स्टेटस प्राप्त हो ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि जो यात्री हमारे यहां से जाते हैं वहां पर दर्शन के लिये, उनका इन्तजाम ठीक नहीं होता है। कई लोग जो वहां जाना चाहते हैं, वह जा नहीं पा रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जिन 1953 और 1955 के समझौतों का जिक्र किया उनको पाकिस्तान पूरी तरह से निभा नहीं रहा है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में हम कई मतभेद पाकिस्तान सरकार से कह चुके हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब भी पाकिस्तान से कोई बातचीत शुरू हो तो हम उनके सामने इसको रखते और इस मामले को ज़ूरी अहमियत के साथ तय करायें, जिसमें हमारे यहां से जो इस तरह के यात्री जाते हैं उनको कोई असुविधा न हो। साथ-साथ जो ऐसे स्थान वहां पर हैं उनकी भी ठीक तरह से देखभाल हो, हिफाजत हो, इसके लिये भी हम उनसे लिखा-पढ़ी कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : इस सम्बन्ध में आपके विरोध-पत्र भेजने के बावजूद पाकिस्तान कोई प्रबन्ध करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इसके लिये जिस तरह से वैटिकन का विशेष स्टेटस है अथवा यूरोपियन संघ के मुसलिम स्थानों के लिये विशेष प्रबन्ध किया गया था, क्या उसी प्रकार

ननकाना साहब और सिखों के अन्य गुरुद्वारों की विशेष व्यवस्था के लिये आप पाकिस्तान से कोई बातचीत करेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हां, वहां पर सब चीजों की सुविधा होनी चाहिये, और जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, हमारा पूरा इरादा है कि साली बातचीत नहीं, पूरी अहमियत के साथ बातचीत करें। जहां तक वैटिकन के स्टेटस का सवाल है, वह बिल्कुल दूसरी चीज है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that almost all the places of pilgrimage for Hindus and Buddhists of East Pakistan are situated in India, may I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan is creating all sorts of troubles in permitting them to visit India to visit the places of pilgrimage and if so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that, at least according to Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, those Hindus and Buddhists in East Pakistan particularly are not debarred from visiting the religious places of pilgrimage in India ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that they should not be debarred. In fact, we allowed all of them from whom we had received applications last year to visit the shrines in India. I am not aware as to what the internal arrangement in Pakistan is, how they are able to prevent these people from coming. It will, therefore, be difficult for me to comment on that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Government should know that, according to Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, they should be allowed. I am not questioning whether India is permitting or not. I know India is permitting. My question is different. On the basis of Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, all the Buddhists and Hindus were to be permitted to visit the places of pilgrimage. I want to know whether Government will enquire why the Pakistan Government is not allowing Hindus and Buddhists to visit India on religious grounds.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We shall certainly take up this matter also with the Pakistan Government.

श्री शशि शूब्धन : जिस प्रकार से सिल्हों को अपने तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा करने में पाकिस्तान में असुविधा होती है उसी प्रकार क्या सिल्हियों को अपने धर्म स्थानों की यात्रा करने में, जो कि सिंध में हैं, नहीं होती है? क्या यह मामला भी आपके सामने आया है? जिस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तानी तीर्थ यात्रियों का स्वागत होता है, उसी तरह से वहां भी हो और वहां भी उनको सुविधायें मिलें, क्या इसके बारे में आप जल्दी पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करेंगे?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हिन्दुओं को भी जो वहां जाना चाहते हैं, असुविधा होती है। पिछली बार भी जो पार्टीज वहां जाना चाहती थीं पाकिस्तान ने उन्को नहीं जाने दिया।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diversion of Export of Indian Goods to Third Countries via Nepal

***1111. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of exports of jute, mica, pulses, oilseeds, spices, grey cloth and tea from Nepal through the Indian Ports to third countries during the last five years;

(b) whether production of these goods in Nepal bears any relation to the quantities exported from Nepal to the third countries;

(c) if not, whether Government have not come to the conclusion that there is a significant diversion of the export of the Indian goods to third countries through Nepal and that it is causing considerable leakage of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this leakage?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A statement showing Nepal's exports of raw jute, mica, pulses, oilseeds, spices, grey cloth and tea through Calcutta port to third countries during the last five years is enclosed. It will be seen therefrom that there have been no exports through Calcutta of pulses, spices and grey cloth from Nepal to third countries during the period in question. There were also no exports of tea through Calcutta port during 1968.

According to available information, production of raw jute in Nepal during the year 1961-62 was 32,000 tonnes, which increased to 39,000 tonnes in 1964-65. Nepal's production of oilseeds was 48,000 tonnes in 1961-62 and 51,000 tonnes in 1964-65. Nepal's export of oilseeds during 1968 is, thus, only a small fraction of their total production. In fact, India itself imports oilseeds from Nepal—our intake during 1966-67 and 1967-68 being of the order of Rs. 77 lakhs and Rs. 71 lakhs respectively. Information about actual production of mica and tea in Nepal is being collected.

(c) and (d). The complaints about export of Indian jute and mica etc. from Nepal to third countries have been discussed with the HMG of Nepal from time to time. They have held the view that India's concern in the matter is not justified. However, to the extent there is a diversion of Indian goods to third countries through Nepal, there is an element of loss of foreign exchange to India. In the case of raw jute and mesta—which have already been brought under the Export Trade Control Order in India, H. M. G. of Nepal have agreed to limit their exports to their export surplus. It has also been agreed that the two Governments will continue to take preventive measures against smuggling and diversion of trade. In India, additional staff have been made available for prevention of smuggling across the Indo-Nepal Border, and preventive measures have been intensified. The matter would come up for further discussion at the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

Statement

EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE, MICA, PULSES, OILSEEDS ETC. FROM NEPAL TO THIRD COUNTRIES THROUGH THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE YEARS 1964 TO 1968.

Description of Commodity	1964 Tonnes	1965 Tonnes	1966 Tonnes	1967 Tonnes	1968 Tonnes
Raw Jute	2,066	7,244	7,411	23,713	34,900
Mica	—	—	2	—	1.9
Oilseeds	—	—	—	—	1,083
Tea	—	—	1	1	—
Pulses	—	—	—	—	—
Spices	—	—	—	—	—
Grey Cloth	—	—	—	—	—

Jute Industry

*1112. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been formulated for adoption during the Fourth Five Year Plan to modernise the jute industry and to diversify its production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Modernisation of jute industry and diversification of production will be given all possible encouragement during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. Loan assistance for this purpose will be provided to jute mills. The inclusion of jute industry in Schedule V of the Income-tax Act will enable it to provide development rebate at a higher rate and utilise the funds so built up for capital investment. Installation of broad looms for production of carpet backing will continue to be licensed freely under the Industries (D&R) Act. Detailed schemes in individual cases will have to be drawn up and implemented by the mills.

ताशकंद समझौता

*1114. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री 12 मार्च 1969 के अंतर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 2768 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा कब्जे में ली

गई भारतीय सम्पत्तियों को ताशकंद समझौते के अनुसार वापिस कराने के लिये इस सरकार से अपनी सद्भावना का उपयोग करने को कहा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में रूस ने क्या सहायता की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। भारत सरकार का यह मत है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा जब्त की गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति के प्रश्न का निबटारा द्विपक्षीय आधार पर ताशकंद घोषणा के अनुच्छेद VIII के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of Gramophone Records

*1119. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHUARY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government by the export of Gramophone records during 1968; and

(b) the action taken by Government to increase the export and the facilities which would be given to the gramophone industry in this regard in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Export of gramophone records during the year 1968 amounted to Rs. 33.7 lakhs.

(b) The steps taken by Government to promote export of gramophone records are :

(i) cash assistance at 10% of the f.o.b. value; and

(ii) import replenishment at 10% of f.o.b. value.

Apart from the above, the Engineering Export Promotion Council through a regular programme of work undertakes market surveys, publicity through publications and advertisements, etc. for engineering goods as a whole including gramophone records. Assistance allowed by Government is reviewed from time to time to provide for the changing needs of the industry.

Wanchoo Committee's Report on Development of Backward Areas

*1120. SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to recommend incentives for the development of backward areas headed by Shri N. N. Wanchoo has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and how many of them have been accepted by Government?

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

(b) The report will be placed for consideration before the National Development Council at its forthcoming meeting. The report will thereafter be placed on the Table of the House.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में राज-भाषा हिन्दी

*1121. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कृपयं मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी

समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रयोग की जाने वाली राजभाषाओं में हिन्दी भाषा को सम्मिलित कराने के लिये कार्यवाही की जौनी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कृपयं मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) 27 दिसम्बर 1968 को हुई केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की तीसरी बैठक में कुछ सदस्यों का यह मत था कि हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में सम्मिलित कराने के बारे में प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिए। समिति को यह बताया गया कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में किसी अन्य नई भाषा को सम्मिलित कराना कठिन है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Memorial to Hindustan Gadar Party in San Francisco

*1122. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that \$83,000 have been sanctioned by Government to erect a memorial to Hindustan Gadar Party in San Francisco, California in spite of shortage of foreign exchange;

(b) the benefit such a memorial in San Francisco is expected to bring to India;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the summary of the work of this Gadar Party and the contribution it made to secure the freedom of India; and

(d) the reasons why foreign exchange is being spent on such memorials ?

* THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Gadar Party handed over to the Government of India its property in San Francisco, U.S.A., consisting of a building on a plot of land measuring 7,000 sq. ft. and some old furniture for establishing a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives for the country's freedom, and for any other social purposes deemed fit by the Government.

It was proposed in 1956 to construct on the site a memorial Library-cum-social Room and four residential flats for the staff of the Consulate General. The Indian Community had raised \$ 9,500 and Government of India were to provide \$ 82,866. The proposal could not be implemented because of shortage of foreign exchange at that time.

The proposal now is to build a monument dedicated to the memory of the Gadar Party and to use the balance for establishing two scholarships. There are some other suggestions and no final decision has been taken. However, a provision of \$ 82,933 33 has been made in the current year's budget of the Ministry of External Affairs for this purpose.

The property having been gifted to the Government of India by the Gadar Party, it would only be right to preserve the memory of the Party and to honour the members who took part in the struggle for independence. A note on the Gadar Party will be placed on the Table of the House.

North India Cotton Mills Association

*1123. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) whether a delegation on behalf of the North India Cotton Textile Mills Association met the Deputy Prime Minister on the 4th February, 1969 ;

(b) whether the delegation urged to reduce the incidence of various taxes which inflate the costs ; and

(c) 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) and (c). A delegation on behalf of the North India Cotton Mills Association presented to the Deputy Prime Minister a Memorandum containing points for discussion. In the Memorandum, the problems of the Textile Industry have been analysed and some suggestions have been made for helping the Industry in recovering from its present state. As the Hon. Members are aware, some relief in excise duty has been allowed with effect from the 1st March, 1969 and an amendment to the Income-tax Act, which would enable the cotton textile industry to get development rebate at higher rate, is being made. Some more measures are also under consideration.

Delegation to Japan for Talks on South-East Asia Problems

*1124. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation led by Shri T. N. Kaul recently visited Japan ;

(b) if so, whether they had discussions with the Japanese authorities in regard to problems of peace and development of South-East Asia and the role India and Japan could play in tackling them ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; from the 3rd to the 5th February, 1969.

(b) and (c). The annual consultative meetings between the officials of the Foreign Offices of India and Japan are held annually for exchange of views and for understanding each other's point of view. Various questions relating to bilateral relations between India and Japan, issues at the United Nations and international questions of interest to both countries including the situation South-East Asia were discussed.

Daily Allowance for Folk Dancers who come for Republic Day Celebrations

*1125. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the troupe of Folk dancers who come for the cultural programme on Republic Day celebrations consist of Government employees and private employees;

* (b) whether both types of artistes receive identical daily allowance and other facilities; and

(c) if not, the rates of daily allowance for Government employees and for others ?

* THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Some members of each troupe of folk dancers may be Government employees, but most of the dancers are genuine folk dancers and may not necessarily be 'private employees'.

(b) and (c). Members of contingents from State Governments/Union Territories, who come to Delhi to participate in Republic Day celebrations, other than Government servants, are provided board and lodging, free of charge. They are also given a daily allowance of Re. 1/- per head per day to meet miscellaneous expenses for the duration of their stay in the Camp. Some of them as do not join the common mess are given a daily allowance of Rs. 3.50 per head per day. The concession of free food and daily allowance is admissible to a prescribed

(b) SOURCES OF PROCUREMENT OF CAMELS AND MULES

I. Camels	— From RAJASTHAN AREA.
II. Mules Mountain Artillery	— From Government Studs (Equine Breeding Studs—BABUGARH and HISSAR) and by making certain upgradations of General Service Mules.

* III. Mules General Service — From Government Studs (Equine Breeding Studs—BABUGARH and HISSAR) and by purchase of young stock from the RVC Breeding Areas located in U.P., Rajasthan and Punjab.

(c) PRICES PAID PER CAMEL AND MULE DURING 1967-68 :

I. * Camels	— Rs. 1,068/- per head (average)
II. Mules Mountain Artillery	— No mule was purchased.
III. Mules General Service	— No matured mule was purchased. Young stock mules of age 8-10 months were purchased from the Breeding Areas @ Rs. 600/- per animal.

number of persons in each troupe. While persons in excess of the prescribed number are provided free lodging, they are not given free food and daily allowance. In the case of Government servants, while free lodging is provided, they are generally required to pay for their food if they join the common mess. They draw daily allowance from the State Governments/Union Territories in accordance with the rules applicable to them. Information in regard to daily allowance admissible to them is not available with the Ministry of Defence. Other facilities provided to both categories are generally identical, except that leaders of the contingents who are mostly Government servants are provided with slightly better accommodation facilities.

Annual Requirements of Camels and Mules for Defence Purposes

*1126. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirements of camels and mules used for carrying defence requirements where vehicles cannot go;

(b) the source of their procurement; and

(c) the price paid per camel or mule last year ?

* THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It would not be in public interest to disclose the information.

Holding of Important Meetings at Centres other than Delhi

* 1127. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold such important meetings as those of Governors and National Development Council at centres other than New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government consider it appropriate and desirable that some conferences of representatives of Central and State Governments should be held, whenever possible, at places outside New Delhi. Indeed, some conferences are held at State Capitals and other stations. However, from the point of view of convenience and efficiency of functioning, New Delhi is the appropriate venue for the conference of Governors and meetings of the National Development Council.

Study of Indian Jute Crop Pattern by F. A. O.

*1128. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organisation, India's jute crop pattern indicates that it may be "out of the world market during 1969-70" ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) While reviewing the outlook for 1969-70 in the light of India's crop expectations, the Consultative Committee of the FAO Study Group of Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres had, at its meeting held in January, 1969, indicated that India was hoping to reach self-sufficiency in raw jute both in 1969-70 and beyond.

(b) The forecast is based on Government's efforts at attaining self-sufficiency. It is proposed to increase the production of jute and mesta by raising the yield per hectare of fibre through application of inputs and adopting improved agricultural practices, double cropping in extensive areas, introduction of high yielding strains, distribution of improved seeds, aerial spraying and fertilisers. A minimum support price will also be assured to the grower.

Visit by U.S.S.R. Minister of Planning

*1129. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Baikakov, Minister of Planning of USSR recently visited New Delhi for talks about the Fourth Five Year Plan of India; and

(b) whether any agreement has been reached regarding collaboration in planning of India with USSR?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Soviet Planning Commission, Mr. Baikakov, was invited to visit India by the Deputy Chairman of our Planning Commission during his visit to the Soviet Union last year in September-October. The purpose was to continue the exchange of views on economic relations in order to evolve a suitable pattern of economic cooperation between the two countries. The question of the inter-linking of Indian and Soviet Plans or planning does not arise. A suitable date for the visit of Mr. Baikakov is yet to be decided.

Submarines with Pakistan*

*1130. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news-item in the *Statesman* of the 21st February, 1969 that the Pakistan Navy has received midget submarines has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by the Indian Navy to counteract this sub-

marine threat to our shipping and Ports and to safeguard our coastline ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our operational plans are prepared taking into account the threats to the security of our country.

• Licences issued by the Joint Controller of Imports and Exports

*1131. SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:
SHRI D.R. PARMAR:
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the licences issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras during the current years; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that the licences so issued are properly utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The details of the licences issued are available in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) In the case of Actual User licences or licences issued under the import policy for registered exporters, the licencees are required to maintain proper accounts of consumption of imported raw materials, components and spares in the prescribed manner as one of the conditions of the grant of the licence. Contravention of these conditions attracts penal action under the Import & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and the Imports (Control) Order, 1955. Intimation about the issue of the licence in each case is sent by the licensing authorities to the sponsoring authorities concerned and the latter are required to keep a watch over the proper utilisation of imported materials. Before recommending cases for the issue of import licences to the Import Control authorities, the sponsoring authorities are required to check the proper utilisation of imports in the previous period.

In the case of units in priority industries, applications for the grant of import licences have to be supported by a certificate duly attested by a Chartered Accountant to show that the materials previously imported have been properly utilised by them. Copies of these certificates are sent to the Central Excise authorities by the licensing authorities to enable the former to check actual utilisation with reference to their production. Particulars of all import licences issued are sent to the sponsoring authorities of the units concerned to enable them to watch the actual import and proper utilisation of the imported materials.

In the case of established importers, the Customs authorities exercise necessary checks at the time of clearance of goods to detect if there is any trafficking of the licence and take proper action. In serious cases, reports are made by the Customs to the Licensing authorities who take separate action under the Imports (Control) Order. *

Alternative to N.C.C. Training in Colleges in Tamil Nadu

*1132. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tamil Nadu Education Minister told the Madras Legislative Council on the 1st March, 1969 that the Tamil Nadu Government were considering various proposals in regard to the introduction of an alternative to the N.C.C. training in colleges in the State;

(b) whether the Central Government have since received the alternative proposals of the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Fish Products

*1133. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will

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

- (a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of Fish Products during the last three years;
- (b) whether a survey of potential markets to step up the export has been conducted; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of Marine Products during the last three years has been as follows:

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1965-66	7.06
1966-67	17.37
1967-68	19.72
1968-69 (April-February)	21.35

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

जापान के साथ व्यापार करार

११३४. श्री क० मिं० भवुकर : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान द्वारा भारतीय माल के आयात के बारे में भारत और जापान के बीच एक करार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस करार के अन्तर्गत जापान भारत से केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्मित माल का आयात करेगा अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनी वस्तुओं का भी उसके द्वारा आयात किया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि दोनों क्षेत्रों में बनी वस्तुओं का जापान द्वारा आयात किया जायेगा तो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में बनी वस्तुओं

का किस-किस अनुपात में जापान द्वारा आयात किया जायेगा;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस करार के अन्तर्गत आने वाली अधिकांशतः वस्तुएं गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा बनाई जा रही हैं; और

(ङ) जापान के साथ किये गये इस करार का अन्य व्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं। जापान द्वारा भारतीय माल के आयात के लिए भारत सरकार तथा जापान सरकार के बीच कोई करार नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी 4 फरवरी, 1958 को भारत तथा जापान के बीच एक सामान्य व्यापार करार हुआ था जिसके अन्तर्गत दोनों देश एक दूसरे को सीमांशुलिंगों, आयात तथा निर्यात से सम्बन्धित विनियमों, जहाजरानी सुविधाओं आदि के बारे में परम मित्र राष्ट्र व्यवहार प्रदान करने के लिये सहमत हो गये। दोनों देश व्यापार के विस्तार तथा आर्थिक सम्बन्धों को सुधः बनाने के लिए एक दूसरे से सहयोग करने के लिए भी सहमत हो गये। व्यापार करार की प्रतियाँ संसद-पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Import of Synthetic Fabrics from Nepal

११३५. SHRI C CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal have failed to restrict their exports to India of synthetic fabrics and exceeded the mutually agreed quota of Rs. 90 lakhs by the end of December, 1968 as per level for the year 1967-68 and as agreed to by the Indian Delegation led by Shri B.R. Bhagat; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the whole position so as to ensure the fair implementation of the Treaty?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). As result of the talks held in Kathmandu in November, 1968, the H.M.G. of Nepal agreed to limit export of synthetic fabrics to India to the level of 1967-68 and to restrict the allocation of foreign exchange for the production of this item to the level of 1967-68. No agreed quota as such was fixed. We are in continuous touch with the Government of Nepal in this matter. The effectiveness of the steps taken by H.M.G. of Nepal would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee.

Statement Issued by Eminent Men of West Bengal

- *1136. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the * Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement issued by eminent men of West Bengal on 2nd March, 1969 in which they appealed for normalisation of trade, business and cultural relations between East Pakistan and West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Government have always been anxious to normalise relations with Pakistan in respect of trade, travel and cultural exchanges in keeping with the Tashkent Declaration. Unfortunately, there has not been any positive response from the Government of Pakistan so far.

विद्रोही मिजो का सेना-हिरासत से भाग जाना

*1137. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वयं विद्रोही मिजो उप-आयुक्त जो भारतीय सेना की हिरा-

सत में था, चुड़ाचान्दपुर से सेना की हिरासत से भाग निकला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे गिरफ्तार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) जो सैनिक अधिकारी इस लापरवाही के जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) एक खुद साल्ता डिपुटी कमिशनर 15 मार्च, 1969 को हमारी इम्फाल की सुरक्षा सेनाओं के बन्धन से भाग निकला था।

(ख) इदं गिरद के क्षेत्रों में तलाश की गई थी, पीछा करने वाले एक कुत्ते की सहायता भी ली गई थी, परन्तु विद्रोही का पता लग नहु सका।

(ग) संरक्षक के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Department of Space Engineering and Rocketry in Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi

- *1138. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi had taken a lead in starting the Department of Space Engineering and Rocketry in the country and providing facilities for training and research in this field;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of utilising the services of the Institute for purpose of training of their personnel in Rocketry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Government are aware that the Birla Institute of Technology

have started a Post-Graduate Training Programme in Space Engineering and Rocketry. The facilities available at the Birla Institute had been taken into account by a Committee of specialists set up to examine the resource in the country for the purpose of training of personnel in this field. The services of the Birla Institute were not utilised as the facilities offered by the Indian Institute of Sciences Bangalore were considered superior.

Ban on Sale of Indian Cigarettes in Nepal

*1139. SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision taken by Nepal Government to ban the sale of Indian-manufactured cigarettes in Nepal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (b). on 21st October, 1968, the Government of Nepal issued a notification under the Essential Commodity Control (Powers) Act, prohibiting sale and distribution of cigarettes imported from India in the whole of the kingdom of Nepal. In a subsequent notification issued on 25th October, 1968, it was clarified by them that the restrictions in question applied only to the cigarettes not marked as "Export for Nepal". The question of import and distribution of cigarettes into Nepal from India was discussed during the Ministerial level talks held in Kathmandu in November, 1968. It was agreed that H. M. G. of Nepal would evolve and notify non-discriminatory procedures for import of cigarettes into Nepal.

Import of Wool

*1140. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of steady rise in spending of foreign exchange for the import of wool required by the industries, Government have taken any measures for the procurement of wool from the indigenous resources; and

(b) whether any priority has been fixed to feed the industries through indigenous resources in order to conserve foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Although production of wool within the country has been increasing and larger quantities of indigenous wool have become available from year to year, no difficulty has been experienced in its utilisation by the woollen industry to the extent possible. While efforts are also being made to improve the quality of Indian wool and to increase its availability, so far it has been such that it can only be used either for being mixed with imported superior wool or for the production of carpets and inferior grades of worsted fabrics and hosiery. For the finer types of worsted fabrics, hosiery, shoddy, hair-belting and felt, imported wool has still to be used and imports are being allowed only for those sectors of the industry as cannot use indigenous wool. In this situation it has not been considered necessary so far to take any specific measures for procurement of wool from indigenous sources or to fix priorities for use of indigenous wool by the woollen industry.

Instructions to Indian Diplomats Re. Dress

6541. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad regarding the dress that is to be worn by the Indian diplomats abroad and regarding the use of national language;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these instructions are being observed by them and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards dress, the following has been prescribed :

(i) For formal ceremonial occasions—Black sherwani and white or cream chooridar pyjamas. In the hot weather, the sherwani may also be white or cream.

(ii) For less formal occasions—Black short buttoned up coat and white trousers. In hot weather, a white or cream coloured buttonedup coat with black trousers may be worn.

Instructions have been issued to all Indian Missions abroad to use Hindi in conversation amongst themselves and with other Indians as well as with foreigners who claim to have any knowledge of Hindi. The officers have also been advised to give speeches in Hindi on suitable occasions and also to print their invitation, visiting etc. cards in Hindi. All Letters of Credence, Letters of Recall etc. are presented in Hindi along with the English translation. Hindi newspapers, periodicals, books are also supplied to our Missions abroad.

(c) These instructions are being observed to the extent of increasing use of the national language.

Indian Look to Indian Embassy Buildings

6542. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the premises occupied by Indian Embassies look characteristically Indian; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to make them Indian-oriented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b). The plans of buildings constructed by Government for Indian Embassies abroad are approved by Government with a view to giving them an Indian touch to the extent possible and having regard to local conditions.

The interior of all premises, whether Government owned or rented in an unfurnished condition, are furnished with Indian curtains, carpets, objeted art including paintings by well-known Indian artists in order to give them a characteristically Indian look.

Indian Contribution to U. N. O. and Other Foreign Organisations

6543. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount India contributes annually to the United Nations and to each of the various other foreign organizations of which Government of India is a member with their names;

(b) the amounts contributed to the above since 1966, year-wise;

(c) the currency in which these contributions are paid, and

(d) the benefit derived by the country so far from this annual drain ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employees of Canteen Stores Department (India) not permitted to purchase goods on sale

6544. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not permitting the employees of Canteen Stores Department (India) to purchase the items of goods on sale in the canteens like scooters, liquors, transistors, watches, electrical gadgets, etc. on cash payments in their own names;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of the above facilities, there is a general feeling of resentment among its employees and for that matters, the emplo-

ees management relations are not so cordial; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Canteen Stores Department (India) has been set up primarily with a view to provide canteen facilities to the personnel of the Defence Forces. As a special concession, employees of the CSD (I) are also permitted to make purchases from the Services Canteens, banning some specified items.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare Officer in Canteen Stores Department at Bombay

6545. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a Welfare Officer posted at Bombay Head Office of the Canteen Stores Department (India) a few years back ;

(b) whether this post has been lying vacant for some time for want of a suitable incumbent ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not appointing another Welfare Officer for C. S. D. (I) when it has over a thousand employees on its rolls ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The post was created in April 1960.

(b) and (c). On a review of the establishment, the post was abolished in March 1964. It may be mentioned that the number of employees posted at the Head Office Bombay is less than 500.

Released Emergency Commissioned Officers Debarred from Getting Scooters from Canteen Stores Department (India)

6546. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canteen Stores Department (India) have been booking orders for scooters and motor cycles from all the Regular and Emergency Commissioned Officers ;

(b) whether, it is also a fact that an Emergency Commissioned Officer, on being released from the Army but being re-employed in a public sector undertaking, is debarred from scooter entitlement even if his turn for a scooter is near at hand ;

(c) if so, the number of cases in which scooter entitlement was cancelled due to no fault of such Emergency Commissioned officers ; and

(d) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to remove hardships in deserving cases in view of general shortage of scooter in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Canteen Stores Department (India) registers applications for scooters from officers entitled thereto on the basis that the applicant will be considered for allotment only if he is in active service on the date of the allotment.

(c) and (d). Do not arise by virtue of answers to (a) and (b) above.

Protection of Workers against Ionization and Radiation Hazards

6547. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken by the Atomic Energy Commission in India so far to protect the workers against ionizing and radiation hazards while working in dangerous occupation where ionization results ;

(b) the number of workers who have reportedly been exposed to radon gas in the uranium mines in India ;

(c) the number among them who had eventually died due to lung cancer ; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to ratify the I. L. O. Conven-

tion No. 115 pertaining to protection of workers against ionization and radiation as well as implementing the same in India ?

Controller of Imports and Exports, Kanpur and import licences issued ;

(c) whether the same firm has been declared as bogus by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi and the nominations rejected ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrepancy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) According to the Import Trade Control Book for the year April, 1968-March, 1969, exporters could make nominations, for receipt of import licences, in favour of the manufacturers of the exported product or part or components or raw materials thereof, subject to the condition that such part component or material was covered by the import policy for registered exporters.

(b) Yes, Sir ; these licences were issued on the strength of the certificate issued by the Director of Industries, Bangalore.

(c) and (d) : While the firm has not been declared as bogus by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, the position is that they were nominated against exports of various exported products in a number of applications received in that office. They produced certificates from the Director of Industries, Bangalore, about their being registered for manufacture of multifarious products, having no connection with each other. On examining the certificate from the Director of Industries, Bangalore, doubts arose as to the capacity of the units and soundness of the proposed nominations. Hence a specific report was called from the Director of Industries, Bangalore. This report showed that Messrs. Paras Industrial Corporation were not actually engaged in the manufacture of export products against which they were nominated, but could undertake manufacture of such products if raw materials were made available to them. As the conditions for nominations were not satisfied, the same were rejected.

Transfer of Export Entitlements

6548. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Export Entitlements earned by the exporters are transferable to the nominee engaged in the manufacture of items of Export or any part or component thereof ;

(b) whether a nominee M/S. PARAS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION BANGALORE, in whose favour certain nominations were transferred from Moradabad and Delhi has been accepted by the Deputy Chief

Summer Timings in Services Headquarters

6549. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether summer timings for the Services Headquarters are again going to be changed to 8.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties in attending office in time faced by Class IV and other law paid employees in summer who do not have their own conveyance and have to cover long distances on foot, Cycles or by buses in the Morning and in the scorching sun in mid-day to and from office; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above is in the affirmative, what changes in summer schedule of the offices is going to be made in the light of these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). With effect from 14th April, 1969 Service Headquarters are observing the following working hours :—

Service Personnel

7.30 AM to 1.30 PM (on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays including Second Saturdays).

Civilian Personnel

7.30 AM to 1.30 PM (on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.)

7.30 AM to 1.30 PM (on all Saturdays including Second Saturdays.

A majority of Civilian personnel in Service Headquarters have expressed themselves in favour of morning working hours.

(c) Does not arise.

Tea Gardens in Tripura

6550. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Tea Gardens difficulties in Tripura, in the Tripura Times of the 5th January, 1969;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the various difficulties of the Tripura tea gardens enumerated in the said report; and

(c) the aid and incentives given and are being given to the Tripura tea gardens to help them out to the difficulties ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to give the tea estates in Tripura some relief to help them tide over their financial difficulties, a transport subsidy scheme was in force from 13-10-59 to 30-4-68 Under the scheme a considerable portion of the cost of transporting teas from Tripura to Calcutta was subsidized, Continuation of the scheme on year to year basis is under consideration. The Tea Board also introduced a fertiliser subsidy scheme from 13-10-59 to 13-10-61. The question of restoration of this scheme is being examined by the Tea Board.

Annual Plan of Tripura

6551. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the draft Annual Plan for the development of Tripura for 1969-70, indicating the targets fixed in different spheres, including agricultural, industrial educational, social welfare and health and the estimated cost of each programme;

(b) whether the plan has received Government's approval and if so, with what modifications programme-wise, if any; and

(c) the schemes which are likely to be adversely affected as a result of the cut, if any, made in the demands ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-775/69] The Administration has not yet indicated the physical targets against the approved plan outlays.

(c) In fixing the outlays care has been taken to see that schemes are not adversely affected.

Claims for Import Entitlements

6552. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic period allowed to the established importers of dates from Iraq for claiming their import entitlements is different from the basic period allowed for the import of the same commodity from Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for following different basic periods in respect of the two countries; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the legitimate share of the small importers of dry fruits in the import trade of our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The basic period for the calculation of quotas for the import of dates from Iran is 1951-52 to 1965-66; and that for Iraq is 1956-57 to 1965-66. It is not feasible to bring about uniformity in the basic periods by extending the period for Iraq backwards to 1951-52, as it would be difficult at this point of time to verify importations made during the earlier period with reference to documentary evidence.

(d) Government have already made adequate provision for small importers of dry fruits to get their legitimate share of the trade.

गोमांस के आयात तथा निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

6553. श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :

श्री जिं ब० सिंह :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शिवचन्द्र भट्टा :

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

(क) 1962-63 से 1967-68 तक की अवधि में गाय की कितनी खालों तथा गीमांस का कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इन वर्षों में वर्षवार गोमांस का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार गोमांस के आयात और निर्यात पर पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) गाय की कच्ची खालों तथा गोमांस के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। 1962-63 से 1967-68 की अवधि गाय की में कमाई हुई खालों तथा गोजातीय पशुओं के मांस के निर्यात सम्बन्धी आंकड़े सभापटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT-776/69]

(ख) यद्यपि गोमांस के आयात की अनुमति नहीं है तथापि 1962-63 से 1967-68 में गोजातीय पशुओं के आयात के आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे गये, विवरण 'ख' में दिये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT-776/69]

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) के सम्बन्ध में बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

6554. भारत-जापान औद्योगिक सहयोग

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) भारत और जापान के बीच व्यापार सम्बन्धों को और सुटूँ बढ़ाने की दिशा में और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या भारत में जापान के सहयोग से कुछ और औद्योगिक कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाने किन स्थानों पर होंगे और यह कब से कार्य आरम्भ कर देंगे ?

‘ बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से जापान की सरकार, बहां के व्यापारियों तथा उद्योगपतियों के साथ लगभग निरन्तर बातचीत चल रही है। जापान को भारत से करिपय मूल उत्पादों के निर्यातों को और बढ़ाने की सम्भाव्यताओं का विशिष्ट अध्ययन करने हेतु जापान से एक व्यापार मिशन ने 5 जनवरी, 1969 से 1 फरवरी, 1969 तक भारत का दौरा किया। जापान को हमारे निर्यात बढ़ाने की सम्भाव्यता के विषय में मिशन को अवगत कराया गया। मार्च, 1969 में जापानी उद्योगपतियों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भारत आया। उन्हें उन निर्मित तथा अर्ध-निर्मित माल के बारे में अवगत कराया गया जिसे भारत जापान को भेजने की स्थिति में है।

(ख) और (ग). 1960 से 1968 तक की अवधि में भारत सरकार ने भारत-जापान सहयोग के 235 मामले अनुमोदित किये हैं। इन उद्योगों की वर्तमान स्थिति बताना कठिन है। अनुमोदित सहयोगों के ब्यौरे अर्थात्

भारतीय और विदेशी कम्पनियों के नाम तथा उत्पाद की मद्दें जननें आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Heavy Armoured Tanks

6555. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up for the development of heavy armoured tanks during the Fourth Five Year Plan in view of Pakistan's acquiring such tanks from China, U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. ;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard ;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to expand the Tank Factory at Avadi during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) : The armament plan, as part of the Fourth Five Year Defence Plan, is under consideration of the Government. This takes into consideration the threats facing the country.

(c) and (d) : There is no proposal to expand the Heavy Vehicle Factory at Avadi. However, the production of tanks at this factory is steadily increasing.

Haj Pilgrims

6556. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of muslims who applied for Haj pilgrimage during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 and who were actually permitted to go during the period year-wise ; and

(b) the criteria for accepting/rejecting the applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Year	No. of applications received (both for sea and air passages)	No. of pilgrims including infants who proceeded on Haj (both by sea and air)
1966	31,747	15,533
1967	30,818	15,544
1968	30,859	15,171

(b) As the number of applicants is usually more than the ceiling fixed by Government, selection is generally made by 'Qurra' by drawing lots.

नमं लकड़ी को सस्त लकड़ी में बदलना

6557. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नमं लकड़ी को सस्त लकड़ी में बदलने के बारे में परमाणु शक्ति संस्थान द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अर्णु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : नमं लकड़ी को किरण की सहायता से सस्त लकड़ी में बदलने की एक विधि भारा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा विकसित की जा रही है। इसके लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

Indian Participation in Afro-Asian Development of Industries

6558. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries of Asia and Africa that have invited India to participate in the development of their industrial projects ; and

(b) whether Indian industries are allowed to participate in these projects ; and

(c) how many major industrial projects have been started under India auspices or in collaboration with Indian industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The initiative for establishing joint industrial enterprises abroad with Indian collaboration is usually taken by private Indian entrepreneurs. From time to time, however, requests which are not very specific were received from foreign Governments about Indian participation in some industrial projects in those countries, such as a sugar project in Uganda, a textile Mill in Mauritius, a steel re-rolling mill, an aluminium smelting plant, a cement plant and a cigarette factory in Kuwait. Except for the Uganda sugar project, which is being considered on Government level, all these requests were circulated amongst Indian industrialists. The interested parties have been negotiating with their counterparts in the countries concerned.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government of India have already approved sixty-seven proposals from Indian industrialists for establishing different industries in various Afro-Asian countries. Of these 13 projects have since gone into production. The others are in various stages of implementation.

Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

6559. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. at the time of its setting up and the figures as on the 31st March, 1968.

(b) the amount of loan the Corporation owed on the 31st March 1968 to the Central Government, Banks or other parties separately.

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last two years.

(d) what are the working results of the last two years, what was the extent of profit, and if loss was incurred, what were the main causes for the loss, and

(e) what were the estimates for 1968-69.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. was set up on the 11th April 1967 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10.00 crores. As on the 31st March, 1968, the paid up capital of the Corporation was Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(b) A loan of Rs. 85.00 lakhs was outstanding from the Corporation to the Central Government on the 31st March, 1968.

(c) Rs. 8.65 lakhs.

(d) and (e). The Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 17.30 lakhs during the first eight months of working in 1967-68. This loss was assessed after providing for research and development expenses of Rs. 2.10 lakhs, but excluding depreciation amounting to approximately Rs. 7.90 lakhs, in addition to deferred revenue expenditure of Rs. 14.92 lakhs carried over to subsequent years. The estimated loss for 1968-69 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs excluding depreciation of approximately Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

The Corporation was in a formative stage during the past two years with many operations carried out in hired buildings, pending establishment of permanent facilities. It is making steady progress.

Arrests Under Passports Act

6560. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Passports Act by the Immigration Police on the 12th January, 1969 in Bombay who

had left India from Iran illegally and were deported back; and

(b) the action Government propose to take against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 134.

(b) They were prosecuted under section 12 (1) (a) of the Passports Act. All of them have been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25/- each or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

M/s. Kamani and Company, Bombay.

6561. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Kamani and Company, Bombay has secured a contract for the supply of equipment and technology to Iran in its five year power development programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government do not ordinarily maintain information in respect of commercial transactions of individual Indian firms. However, according to the available information, M/s. Kamani & Co., Bombay, have secured contracts for supply to Iran of 10,000 tons of transmission line towers, 10,000 tons of copper conductors and 1,500 tons of ACSR conductors.

Export of Bananas

6562. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has sent any scheme with regard to the export of bananas to be executed both by Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

- (b) if so, the details of the scheme; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

• Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Madhya Pradesh

6563. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 678 on the 11th December, 1968 regarding Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen and state:

- (a) the further progress since made to give land for the rehabilitation of ex-service-men in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether the financial aspect of this scheme has been finally considered; and
- (c) is so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The financial aspect of the scheme is still under consideration in consultation with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Ceylon Venture on Plastic Industry

6564. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Ceylon venture on plastic industry is progressing according to schedule;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the progress achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). As far as the Government are aware, there is no joint Indo-Ceylon plastic industrial project as such. However, an Indo-Ceylon joint venture for manufacture of P. V. C. leather cloth has started production in March, 1969.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Upper Division Clerks Working in
A. O. C. Record Office,
Secunderabad

6565. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Upper Division Clerks working under A. O. C. Record Office, Secunderabad and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) whether it is a fact that junior officers working in A. O. C. have been promoted irrespective of the fact that they do not belong to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the petitions submitted by the affected officers to the President of India under CPRO 62/64 about six months back have not been forwarded and are being withheld; and
- (d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against those who have withheld the petitions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Out of 1766 UDCs working under AOC Record Office, Secunderabad, 22 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- (b) For the posts in promotion vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, other can be promoted only if suitable Scheduled Caste/Tribe UDCs are not available.
- (c) No such petitions have been withheld.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Exodus of Ceylon Migrants

6566. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exodus of Ceylon migrants will start from July, 1969;

(b) if so, the arrangements which have been made by Government to ensure that the repatriates do not face any unnecessary trouble in getting passport/visas while coming from Ceylon;

(c) whether any special office has been opened in Ceylon to look after this work; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. We may, however, expect from about July this year a gradual increase in the number of repatriates, as the residence permits issued by the Ceylon Government under their agreement Implementation on Act, 1967, to the persons registered as Indian citizens may begin to expire about that time.

(b) Adequate steps have been taken to provide intending repatriates with travel documents.

(c) and (d). Our Missions in Colombo and Kandy have been expanded and re-organized to cope with the additional work in the issue of travel documents.

नेपाल में सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता

6567. श्री गं० अ०दीक्षित: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1969-70 में याता-के हेतु सड़कों (विशेषतः नेपाल और भारत को मिलाने वाली सड़कों के) के निर्माण के लिये नेपाल सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1969-70 के बजट अनुमान में 7.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Production of Terene Fibre Cotton and Woollen Cloth

6568. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of terene fibre, cotton and woollen cloth during the last two years, year-wise, separately;

(b) the average price of terene fibre and how it compares with the imported stuff;

(c) the quantity of basic raw materials imported during the last two years year-wise, to produce the fibre; and ..

(d) the steps being taken to produce the fibre to meet the requirements of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Ex-factory price of terene fibre produced by Messers Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. is Rs. 20.58 per kg. exclusive of excise duty. The international price of the fibre inclusive of the customs duty payable on import into third country is about Rs. 18 per kg.

(c)	1966-67	2853 tonnes
	1967-68	5780 tonnes

(d) The existing unit has been allowed to expand its capacity from 4,500 tonnes to 6,100 tonnes per annum. Beside three new units have been granted licences for a total capacity of 15,100 tonnes per annum.

Trade Agreement with Algeria

6569. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade

agreement has been signed between India and Algeria;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which India's trade is likely to improve with Algeria as a result of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) There is no trade agreement between India and Algeria at present. However, the question of concluding such a trade agreement is under consideration.

Indo-French Bilateral Talks

6570. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral talks were held between India and France in March, 1969;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) how it will improve the French contribution towards the economic development of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Indo-French Consultations, a wide range of subjects was discussed, including major international problems as well as bilateral relations between the two countries. There was remarkable identity of view on major international problems. Economic questions relating to India and France were also discussed. The consultations were of a confidential nature and it is not the practice to disclose the details of such discussions.

Applications of Group Areas Act in Johannesburg

6571. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South

Africa's Minister of Community Development is reported to have claimed that none of the Indian traders in Johannesburg was adversely affected by the group areas Act which has been made applicable on the Indian Traders;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken steps to refute the claim of the South African Minister by citing the specific instances how the Act in question has virtually ruined the business of the Indian traders in South Africa; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government are not aware of any such statement by South Africa's Minister of Community Development. The Government have, however, seen Press report, to the effect that, the South African Minister for Community Development in the course of statement in October last, while threatening to turn the people of Indian origin out of commerce unless the diversified their traders, is also stated to have mentioned that he would never allow any Indian to be deprived of his job.

(b) and (c) The Government of India's position on the policy of Apartheid is well known. We, along with the vast majority of members of the U. N. have condemned the Government of South Africa on a number of occasions. The Indian Community in South Africa has reacted strongly to the above threat of the South African Minister of Community Development. The Government of India are aware of the bind and ruthless manner in which the Government of South Africa is pursuing its policy of apartheid and do not see any use in trying to highlight the injustices caused by this policy, as these are only to well-known all over the world and U.N. is seized of this matter.

Scholarship For Students from Gujarat in Indian Military College, Dehradun

6572. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHINDRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scholarships have been

awarded to the student cadets from Gujarat now reading in the Rashtriya Indian Military College at Dehradun;

(b) if so, the number of student cadets awarded with the said merit-cum-means scholarship for 1968-69; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in granting the said scholarship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) There are at present three cadets from Gujarat State in the Rashtriya Indian Military College Dehradun. They are not in receipt of scholarships. No scholarship scheme has been introduced by the Gujarat State Government for cadets from that State studying at the RIMC. The three cadets do not also fulfil the conditions of eligibility for scholarships awarded by the Central Government.

Rupee-Payment Trade

6573. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which India has rupee-payment arrangements;

(b) whether Government are aware that the goods made available these countries do not fit into the requirements of our growing economy and if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) the comparative figures of unit prices of India's exports to rupee-payment countries and other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) India has rupee payment arrangements with the following countries :

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Nepal, Poland, Rumania, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, USSR and Yugoslavia.

In regard to trade with Afghanistan there are two modes of payments. One is in free foreign exchange and the other, which covers, the major portion of Indo-Afghanistan trade, is through an arrangement of imports of particular value and weight being counterbalanced by exports of equivalent value calculated in Indian rupee.

(b) The goods imported under bilateral agreements from these countries are in accordance with the requirements of India's growing economy.

(c) A statement showing the actual trade figure between India and rupee payment countries for the years 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and April, December, 1968 and the comparative unit price in respect of major commodities is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT 777 /69]

Decontrol of B. Twill

6574. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the reaction in the Gunny Bags (B. Twill) market in Calcutta recently;

(b) if so, the exact nature of the reaction from the 27th February to 10th March, 1969 (both days inclusive);

(c) whether Government have since revised their tentative decision to decontrol this commodity; and

(d) whether they have any plans to requisition the stocks lying with the Mills *benami* or otherwise at control rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There were no quotations for B. Twill gunny bags during the period under reference.

(c) Government had not taken any tentative decision to decontrol B. Twills.

(d) No, Sir.

Flush Latrines in Military Residential Colonies in Delhi Cantonment

6575. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the military records, flush latrines have been provided in some military residential colonies in Delhi Cantonments whereas actually the flush system is not in existence there;

(b) if so, the names of the colonies, total amount involved and the officers responsible for this fraud; and

(c) the action which has been taken against the delinquents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Water borne sanitation has been provided at all places where flush latrines have been installed and the flush system is working at all such places.

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

Loans and Grants to All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society

6576. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :

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

(a) the amount of loans and grants so far given to the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society.

(b) the details of turnover during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute any enquiry into the working of the Society; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Loan Rs. 75,00,000.

Grants :—Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 1965-66	Rs. 2,31,16,800
1966-67	Rs. 2,40,42,100
1967-68	Rs. 2,69,23,000

(c) and (d). No, Sir, as no need for such an enquiry has arisen so far.

Transistors Produced in India

6577. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details, cost and features of the cheapest transistors produced so far in India; and

(b) the further efforts being made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Good quality single band medium wave transistor radio receivers manufactured by firms in the organised sector are available in the market for a price ranging between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100. Similar sets made by the firms in the small scale sector are available for Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each. Manufacture of electronic components is being set up on a mass production basis which will bring down the cost of components and thus of transistor radios, as components account for the major portion of the cost of such radios. A substantial part of the production of all firms has to be of low cost radios costing less than Rs. 165/-

Restrictions on Sikhs in U. K.

6578. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY : SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : SHRI BUTA SINGH : SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : SHRI R. BARUA : SHRI G. S. DHILLON :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during her recent visit to U. K. had discussions with the British authorities in regard to restrictions on Sikhs in that country by their employers ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Shri Mohan Ranade From Portuguese Jail

6579. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speeches made by Shri Mohan Ranade, great freedom fighter of Goa, to the effect that the Government of India did not care to get him released from the Portuguese jail in exchange of Portuguese nationals who were captured as prisoners of war in the Police Action that liberated Goa;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the difficulties that stood in the way of Government in getting him released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government had made continuous efforts, through all possible channels and avenues, to secure Shri Ranade's release. It is in the light of these efforts that we have to view his release in January, 1969.

(c) There were obvious difficulties in securing his release on account of the state of our relations with Portugal and the stand taken by the Portuguese Government in regard to Shri Ranade.

Exodus of Goan Girls to Abu Dhabi

6580. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the exodus of Goan girls to Abu Dhabi in country craft plying between the Persian Gulf and Goa;

(b) whether it is a fact that these girls work there as domestic servants of Sheikhs;

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in the matter and if so, the number of girls who had left Goa during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop this exodus ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a press report about the alleged exodus of Goan girls to Abu Dhabi in Country Crafts from Goa. Necessary enquiries have been made which, however, do not confirm such reports.

(d) Does not arise.

पश्चिम जम्मनी के साथ व्यापार सन्तुलन

6581. श्री क० मिं० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन कारणों से भारत के लिए, भारत और पश्चिम जम्मनी के बीच व्यापार का प्रतिकूल अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम जम्मनी अपने आश्वासन पूरे करने में समर्थ नहीं है, जिसके फलस्वरूप भारत के उसके साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध अलाभप्रद हो रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है, कि पश्चिम जम्मनी भारत से आयात करने में उपेक्षा कर रहा है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) स्थिति में सुधार के लिये क्या सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1966-67 से जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के साथ भारत के प्रतिकूल व्यापार संतुलन में वृद्धि दिखाई नहीं देती।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) से (ड) : यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य भारत से आयात करने में उपेक्षा कर रहा है। वास्तव में हमारे निर्यात संवर्धन प्रयत्नों में अनेक प्रकार से सहायता दे रहे हैं। . . .

Decontrol of B. Twill Gunny Bags

6582. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received from a member of Parliament two communications about the deal that was being entered into by the big business groups in jute industry in regard to the decontrol of B. Twill gunny bags and a subsequent large scale purchases by Government at decontrol price;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Mills had cornered these B. Twill Bags and had held them Benami in anticipation of this decontrol;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance intervened in the matter and nipped this decontrol move in the bud;

(d) whether Government have since decided to requisition the stock at the controlled price of Rs. 200 per hundred gunny bags for meeting their own requirements in regard to foodgrains etc; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not requisitioning the stocks at controlled rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e). Attention is invited to the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply in the House on the 2nd April, 1969.

रूस को चलचित्रों का निर्यात

6583. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारतीय चलचित्र रूस में लोकप्रिय हैं क्या सरकार रूस को भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने का अनुमान है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) :

(क) से (ग) सोवियत संघ को भारतीय चलचित्रों के निर्यात करने का कोई विशिष्ट करार नहीं है। भारतीय चलचित्रों का किसी भी निर्माता अथवा व्यापारी द्वारा सोवियत संघ को निर्यात किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते वह चलचित्र सोवेक्सपोर्ट फिल्म, मास्को द्वारा खरीदा गया हो। 1968 में सोवियत संघ ने 5,70,000 रु० के कुल चार भारतीय चलचित्र खरीदे थे।

Army Base Workshop (E.M.E.) Delhi Cantonment

6584. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of local purchase of stores from the open market in respect of 505 Army Base Workshop (EME). Delhi and Cantonment for the years, 1967-68 and

1968-69;

(b) whether it is feasible to manufacture the same in the EME Workshop and thereby save the public money after utilizing the man-power fully; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Amount of local purchase of stores done by 505 Army Base Workshop is as under:—

1967-68	Rs. 2,09,765.00
1968-69	Rs. 4,16,465.00

(b) Local purchase of stores is considered only when these are not available from the normal source of supply and are required urgently to progress the commitment on the shop floor. The items which can be economically manufactured in the Workshop are so manufactured, while the remaining items are purchased from the market,

(c) Does not arise.

Corruption Charges Against Officers of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply

6585. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received a memorandum from one Shri K. S. Sethi on the 17th December, 1968 regarding some corruption charges against some I. C. S. Officers of the then Commerce Ministry and the former Commerce Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by Government ?

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

(b) The allegations have been considered to be baseless. However, certain aspect of the matter are at present before a Court of Law.

Traders Involved in Fraudulent Transactions

6586. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of businessmen of Bombay and Delhi who bought import licences from leather merchants of Madras and were involved in the fraudulent transactions, as stated in the fifty sixth report of the Public Accounts Committee.

(b) the names of cases of overinvoicing of import and under-invoicing of exports which have come to the notice of Government during the last two years;

(c) the names and designations of the officers who are reported to be mixed up with these businessmen;

(d) whether Government propose to make an enquiry by the C.B.I. in these cases;

(e) the action taken by Government against these traders who are involved in the fraudulent transfactsons; and

(f) the total loss of foreign exchange to the exchequer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons Going Abroad for Medical Treatment

6587. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Statement laid on the Table of in fulfilment of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 681 on the 24th July, 1968 and state :

(a) the address of all those 50 persons who went to U.S.S.R. and other East-Euro'ean countries;

(b) the names of each person who went to these countries;

(c) why they were allowed to go out when their treatment was possible in India;

(d) whether their cases were recommended by the Director General of Health Services or the Civil Surgeon;

(e) why in some cases even their wives and daughters were allowed to accompany their husbands or fathers; and

(f) the steps which Government propose to take to stop this in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The information available is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-778/69.]

(b) The details are not available.

(c) to (f). The visits were permitted as these were in accordance with the rules prescribed for foreign travel.

Selection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers in Defence Production Department

6588. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Head Clerks/civilian store keepers, Superintendents Grade II and III appointed in the Offices/Directorates under the Department of Defence Production during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) how many vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates;

(c) how many candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applied and called for interviews, separately;

(d) how many of them were taken; and

(e) the reasons for non-selection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against the remaining reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N.

MISHRA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as possible.

Arrest of Nagas

6590. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of rebel Nagas captured or arrested or taken into custody by the Security Forces during the last one year;

(b) the details of arms captured from them; and

(c) the number of hostile Nagas killed or wounded ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Between 1st March 1968 and the 28th February 1969, 1,435 underground Nagas were apprehended. In addition 258, China returned persons from the gangs led by Mowu Angami and Issac Swu were captured during March/April 1969.

(b) During the above period 953 weapons were captured from the underground Nagas apart from 263 weapons captured from the China-returned groups during March/April 1969. These include 60 mm mortars, 73 mm rocket launchers, 7.62 mm Light Machine Guns, 7.62 mm automatic rifles, stenguns, carbine sub machine guns, pistols and a large number of non-service pattern guns.

(c) During this period, 72 underground Nagas were killed and 10 wounded. In addition, 5 underground Nagas were killed in the course of operations against Issac Swu's gangs during March/April 1969.

Manufacture of Radios and Transistors

6591. SHRI DEVEN SEN:

SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of radios and transistors manufactured by the Small Scale

Sector, Manufacturing radios and transistors in the country;

(b) whether there is a fall in production due to restriction on import of radio components; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in regard to this national loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The production of radios and transistors in the small scale sector for the preceding years is as under :

Year.	No.
1965	3.1 lakhs
1966	3.9 lakhs
1967	4.5 lakhs
1968	7.5 lakhs

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Balance of Trade with Nepal

6592. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since the year 1965 the balance of trade with Nepal is gradually becoming adverse; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to curb imports from Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The position of our trade with Nepal since 1965-66 has been as follows:—

Year	Imports into India	Exports from India	(Rs. Lakhs) Balance of Trade
1965-66	749	1966	(+) 1217
1966-67	1219	2100	(+) 881
1967-68	1508	1840	(+) 332
1968-69	923	1565	(+) 642
(April-November)			

Trade between India and Nepal is governed by the provisions of the Treaty of Trade and Transit concluded between the two Governments goods in 1960. According to the Treaty, originating in either country and intended for consumption in the territory of the other are exempt from customs duties and other equivalent charges as well as from quantitative restrictions. However, it will be seen from the above figures that the balance of trade is not adverse to India.

Export of Synthetic Knitted Fabrics by Nepal

6593. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the total export from Nepal to third countries of synthetic knitted fabrics during the year 1967-68 in terms of metres and value?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): According to information available with the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, no such exports through Calcutta to third countries, were reported in the relevant trade returns for 1967-68.

Facilities to non-priority Industries

6594. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries on the non-priority list can get the same preference being given to the Priority Industries, prescribed under paragraph 39, Section I, Volume I of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1968-69, for the import of raw material, components spares and for receiving preference in the matter of expansion of installed capacity, by virtue of their exports of 10 per cent of their production, even if their exports and imports are canalised through the State Trading Corporation or Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(b) if not, the basis on which these benefits are denied to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). In terms of the import policy for 1968-69, the industrial units covered by paragraph 39 of Section I of Volume I of the Import Trade Control Policy, which exported 10 per cent or more of their production during 1967-68, were eligible to preferred sources of supply for their import requirements and facilities for expansion of production. The provisions of the said paragraph 39 had no bearing insofar as the import or export policy of individual items is concerned.

Warp Knitting Machines in India

6595. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warp knitting machines imported so far against the cotton textile export entitlements and the number of warp knitting machines imported since 1966;

(b) the total number of warp knitting machines in each State;

(c) whether Government propose to permit installation of more than four warp knitting machine to a single unit;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of crimping machines (with spindles) in the country; and

(f) whether Government propose to permit the import of more crimping machines in view of the growing demand in the home and foreign markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The number of warp knitting machines imported so far is 197 and the number of warp knitting machines imported since 1966 is 152.

(b) State-wise break-up of warp knitting machines in the country is as under:—

1. Maharashtra	... 98
2. Punjab and Haryana	... 48

3. Gujarat	... 35
4. West Bengal	... 2
5. Delhi	... 5
6. Rajasthan	... 2
7. Madhya Pradesh	... 4
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	... 3

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This limit of four warp knitting machines per Unit has been imposed for promoting small scale industries and encouraging small entrepreneurs. A Unit of 4 warp knitting machines has been considered an economic unit.

(e) The number of crimping machines imported and installed is 39. The number of spindles in these machines ranges from 144 spindles to 240 spindles per machine.

(f) This is receiving Government's attention.

भारत से निर्यात

6596. श्री नाथ राम अहिरबार: क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारत से किन-किन और कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) इस अवधि में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने-कितने मूल्य के माल का निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ग) यह निर्यात, किन-किन देशों को किया गया?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ग) : गत तीन वर्षों में भारत से अन्य देशों को निर्यातित माल के आंकड़े 'मंथली स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इण्डिया, वाल्यूम-1-एक्सपोर्ट्स, एण्ड रिएक्सपोर्ट्स' में

प्रकाशित हुए हैं और इसकी प्रतियाँ संसद-पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) क्षेत्रवार नियर्यात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि व्यापार के आंकड़ों का संकलन देश भर के लिए समग्र रूप में किया जाता है।

Powerful Pakistan Navy

6597. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 16th March, 1969 regarding Pakistan Radio Broadcast quoting Deputy Chief of the Soviet Navy saying that a 'powerful Pakistan Navy' would be a powerful pre-condition for peace in this part of the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought clarification/correctness of the statement of the Deputy Chief of the Soviet Navy quoted by Radio Pakistan from the U.S.S.R. Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen the press report.

(b) and (c). Enquiries reveal that the Deputy Chief of the Soviet Navy did in fact make such a statement. The Government of India feel that such statements are likely to encourage Pakistan in its ambitions against India and will accentuate tension in the sub-continent. This has been conveyed to the Soviet authorities.

Cost of manufacturing M. I. G. Plane

6598. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate of the stage-wise break-up of the cost of manufacturing M.I.G. Planes has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. Tentative estimates of cost for each stage of manufacturing have been prepared by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(b) It is not in the public interest to divulge the information.

Extra-Temporary Employees of Central Ordinance Depots

6599. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the extra temporary employees of the Central Ordinance Depots prior to the 1st August, 1949 who had been subsequently taken into regular cadre have not been fully taken into account towards seniority, pension and other benefits;

(b) if so, to what extent and in what respects they have not been counted;

(c) the reasons therefor, particularly when they have continuously been in Government employ;

(d) whether it has been under consideration of Government to extend these benefits to give the incumbents the fuller advantage of their service as extra temporary employees;

(e) if so, the additional benefits which be proposed to be given under that proposal and whether the matter has been pending clearance with the Defence or Finance Ministry for long and;

(f) if so, the reasons for the delay and when the proposal is likely to be finalised and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (f). Government orders, effective from 1.1.1969, have already issued under which continued service rendered on temporary Establishments (Ordnance Factories) extra temporary employees/extra temporary artisans and casual MES employees prior to 1.8.1949 will be counted in full for purpose of pensionary benefits. Such of the

employees as were in service or on leaves preparatory to retirement (including refused leave) on 1.3.1969 will be given fresh option to elect pensionary benefits in respect of such service within six months from 24.3.1969, the date of issue of these orders.

For the purpose of seniority, only 50 per cent of such service will count, being service inferior to regular service,

Export of Indian Birds

6600. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the sale proceeds from exports of Indian birds in foreign markets during 1968;

(b) how it compares with the sale proceeds for the last three years;

(c) the names of countries to which most of the exports in birds is made; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the foreign exchange earnings by way of their exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). A statement showing the value of birds exported country-wise from India during 1968 and last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-779/69]

(d) With a view to facilitate the export, all types of birds other than those rare species which need protection from complete extinction, are being allowed without any licensing formalities as a de-controlled commodity.

Transit Facilities to Nepal

6601. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal have complained about the

inadequate transit facilities to that country through India and at the Calcutta Port;

• (b) the extent and nature of transit facilities given to Nepal to facilitate its trade with other countries; and

(c) the reasons for not complying with the request of that country for more transit facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The Government of Nepal have from time to time raised the question of transit facilities through India and at Calcutta port.

(b) The extent and nature of facilities provided to Nepal at Calcutta port is as follows:—

(1) Storage space for Nepalese cargo consists of :

(i) 2,500 sq. ft. of space in the Kidderpore Docks.

(ii) 8,000 sq. ft. of space in a covered Pye Shed. and

(iii) 5,000 sq. ft. of uncovered space in the open Dump shed.

(2) For goods consigned to His Majesty the King of Nepal, and for the Government of Nepal, no rent is charged by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Rent at normal rates is, however, charged on goods of private Nepalese parties.

(3) The Port Commissioners, Calcutta, take special care to ensure that all Nepalese cargo is cleared from the port area expeditiously.

(c) In order to examine the adequacy of these facilities a Joint Indo-Nepal official team visited Calcutta Port in June, 1968 and made an on-the-spot study. It was found that the storage space now allotted and referred to in answer to part (b) of this question was adequate for all Nepalese cargo passing through Calcutta. Other points raised by Nepalese Officials were also discussed with the Calcutta Port Commissioners who

expressed their willingness to examine any difficulties or problems concerning Nepal's transit trade, that may arise from time to time.

1962 और 1965 के संघर्षों में वीरगति प्राप्त

उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय जिलों के जवान

6602. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों (पौड़ी चमोली, उत्तरकाशी तथा टेहरी) से सम्बन्धित सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कुल कितने जवान तथा अधिकारी 1962 और 1965 के संघर्षों में वीरगति प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पेशन के अतिरिक्त उनके आश्रितों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों के आश्रितों को 'खाम भावर' की फालतू भूमि आवंटित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क)

अफसर जी० सी० ओ० आर० कुल
ओज० जोड़०

चौन भारत	युद्ध 1962	1	2	95	98
----------	------------	---	---	----	----

भारत पाक	युद्ध 1965	31	31
----------	------------	----	----

(ख) पेनशनी और अन्य उपलब्धियों के अतिरिक्त 1962 और 1965 के युद्धों में मारे गए सेविवर्ग के निकट कुदुम्बियों को निम्नदरों पर आर्मी रिलीफ फण्ड से अनुग्रहपूर्वक अनुदान भी दिए गये थे :

अफसर	1000 रुपये प्रत्येक
जे० सी० ओज	300 रुपये प्रत्येक
ओ० आर०-एन	200 रुपये प्रत्येक
सीज० ई०	

(ग) और (घ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के सैनिक जवान तथा अधिकारी

6603. श्री अर्जुनसिंह भद्रौरिया : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) सशस्त्र सेनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों (पौड़ी, टेहरी उत्तर काशी तथा चमोली) के कुल कितने सैनिक जवान तथा अधिकारी हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोग कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी हैं; और

(ग) भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं की कुल संख्या में उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्णसिंह) : (क) से (ग). पौड़ी, टेहरी गढ़वाल, उत्तरकाशी और चमोली जिलों के 25,000 सेवि वर्ग सेना की सेवा में हैं, जिनमें 320 कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर हैं। इन जिलों से जनशक्ति, सेना कुल शक्ति का लगभग 3 प्रतिशत है जबकि तुलना में इन जिलों की जनसंख्या कुल भारतीय जनसंख्या की लगभग 0.27 प्रतिशत है।

नौसेना और वायुसेना में सेवा कर रहे सेविवर्ग के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है, क्योंकि इन दोनों सेवाओं के संबन्ध में ऐसे अंकड़े नहीं रखे गए हैं।

Purchase of D. W. Flour Bags

6604. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Supply and Food,

Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation have purchased 10,000 bales of D. W. flour bags, without Finance Ministry's concurrence, to circumvent B. Twill control involving a loss to the exchequer of Rs. 600 per ton; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are going in for more purchases at the same rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) (a) In order to meet the urgent requirements of the Food Corporation of India, D. W. gunny bags have been purchased from the middle of February to the middle of March, 1969, because no quotations for B Twill bags were being received. D. W. gunny bags were purchased through tenders at varying rates and such purchases were made with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. There is no control on the price of this category of bags.

(b) We have received no fresh indents for purchase of this category of bags.

Export of Tea

6605. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that attempts are being made by Government to secure higher export price for tea which happens to be one of the staple exports;

(b) whether cooperation of Ceylon and other tea producers is being sought; and

(c) the approximate rise in export earnings that will take place if these efforts succeed ?

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

(c) It is too early to make an assessment on the increased export earnings from tea as a result of these efforts.

Joint Scrutiny of Susta Map

6606. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : .

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to stage :

(a) whether India has suggested to Nepal a joint scrutiny of maps and other records relating to the dispute over Susta between the two countries, and

(b) if so, Nepal's reaction to India's suggestion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In reply to Nepal Government's request to form a joint scrutiny it was suggested by us that the two sides meet at Valmikinagar in Bihar on 27th April, 1969 to study the documents held by both sides to facilitate the early holding of a 'Joint Survey'. The date suggested has been accepted by the Nepalese authorities.

Import of Printing Machines from the Rupee Payment countries

6607. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of printing presses or parts thereof imported into India since the inception of the rupee trade agreement from the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and East Germany;

(b) the names of all importers and the dates of imports;

(c) the prices at which they were imported; and

(d) the payments, if any, so far remitted to the exporting countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). A Statement showing the number of Printing Presses and their

parts imported into India since 1959-60 *vis-a-vis* their value is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-780/69]

The names of the importers and the dates of imports are not available. The total value of imports of Printing Presses and parts thereof into India from 1959-60 to 1968-69 (April-December) is given below:—

In Rs. lakhs

1. USSR	216.11
2. Czechoslovakia	141.06
3. GDR	996.93

Berhampore Sericulture Research Station

6608. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over the Berhampore Sericulture Research Station to the Central Silk Board from the 1st May, 1969;

(b) whether the Minister for Cottage and Small Scale Industries of West Bengal has requested the Central Government to change the decision;

(c) whether Government have decided to shift the Research Centre to Sourthern India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Recently the Minister of Cottage and Small Scale Industries of West Bengal met the Minisier of Foreign Trade and Supply and requested for some more time for the State Government to express their considered views about the transfer of the administrative control of the Central Sericultural Research Station Berhampore to the Central Silk Board and this has been agreed to.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ad Hoc Promotions in Joint Cipher Bureau

6609. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six gazetted posts in the Joint Cipher Bureau were filled in on an *ad-hoc* basis in January, 1969;

(b) whether any Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons had been considered for the said posts and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 7 more gazetted posts are likely to be filled in the near future;

(d) whether it is further a fact that all these 13 gazetted posts including the 6 referred to in part (a) above are regular posts and that the six officers appointed on an *ad-hoc* basis would be replaced as soon as the officers selected by the Departmental Promotion Committee were available;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to arrange the formation of the Departmental Promotion Committee at an early date for selecting officers against all the 13 gazetted posts keeping in view the due share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These *ad hoc* appointments were made from within the establishment on the basis of Seniority; no persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes were considered as none such were within the zone of consideration;

(c) A proposal for sanction of some additional gazetted posts in Joint Cipher Bureau is under consideration.

(d) and (e). The 6 posts referred to in part (a) above are regular posts. The other gazetted posts to be sanctioned are also likely to be regular posts. The *ad hoc* appointments will, as soon as possible, be substituted by regular appointments to be

made on the basis of the recruitment rules which have not yet been finalised in respect of some grades. While selecting officers for regular appointments, the instructions relating to reservations and concessions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates will be followed.

Computer Industry

6610. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2320 on the 27th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any action has since been taken to set up a Computer industry in the country; and

(b) if so, in the nature of action taken and progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Action has been taken to establish computer industry in the country. One firm licensed for manufacturing 50 analogue computers per year using indigenous know how has already started production. Capacity to make 10 each of analogue and high speed digital computers per year is being set up in a public sector undertaking in Hyderabad. Another firm is setting up manufacture of computers using integrated circuits in collaboration with a public sector undertaking in Bangalore. They would manufacture 56 such computers in the next four years. The application of another firm for issue of an industrial licence for undertaking the manufacture of modern computers is under consideration.

Quota of Raw Films to Bengali Film Producers

6611. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Bengali Film Producers who have been allotted quotas of Raw Films during the last three years and the quantity allotted to each;

(b) whether Government have received some complaints that the above film producers have mostly sold their quotas of raw Films; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pakistanis Captured Alongwith Hostile Nagas

6612. SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani nationals were captured together with the China-trained Naga hostiles, followers of "General" Mowu Angami; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (b). Among the China-trained Nagas arrested by the Security Forces in the recent operations against Issac Swu's gang, there are 3 who claim to be Pakistani nationals. Detailed enquiries are being made to identify them.

विदेशों से भारत आने वाले भारतीय

6613. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक पीडियों से विदेशों में रहे भारतीयों को भारत लौटने के लिये बाध्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जनसंस्था में वृद्धि और खाद्य तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्या के अधिक भीषण हो जाने का एक मुख्य कारण विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों का भारत लौटना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत का निर्यात और आयात व्यापार

6614 श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में प्रतिवर्ष किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इन वस्तुओं को देश में ही नहीं बनाया जा सकता;

(ग) देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के हल करने के उद्देश्य से क्या अपने देश में इन वस्तुओं की उत्पादन क्षमता को नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता;

(घ) क्या भारत में आयातित माल की अधिक खपत से देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता;

(ङ) क्या भारत में बने माल की भी विदेशों में उतनी ही मांग है जितनी मांग विदेशी माल और मशीनों की भारत में है;

(च) भारत द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितना कच्चा माल और कितना तैयार माल विदेशों से आयात किया गया; और

(छ) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष भारत में आयात और भारत से निर्यात का पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति उप-मंत्री (श्री औषधी राम सेवक) : (क), (च) और (छ). भारत में आयात तथा भारत से निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल के व्यौरे 'मंथली स्टेटिस्टिक्स

आफ फोरन ट्रैड आप इंडिया वाल्यूम 2-इम्पोर्ट्स तथा वाल्यूम—। एक्सपोर्ट्स एंड रिएक्सपोर्ट्स' में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और इसकी प्रतियां संसद-पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) केवल ऐसे आवश्यक माल का आयात करने दिया जाता है जो 'उपयुक्त किस्म की इष्टिसे तथा पर्याप्त परिमाण में स्वदेश में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा पर हीने वाले परिहायं व्यय में बचत करने के लिये जहाँ भी संभव है, स्वदेशी उत्पादन में तेजी से बढ़ि की जा रही है और इससे देश में बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान में भी सहायता मिलती है।

(घ) जी हां। आयातित माल की अत्यधिक खपत से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ङ) भारत में बने माल की अन्य देशों में मांग है। इस प्रकार के माल के अनुपात की तुलना भारत में विदेशी माल की मांग से नहीं की जा सकती।

Permanent Posts for Technical Assistants in Joint Cipher Bureau

6615. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent posts of Technical Assistants lying vacant in the Joint Cipher Bureau from 1960-61 to 1968-69, separately;

(b) the reasons for which the temporary Technical Assistants have not been confirmed against those posts;

(c) the action Government propose to take against the officers responsible for this delay; and

(d) the time by which the said permanent posts are likely to be filled in ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Confirmations of personnel against 59 permanent posts of Technical Assistant are pending. These permanent posts were created in the years indicated in the statement enclosed.

<i>Statement</i>	
1960-61	1
1961-62	4
• 1962-63	13
1963-64	1
1964-65	3
1965-66	2
1966-67	15
1967-68	10
• 1968-69	10
 TOTAL	 59

(b) The confirmations were held up for reasons such as :

- (i) redesignation of certain categories of post;
- (ii) revision of Recruitment Rules in 1966 and again in 1969, and
- (iii) the determination of *inter se* seniority of personnel with different backgrounds, who were given new designations.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter is already in hand and subject to compliance with the prescribed formalities, the confirmations are likely to be made in the near future.

Naval Training Centre at Chilka

6616. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed 7.5 crore boy's Naval Training Centre to be established on the coast of Chilka lake has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the work is proposed to be undertaken;

(c) whether the team of Central Officers which visited Orissa during April this year had detailed discussions with the State Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A final decision has yet to be taken on the proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government has offered certain facilities. The proposal will be examined in the light of these and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

छपाई की मशीनों का आयात

6617. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपी करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने 31 अगस्त, 1968 के अपने कार्यालय ज्ञापन संस्था 1/211/68 आई० एण्ड ई० सी० में यह लिखा था कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मुद्रण और पुनर्मुद्रण के लिए मैसर्स थोमसन ब्रैस (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद को 1964 से 1967 तक की अवधि में 25.33 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की छपाई मशीनों का आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या उसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ था कि ये लाइसेंस केवल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मुद्रण के लिये दिये गये थे और अब ऐसा पता लगा है कि उस कम्पनी ने विवरणिका (ब्रोशर), पुस्तकाएं, कैलेण्डर, और फोल्डर (पत्रक) आदि भी छापने आरम्भ कर दिये हैं;

(ग) छपाई मशीनों के आयात के लिए निर्धारित शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने के लिये सरकार ने कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सम्पूर्ण मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया गया है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच से क्या मुख्य निष्कर्ष निकले हैं; और

(च) यदि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का प्रतिवेदन अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, तो कब तक उसके प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ।

(ग) फर्म के विरुद्ध आयात (नियन्त्रण) आदेश के आधीन उपयुक्त कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है और जांच चल रही रही है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) और (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Export of tea to Afghanistan

6618. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the difficulties being faced by the tea traders in Amritsar in transporting tea to Afghanistan due to delay in transit through Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) The proposal for air lifting of goods to Afghanistan is under consideration.

Restoration of Forfeited Pay of I. N. A. Personnel

6619. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Azad Hind Fauj association has again appealed to Government to fully implement its commitments to Parliament to restore all forfeited pay and allowances due to the ex-I. N. A. personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Azad Hind Fauj Association have made an appeal covering the following points :—

(i) While working out the forfeited pay and allowances of ex-INA personnel, grade pay, trade pay and overseas allowances/batta etc. should be taken into account.

(ii) The decision to make a deduction on account of family allotment, calculated on the basis of average of family allotment remitted by those whose individual Running Ledger Accounts are available, is not correct as those individuals who did not make any family allotment would suffer a loss.

(iii) The deduction being made on account of relief given by Government in 1948 and 1963 by *ad hoc* grants is not justified as the amount of the relief is far below the interest earned on their forfeited pay and allowances since 1946, and also taking into consideration the two devaluations and steep rise in prices.

The position in regard to these points is as follows :—

(i) Grade pay and trade pay are already being taken into account while working out the forfeited pay and allowances of ex-INA personnel. The question of admissibility of expatriation allowance, Japanese Campaign pay and batta is under examination.

(ii) Since the cases are more than 20 years old, Individual Running Ledger Accounts in a majority of cases are not available. In the absence of these Ledger Accounts, there are no means to verify whether an individual was making family allotment or not, (Family allotment in the case of Army personnel serving in operational area is a normal feature). The formula adopted to deduct the average amount

of family allotment calculated on the basis of total amount remitted by personnel in each rank whose Individual Running Ledger Accounts are available, is, therefore, considered to be fair.

(iii) The Government decision to restore the forfeited pay and allowances of ex-INA personnel at this distance of time is by itself a concession and should be viewed as such while considering the whole issue.

Purchase of Manganese Ore by M.M.T.C.

6620. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is now making most of its purchases of manganese ore from a middle man, who has no mine of his own; and

(b) the average rate at which the purchases are being made ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Manganese Ore to Czechoslovakia and Rumania

6621. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be please to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has entered into a fresh contract recently with Czechoslovakia and Rumania for exporting 1,20,000 tonnes of manganese ore to these countries;

(b) whether Government are aware that MMTC is canalising all these exports through one Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co., who is also not a producer;

(c) if so, the quantity of manganese ore canalised through this firm during the last six months; and

(d) the reasons for favouring this particular firm when the mines of many Producers have remained closed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d) During the last 6 months following sales for manganese ore were finalised by M.M.T.C. through M/s. Ram Bahadur Thakur :-

S. No.	Quantity Tonnes	Country of Export
1	1,00,000	Czechoslovakia
2	20,000	Rumania
3	10,000	Korea

M/s. Ram Bahadur Thakur are mine-owner-cum-exporter of Manganese ore. This party has been regularly exporting manganese ore to Czechoslovakia since 1963.

Exports of Manganese ore were canalised through M.M.T.C. with effect from 12th July, 1965. Prior to canalisation, M/s. Ram Bahadur Thakur Negotiated a three year contract with M/s. Metalimex, Praha, on 9th July, 1965. The contract being for substantial quantities, the M.M.T.C. approved of the same for three years. Earlier during this year, Czechoslovak Trade Representation in New Delhi addressed a letter to M.M.T.C stating that M/s. Metalimex have entered into a contract for purchase of Manganese ore during 1969, supplies against which as usual must come only from M/s. Ram Bahadur Thakur. On 31st January, 1969, M/s. Metalimex forwarded through M/s. Ram Bahadur Thakur an addendum to the contract concluded on 9.7.1965 which covered their requirements for 1969. Having regard to the price-offered, the prevailing market conditions in the international market for manganese ore, and the policy to respect consumer preference in regard to source of supply, the Corporation has accepted the sale for the year 1969.

In regard to the Rumania contract, the matter is being looked into and statement in regard to it will in due course be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Textiles to Britain

6622. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI D. N. PADODIA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI PRAKASHVIR SHASTRI:
SHRI R.K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain is going to impose a 15 per cent tariff on the textile goods imported into Britain from the Commonwealth countries;

(b) if so, whether it is going to affect India's textile exports to Britain;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether any representation has been made to the British Government and if so, the reaction of British Government thereto; and

(e) the quantity and value of imports by Britain during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). There have been reports in the Press that the Textile Council of the U.K. has, in its report submitted to U.K. Government in March, 1969, recommended imposition of 15% of levy on all textiles imported into U.K. from Commonwealth countries. Full details have been asked for and whatever action is considered necessary on a study of the details, will be taken.

(e) The value of exports of cotton textiles from India to U.K. was Rs. 30.56 crores during the year 1967-68 and Rs. 20.38 crores from April, 1968—December, 1968. As export statistics in respect of a number of items of textiles like garments, hosiery and other manufacturers is available only in value, it is not possible to indicate the quantity of exports.

Talks with Mongolian Delegation

6623. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mongolian delegation visited India recently ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation from the Foreign Ministry of the Mongolian People's Republic visited India between 31st March and 5th April, 1969.

(b) The delegation exchanged views with the Ministry of External Affairs on the current international situation and matters of mutual interest. A copy of the joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit of the delegation is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-781/69.]

Sale of Foreign Car by S.T.C.

6624. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mercedes Benz 250 model fetched a fabulous price at a recent auction sale conducted by the State Trading Corporation, and if so, how much;

(b) whether this sale was unique in many respects, particularly in so far as this time was concerned the State Trading Corporation fixed a minimum price of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the cars which fetched more than Rs. 1 lakh during 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) At a recent auction held by the State Trading Corporation, a Mercedes Benz 250 fetched a price of Rs. 1,70,550.

(b) This was the first occasion that a single car auction was held by S.T.C. A minimum price of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was indicated by the Corporation to avoid random tendering and to create a sustained interest in the purchase of rare cars.

(c) During 1968-69 four Mercedes Benz cars were each sold at prices exceeding rupees one lakh. They were one Mercedes Benz 220S, two Mercedes Benz 230S and one Mercedes Benz 250 S.

12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE "FINANCIAL EXPRESS", BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : While raising a question of privilege on April 11, 1969, in respect of the article "Success story of Trombay Fertilizer" published in the *Financial Express* dated the 1st April, 1969, Shri George Fernandes had alleged on the basis of some passages in the article that there was active collaboration between the author and the officers of the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. He moved that the part played by the officers in casting serious reflections on a Parliamentary Committee should be looked into by the Privileges Committee. I then undertook to ascertain the facts and report to the House.

My enquiries have revealed the following facts. The Industrial Correspondent of the *Financial Express* visited the Trombay Factory on March 24, 1969 along with 24 other press correspondents and 11 members of the United States Information Service as part of a group sponsored by the latter. The group visited the different plants, and had a brief talk with the General Manager for about 15 minutes. They were entertained at Lunch where some senior officers of the plant were present. A few days later, on March 31, the General Manager held a press conference which was attended by the representatives of 18 papers including the *Financial Express*. The purpose of the conference was to publicise the achievements of the Trombay Unit during the year 1968-69. Accordingly a hand-out containing relevant background information was given to the correspondents. I have gone through this hand-out carefully and I find it contains no reference to the twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. Besides, I have obtained reports from the General Manager, Trombay and the Chairman and Managing Director, Fertilizer Corporation of India on this matter. The General Manager has categorically denied that he ever discussed the Report of the Committee on Public Undertaking with the Correspondents of the *Financial Express* on March 24 or 31 or at any other time. The Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation is positive that in view of the

well-known views held by the General Manager and his officers in regard to the conduct and performance of the erstwhile contractors of the plant, the statements to which objection has been taken could not have been made by them. On the basis of these reports I am convinced that neither the General Manager nor his officers had collaborated in the writing of the article or had made any statement which could be construed as casting aspersions on the Hon'ble Members of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

Now, I shall briefly deal with the specific passages which Shri Fernandes has referred to in his notice, dated April 2, 1969 :—

- (i) A senior official of the plant is alleged to have told the correspondent of the *Financial Express* that C.O.P.U. must have been confused about the various foreign contractors in the plant. The C.O.P.U. report nowhere states that Chemico were an inexperienced firm. The reference to the inexperience of the contractor in the Committee on Public Undertakings report relates to the Chemical and Industrial Corporation that were the contractors for the Nitrophosphate plant and not to Chemical Construction Corporation (Chemico) who were the contractors for the Ammonia and urea plants. There is thus no confusion in the Committee on Public Undertakings report and it is inconceivable that a senior officer of the Trombay unit could ever make such a statement.
- (ii) The General Manager, Trombay is reported to have told the press correspondent that the plant would exceed the rated capacity of production during the year 1969-70. The General Manager has categorically denied having made any such statement. He did tell the press correspondents about the production of ammonia and urea plants being more, by 30% than the production in the previous two years. At the same time he drew attention to the design deficiencies in the plants and corrective steps taken for improving

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

production since the plants were taken over from the contractors.

- (iii) The statement reported to have been made by the General Manager that U.S.A. is in the fore-front in the fertilizer technology, and that we will learn from our experience is substantially correct. There is no question of casting a serious reflection on the Committee through such a statement.
- (iv) The statements that many in the plant felt disgusted at the ill-timed report of the Committee on Public Undertakings and that one of them said that "the report has brought back the dirty linen for a second wash in the public" are baseless. The General Manager Trombay and his officers have categorically denied having made such statements.

On the basis of the facts narrated above, I would submit to the House that no question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House can arise against the General Manager or any officer of the Trombay Fertilizer Plant.

श्री रविराय (पुरी) : अफसरों के बयानों पर मंत्री महोदय ने निर्भर किया है और यह वक्तव्य दे दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Let me understand the matter. It is not a question of the officers alone. Here is a paper. It published something as regards Public Undertakings Committee, which is a body of the House. Whether apart from the officers the paper is also involved is one thing. I would like to know something from the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I have seen the report as it appeared in the various papers and also in the *Financial Express*. Sir, I have also received a letter from the Vice President of chemco recently. The same letter was sent to the other Members of CPU by the Vice-President of Chemco and after going through the contents of that letter, I find that the criticism in the *Financial Express* and also one of the posters that appeared in the

Indian Express are based practically on the same view. The wording is almost common. But, as to why they should have made this specific and categorical reference about the observations made by the officers of the undertaking, is rather inexplicable. And I think, Sir, when we refer this to the Privileges Committee, all these matters can be examined on merits. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need for further discussion. If the House agrees we shall refer it to the Committee of Privileges. It is not against officers or anybody. A motion has to be made.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस पूरे मसले को प्रिवेज कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question of privilege in respect of the article entitled 'Success Story of Trombay Fertilizer' published in the *Financial Express*, Bombay, dated the 1st April, 1969, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and Report."

The motion was adopted.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION RE : INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O 922 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 3rd March, 1969, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 regarding management of the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Amalner (Maharashtra). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-762/69.]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We go to the next item of the Agenda.

We have already taken 1 hour and 30 minutes more than the time allotted for this Demand. And the Minister has yet to reply. He will take 45 minutes. That means, we have exceeded even two hours. If we do like this, it means, one more demand will have to be guillotined.

The Minister may reply now and then we will conclude this.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Before we start another item, may I make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER: I thought I have discussed it with the Minister and the Congress Party...

AN HON. MEMBER: About what?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly hear me first? I have already discussed the question of extension of time with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Already about two hours we have exceeded. I am not taking responsibility for that. You can put it to the House, if you want to have further extension. Again if we extend it by two hours, one hour should go to the Opposition. If there is anything to be said on this, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will say and it is not proper for every member to get up and say something on this.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: My point is altogether different.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you cannot raise it, if it is different. Kindly sit down.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI SONAVANE: In view of the intensity of feeling...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to speak. It is for the Minister to say about that. If every Member wants to get up and say, what can I do? I have already discussed it with the Minister. The Minister of State for Home Affairs will say something.

AN HON. MEMBER: About what?

MR. SPEAKER: On this demand that is before the House. Yes, Shri Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, I am making a brief intervention to explain certain points that the Hon. Members have raised regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services. Sir, We are continuing our efforts to ensure that.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given greater representation in Classes I, II and III of the Central Government Service. We are continuing our efforts. Before I indicate the special and extra efforts that we are making towards this direction, I would like to indicate the efforts that we have already made and the concessions that we have already provided for this purpose.

As far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, this Honourable House is aware that we have reserved 12½ per cent vacancies if they are directly recruited to the posts on all India basis by open competition, then the reservation is 16 2/3 per cent. As far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, this reservation is 5 per cent. Where the recruitment is not on all India basis and it is on regional basis, then the population ratio of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes is taken into consideration. But the minimum limit has been put and it will not be less than 5 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribes in relation to regional population where regional recruitment takes place. This is the present position.

The honourable house also knows that we have given age concession, we have given them the concession in fees and have relaxed the standard of suitability. As far as standard of suitability is concerned, we have.....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is only on paper.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA..... further made a special liberalisation in this matter. We are generally seeing that even after the relaxed standards are applied, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not recruited. So, we have now provided that in certain categories of posts even if they do not come to the relaxed standard, then from among the applicants the best candidates who fulfil the required educational qualifications should be selected against the reserved vacancies—even though they may not come to the relaxed standard so that these reserved vacancies do no go unfilled and have to be filled by candidates belonging to the general category. Apart from this, we have also given travel concessions by railways so that poor scheduled castes candidates can make use of them.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Is there any machinery to ensure that these instructions are respected and carried out in letter and spirit?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is a statutorily-appointed commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and he submits an annual report to Parliament.

We know there are lapses and they are not always faithfully carried out. But wherever they are not carried out, a report is submitted to the hon. House and we take up these matters with the departments and ministries and other central agencies where lapses have occurred and see that they are not repeated but corrected in time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : The Commissioner has no power to enforce those things.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I shall answer questions at the end.

We have been continuously striving to improve the situation as it is. We have appointed a Working group headed by our Additional Secretary, Shri M. R. Yardi, to look into this so that we can improve the recruitment of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes personnel in government services at the Centre and in the States. His recommendations have been received. On the basis of

these, we have provided for certain additional concessions. With your permission, I would like to mention these concessions we have allowed to persons who belong to these categories.

The first is provision for carry-forward of unfilled reserved vacancies to the following two recruitment years. This is subject to the total reserved vacancies including carried forward reserved vacancies not exceeding 45% in any one recruitment year. The second concession we have given is that prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs is required to be obtained by the appointing authority before dereserving any reserved vacancies is permanent and temporary posts likely to become permanent or continue indefinitely. Wide publicity is given to reserved vacancies by advertisement in newspapers, notifications to employment exchanges and intimation to certain associations of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes recognised for this purpose. We have also now appointed a liaison officer in each department and ministry and also in offices under the heads of departments who are responsible for ensuring due compliance with the reservation orders in the offices under their charge. The liaison officers in the ministries and departments are of the rank of Deputy Secretary.

Ministries and departments have also been asked recently to set up Cells within the Ministry/Department for this work under the direct control of the liaison officer.

In posts and services filled by direct recruitment, reservation is required to be made for scheduled cast and scheduled tribes both at the time of initial appointment on a temporary basis as well as in confirmation.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : इतना सब करने के बावजूद भी क्या यह सच है कि वह अपना टेन परसेंट भी हक नहीं ले सके?

[**شري عبدالغني دار (گورگانو)** اتناسب کرنے کے باوجود بھی کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ وہ اپنا ٹین پر سینٹ بھی حق نہیں نکلے گے]

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In the matter of promotions, after a review of the concessions already admissible to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, some additional concessions have been given to persons in these categories. I shall briefly mention these—this is with reference to the point made by Shri S. M. Banerjee about reservations in promotions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There was a Supreme Court judgment after the Madras High Court judgment. The Supreme Court judgment said that in the matter of promotion also, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given proper representation. I would like to know if it is covered.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am replying to it.

As far as promotion through the limited departmental competitive examination is concerned, reservations at 12½ and 5 per cent respectively of the vacancies have been provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the case of promotions made on the basis of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates in classes II, III and IV posts in categories of services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent. As regards promotion by selection to classes I and II posts, there is no reservation, but the following important concessions have now been given to these two categories. In the case of promotions made by selection from class III to class II and within class II and from class II to the lowest rung or category in class I, it has now been provided that in the categorisation on merit of eligible employees belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the departmental promotion committee will give weightage in grading the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes candidates, that is an employee who is categorised as 'good' on the basis of record of service will be deemed as 'very good'.

One who is categorised as "very good" will be deemed as "outstanding" for the purpose of selection. This concession is however to be confined to only 25 per cent of the total vacancies in a particular grade

or post filled in a year from the select list prepared for the purpose of promotion. It has also been provided that those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees who are so senior as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn should be inculded in the select list unless they are considered unfit for promotion and even they should be given by the departmental promotion committee one grading higher than the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of their records of service, their place in the select list being determined on the basis of the higher categorisation.

In the case of promotions made by selection in Class III and IV posts, reservation at 12.5 per cent and 5 per cent of the vacancies had been provided for Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes respectively in the grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed fifty per cent.

In regard to promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, there is no reservation in appointments made by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness but cases involving supersession of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I and II are required to be submitted to the Minister or Deputy Minister concerned for prior approval. Such cases of supersession in Class III and IV are required to be reported to the Minister or Deputy Minister concerned within a month.

12-24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*].

As a result of the various concessions), I am happy to report that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees and their percentage to total employees under the Central Government are steadily increasing. On 1.1.60 the number of Scheduled Castes employees (all classes excluding sweepers) stood at 2,23,124. On 1.1.1968 that number stood at 3,01,035. Similarly the number of Scheduled Tribes employees of all classes excluding sweepers rose from 35,652 on 1.1.1960 to 54,400 on 1.1.1968.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

It is still below our requirement and expectation and we still want to improve the position. That is why we have provided for special concessions and we hope that when these special concessions are fully utilised in due course the position will improve further. The question of recruitment to All India services was somewhat unsatisfactory.

SHRI RANGA : If they take those persons, it is found that they are obliged to make so many concessions in regard to qualifications and so on. They make special arrangements for giving them special training to help them get into the IAS, etc. Would they be able to make special arrangements, after they are recruited, in the first or two years, for special studies and preparation so that they can rise to the level of the others and there would be no trouble thereafter in regard to promotion.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a very valid question. I am happy to say that wherever we gave this special concession, We made special provision for in service training so that after they are recruited they are brought to a particular level so that in actual functioning they are not below anybody else and their promotion chances do not suffer.

We make this arrangement wherever it is necessary.

I was mentioning about the All India Services. Here the position was not very satisfactory. As the hon. Member Shri Ranga mentioned, we have made arrangements for the training of candidates at two institutions, one in Allahabad and the other in Madras, where these candidates are given training before the examinations, and as a result of this training given for the last six or seven years, we have been able to fill all the reserved vacancies in the IPS and the IAS and this experiment has proved successful. I am happy to say that two candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have stood first and second in the competitive tests. This indicates that with a little bit of encouragement and some training given they can compete with the best in the country.

As far as the newly constituted Indian Forest Service is concerned, I am happy to report that in the first competitive examination that we undertook, 50 persons were appointed and out of this number, almost one-fifth belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is six of them belonged to the Scheduled Castes and three of them belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. *

Apart from this, we have now set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Home Minister to review the performance in the matter of recruitment of the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services and the posts, under the Government of India, the Union territories and public undertakings, so that we can still find out if there is any scope for improvement here and there so that we could give further concession and see whether there is any lacuna or drawback that could be set right.

We have also requested the various State Governments to set up committees in their respective States as recommended by the Yardi Working Group, and according to the information received so far, the Government of Kerala, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have set up committees. We are pursuing this question with the rest of the State Governments and we hope that they will also set up such committees to review the performance of the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State services so that the condition improves.

The last point that I want to make is regarding the public sector undertakings. So far, out of the 174 public sector undertakings, statutory and Semi-Government bodies, 157 undertakings have agreed to make reservations for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under them. With the rest of them, we are following this up and we hope that the rest of these undertakings will take up this question. With all these things, we hope that we will be able to fulfil the promise that we have held out to these oppressed classes of society and before long the position should become satisfactory.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No questions please. I am sorry. I have to finish the Demands for Grants of this Ministry before lunch.

SHRI A.S. SAIGAL : The speaker, when he was in the chair, said that after the statement, we can put questions. Now, the Minister has finished the statement, and I have to say something. I am not asking on the statement that he has made, but something else. You must allow me.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL (Bareilly) : You must allow us to put questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you start right now, it will take another half an hour and the time for these Demands will have to be extended. It is not possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Just one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request hon. Members to write to the Minister and get the reply. It is not necessary to get the replies on the floor of the House.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I am not asking anything on that point. When the Speaker was in the Chair, he said that after this item of business, we can raise our points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing any questions now. Any doubt that may remain may be got dispelled by writing to the Minister concerned and he can answer them.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Certain things have taken place in the Delhi Municipal Corporation where two Congress members were beaten and they are lying in the hospital. What are you going to do about it ? It is a law and order question and it is our own responsibility.

श्री शशि भूषण (लारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े शम्भ की बात है कि कल दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में दोनों दलों में झगड़ा हुआ, कुर्सियां चलीं और लोग अस्पताल गये।

यह ला एण्ड बार्डर का सवाल है। यहां होम मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं, आप उन से कहें कि वह इस के बारे में कुछ कहें... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know the urgency of the problem you are raising. The minister is here and he has taken note of it. I will not permit a discussion on this.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : The Harijans' rights are fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. If this kind of flagrant violation goes on in Delhi and nobody takes notice of it, it is a very serious matter. It is a question of not only law and order, but fundamental rights. After all, the administration of Delhi is not merely the responsibility of the Corporation but of the Centre also. We want an answer from Mr. Shukla and from the Law Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have brought it to the notice of the Home Minister. I expect in due course he will reply to that. Now, Mr. Menon.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, my task has been lightened a good deal by the speech of my colleague, Mr. Shukla, because most of the speeches made during the debate were connected with the representation of scheduled castes and tribes in the services. Therefore, I made a special request to Mr. Shukla this morning to intervene because this is a matter, all the details of which are not available with the ministry over which I am presiding.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether orders have been issued... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled that if you want any further information about the services, you can write to the hon. minister and he will reply.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Department of Social Welfare has come with a demand of Rs. 25½ crores—about 1 per cent of the total expenditure of the

[Govinda Menon]

Government of India. Therefore, it is a small sector of the activities of the Government and yet, I see that 21 members participated in the debate which was very lively. That is an indication that this House attaches very great importance to the activities of this department. I hope, therefore, that sooner than later, this department will become a full-fledged Ministry of Social Security, which it should be the function of a Welfare State to maintain.

The activities of this department touch many aspects. Apart from the welfare of backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes, this department deals with, for example, education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped—blind, deaf-mute and physically handicapped people, etc. I attach the greatest importance to it, but I have not been able to hear any comments regarding our activities in this direction. Further, my time is limited and therefore, I wish only to say that I agree with many members who suggested that this should become a more important activity of the Government of India. I hope it would be so very soon.

Some comment was made regarding the registration of the Central Social Welfare Board as a company under section 25 of the Companies Act. There has been some misunderstanding about the scope of this step.

This had to be done because of the criticism of the Public Accounts Committee. I would read from the Fifty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee where they said:

"The Committee are constrained to observe that all previous recommendations of the Committee about giving statutory status to the Board yet remain to be implemented. It is surprising that the Board has been in existence for the last twelve years but no final decision in this regard has been arrived at yet. What is more surprising is that the Government has been advancing funds year after

year to a body without a legal entity which the Committee consider as irregular and unconstitutional. The Committee desire that this anomalous position should be remedied without further delay."

The comment was that the Government should not give grants to a body which has no legal status—that is to say, to a Board not endowed with a legal personality. There were three or four courses open to Government—I think three courses. We could have registered it under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. We could have registered it under the Companies Act, Section 25. We could have also brought a Bill here so that it will be by a legislation of Parliament made into a separate corporation. The result would have been the same. It would have become by any one of these processes a corporation to which Government could give grants. It was thought, in consultation with the Attorney-General and also with the State Governments that the more feasible course would be to register it under Section 25 of the Companies Act. Because it is registered under the Companies Act do not consider that it is a company in the usual sense of the word. It has just become a corporation. The object was to give corporate capacity and status to the Board. That has been achieved. No profits are to be divided among the directors and shareholders. This is a well known method in England and India. Where charitable societies have to be incorporated, often those societies have been registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act. That is all we have done, and the large majority of State Governments who were addressed in this behalf had agreed to this course. That is why we did it and from the 1st of April this year the Central Social Welfare Board has become a corporate body.

Because it has become a corporate body no change in the functioning of that body will be there. One of the hon. friends raised the question of the employees under the Central Social Welfare Board. These employees have been enjoying certain privileges. The Central Social Welfare Board even after incorporation will continue to give them the same privileges and facilities if not better ones. I can assure

the House that there will be no difficulty with respect to the employees of the Social Welfare Board.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : When the Silk Board, the Handicrafts Board and other such bodies have not been registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, what was the reason to register this Board under that Act?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have already stated the reason. The Public Accounts Committee objected to our continuing the *status quo* and it was repeatedly criticised by the Public Accounts Committee. Not to heed to the criticism of the Public Accounts Committee would have been a sort of disrespect shown to this House because it is a Committee set up by Parliament. They did it not once or twice but several times and therefore, we had to do it.

A criticism regarding incorporation should be directed with the object of showing that by such incorporation some disability will follow. I do not think there would be any disability which would follow either to the employees or to the bodies in the States which are enjoying the grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board.

After all, the Central Social Welfare Board deals only with a small amount of one or two crores of rupees, which is being given as grant to voluntary bodies in the States. Even those grants are distributed on the advice of similar bodies set up in the States in co-operation with the State Governments. Wherever State Social Advisory Board exists, 50 per cent of the members are nominated by the State Government, 50 per cent by the Central Social Welfare Board and the Chairman is nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. It is a co-operative effort. There will be absolutely no clash in the form of functioning because this incorporation was effected only in deference to the criticism made by the Public Accounts Committee.

Most of the speeches here naturally were about the status of the population

of our country described as members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is natural because the Constitution has attached great importance to the elevation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are several provisions in the Constitution even in the Fundamental Rights chapter, concerning them. We have taken care to see in article 17 that untouchability is abolished.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : But they are not carried out.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Please wait. Under article 17 untouchability is abolished and the practice of untouchability is made punishable. It is prohibited.

We have also provided that there shall be a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to see whether the guarantees given by the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being observed.

श्री रबि राय : कितने प्रोसीक्यूसन लांच किये गये हैं इस सिलसिले में ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He is, therefore, in the position of a critic of the activities of the governments in the States and in the Centre and his report will be placed on the Table of the House. Now we have gone a step further. In the last session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha we have appointed a parliamentary committee.

SHRI RABI RAY : After much pressure.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Even if it is after pressure, it is a fact that it has been appointed. Government often act upon the suggestions made by Members of Parliament.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : It is being treated shabbily.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When we have appointed a parliamentary committee, it cannot be treated except with respect because, Sir, it is your committee like the

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertaking. This is the fourth standing Parliamentary Committee and the Speaker has been pleased to nominate a veteran parliamentarian. Shri Basumatari, who belongs to a tribal community, to preside over the activities of that committee. How can we treat such a committee except with respect ?

We have appointed that committee ; by "we" I mean Parliament ; I do not take any credit for that. With respect to the ambit of working of that committee I accepted all the suggestions made by members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in both the Houses. Therefore, this parliamentary committee is also there apart from the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed by the President, to point out to Parliament the deficiencies in the working of the guarantees given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Home Minister has now read out some of the steps which have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Apart from what the Commissioner can do, it will be open to this Committee to look into this matter and every year, perhaps more often than once a year, the reports of this committee regarding the extent to which these guarantees have been fulfilled will come before this House.

I welcomed very much the various criticisms which were made in the House by Members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and others regarding the defects or the imperfections in the working of the Central Government and of the State Governments in this matter. This condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been in existence for thousands of years and I would be making a preposterous claim, an empty claim, if I say that during the period of 22 years which elapsed after independence we have done everything to remove the disabilities of this oppressed community. I will not make that claim.

When the Constitution was framed we thought that reservation for these communities need be there only for 10 years in the

Parliament and the State Legislatures. We found at the end of nine years or so that that was not sufficient. Therefore it was amended to 20 years. I can now tell the House that processes are in motion to see that that particular article of the Constitution is amended so that the period of reservation will further be extended.

It is easy to point the finger of criticism towards the Minister and the Government saying that even after working for so many years the backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been elevated to the position and status of the more advanced communities. It is easy to make that comment but it is not so easy to do things to bring about a change in their status. This has to be done continuously, consistently, courageously and without break. I hope, by the exertions of all of us, belonging to all parties in this House, it will be possible for us to turn back and say after some time at least that we have been able to do a good job and I, as the Minister presiding over the Department of Social Welfare, give this undertaking that whatever suggestions are made in this regard will be accepted and all attempts will be made to implement them. I particularly extend this promise to Shri Basumatari, the Chairman of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I make one suggestion ?

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : What are you going to do to stop the preaching of untouchability ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Please be patient ; I have not finished my speech. I have to go from point to point. I felt while I was attending to the debate going on here that apart from the Members who were participating in the debate and listening to it, there was another invisible person in the Parliament Hall in the figure of the Puri Shankaracharya. Do you think I would leave him out ? I have to deal with him also because he figured prominently in this debate. When Shri Basumatari or any Member of the Scheduled Castes was standing up to make a speech, I could see that invisible figure extending his finger of scorn against the speaker saying, "Here is an un-

touchable ; here is an untouchable." That was what was happening here.

Before I go to that I want to speak about more concrete matters. Regarding scholarships to the Scheduled Castes I want to say something. I do not say that the conditions are extremely good or exemplary or could not be bettered upon. In the year 1951-52 or rather I will take the year 1950-51 which is the first year after the Republic was inaugurated, the number of Scheduled Caste students who were getting post-matric scholarships was 1,316 and in the year 1966-67 the figure has gone up to 90,264.

So, from 1316, it has gone in the course of these 18 years to about a lakh. I think, it is significant. But considering the conditions of these communities, it ought to be more and we shall make all attempts to see that it is more. Speaking about Scheduled Tribes, in the year 1950-51, the number of post-matric scholarships given to Scheduled Tribes students was only 348 and in the year 1966-67, it is 17,760. I do not want to take the Members of the House through the forest of figures which I have got with me. But these two figures of 1950-51 and 1966-67, I hope, would be a pointer to the very energetic efforts made by Government in this regard.

Some statements were made regarding the Elyaparumal Committee. The Committee was appointed in April, 1965. That itself is an indication that the Government wanted to see that there should be available with them matters with respect to the conditions of the Scheduled Castes. Mr. Elyaparumal who was a Member of this House at that time was ill in between and he could not report before 30th January, 1969. Extensions of the period of the Committee were made from time to time. Finally, we got a report on the 30th January, 1969. Mr. Achutan who was also a Member of this House did send a dissenting minute but for some reason it was not affixed or referred to in the body of the main report.

SHRI RABI RAY : Why ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not know ; it is unprecedented.

SHRI RABI RAY : You have not tried to know the reasons ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not know. I asked Mr. Elyaparumal but he did not give a proper explanation.

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : The Minister is not correct. The reason for not including it in the main report has been sent to the Ministry. That finds a place in the report itself.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Is it a fact that Mr. Achutan applied for a loan or grant of Rs. 5 lakhs and, in lieu of that, he was forced to give a minute of dissent ? He was pressurised.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is easy to say that I or somebody else in the Department...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Your Director of Social Welfare pressurised him.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Why don't you be patient ?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Mr. Achutan does not know what is the meaning of a minute of dissent even.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no questions of being pressurised. What do we gain thereby ? By asking one Member of the Committee to send a dissenting minute, it would be foolish to think that thereby anything is gained. We have nothing to gain. We are trying to do everything possible for the upliftment of the backward communities and the Scheduled Castes. To call a Scheduled Caste Member to send a dissenting report against many others in the Committee, hoping that thereby something could be gained, is wrong. After all, in that dissenting report, Mr. Achutan says that the Scheduled Castes are suffering more from economic difficulties than otherwise. That is a point of view...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : That has been obtained by your Director or Social Welfare by pressurising him.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Then, a reference was made to his applying for a

[Shri Govinda Menon]
 grant. I say that no grant has been made to this particular gentleman of Rs. 1 lakhs of even a rupee and there is no money with us to give grants to persons of that kind. Why this sort of a criticism?

SHRI S. M. BANERIEE : Did he apply for a loan is the question?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He did apply for loan; many others apply for loans. But we have not granted the loan. (Interruption) If the Members of the House want to attribute motives, I have nothing to say. Please accept what I say at the face value.

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में कल आपसे प्रार्थना की थी पर यह रिपोर्ट हमको अभी तक नहीं मिली जब कि समाचारपत्रों में भी इसके बारे में चर्चा है। मैं फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमको मिलनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is dealing with it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He has written an article in *Yojana* and that article is different from the dissenting report which he has sent. And he is free to write any article. *Yojana* is not my publication; it is a Government of India publication. He has sent an article to *Yojana* and it has been published there.

I deny the allegation of pressurisation and I also deny making of any grant to Mr. Achutan...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Hold an inquiry.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : He may deny, but he must so deny that people must believe in what he says.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What can I do if there are people who are not prepared to believe?

Much of the criticism here with respect to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been in regard to the failure of the

Government to grant lands to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have to say repeatedly that this is a matter for the State Governments. Is that not so? At the time when appointment of this Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was being discussed, some Member suggested that it would be advisable if similar Committees were appointed by the State Assemblies also. In my speech I said that I welcomed that suggestion. Now I would suggest here on this occasion that if a similar committee is appointed by each one of our State Assemblies, then it would make the picture complete. Matters within the jurisdiction of the State Government, also will be covered, it will be open to the members of the committees appointed by the States to point out whether there are deficiencies in working, and with respect to the Centre and probably with respect to everything else, the Parliamentary Committee also can report.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Please recommend to the States.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Here and now I do make the recommendation and request every member of this House to make a recommendation to their respective State Governments in this regard; that will be a very good thing. Can I, for example, order a State Government asking them to allot land, so many acres or so many bigas...

SHRI RABI RAY : Give guidelines.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON ...so many bigas to Scheduled Castes? They will say, 'We know our job.'

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : May I know whether he has written to the State Governments, Social Welfare Departments, that they should appoint such committees on the same lines as the Central Government has done?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have not written to the State Governments, but I stated that in Parliament and I repeat that statement here. If it would be of any use, I will be writing to the Chief Ministers also and not to the Social Welfare Boards.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगर यह जमीनात जो हैं वह शेडूल कास्ट और शेडूल ट्राइब को देने के लिए प्रिफरेंस किया जाता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय या हृकूमत स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को यह लिखेंगे कि जो भी जमीन आपके पास है, उसके ऊपर उनका पहला हक होना चाहिए और जो प्रोजेक्ट्स के कारण डिसप्लेस होते हैं उनके लिए इन लोगों को नहीं दी जाती, वैसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It may not be in the nature of a 'hukumat' because with respect to a matter falling under State Governments, I cannot give a directive; I can only say that this kind of a committee may be appointed by the states also.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : पालिसी तो यह होनी चाहिए कि जो शेडूल कास्ट के लोग हैं, उनको जमीन पहले मिलनी चाहिए। यह तो पालिसी उनको आप बता देंगे।

13 hrs.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I will do that.

Now a good deal of the time in the discussion was taken by reference to untouchability.

And Members here particularly belonging to the Scheduled Castes spoke with great anger and indignation. I am only surprised that this anger came only to this limit. They are entitled to be angry regarding any one in this country who says that untouchability is sanctioned by the Shastras. When the Constituent Assembly met, the Constituent Assembly thought that it is its sacred duty to declare that untouchability is abolished and the practice of untouchability is forbidden. And as per direction of Article 17 this House has passed the Untouchability Act. (Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many prosecutions have been started on the basis of this Untouchability Act?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: This is made a cognizable offence and the Elayaperumal Committee has recommended that the punishment should be made more severe. That is to say that imprisonment should be made not optional but compulsory. We will take up that suggestion and amend the Untouchability Act. With respect to the feelings of the Scheduled Castes in our country, here is Puri Shankaracharya who appears to have more interest in animals than in men, saying that the Shastra do lay down that there shall be the caste system, untouchability, etc. Mr. Siddiah made a very angry speech and I do not find fault with him saying that it is difficult to remove untouchability so long as the caste system is there. Now it may be that it is so. (Interruptions) But I want to put this question. If I bring a resolution or if Mr. Siddiah brings a resolution or if anybody else brings a resolution declaring that the caste system may be abolished, it may be that the caste system stands not disappear because I have received memorials from scheduled castes who were converted to Christianity that they should still be treated as scheduled castes. I have got such representatives with me. Now they are treated as Backward communities.

Regarding the statement made by Shankaracharya of Puri many people have spoken about it. I do add my voice of protest against this antediluvian approach to a burning question in this country by His Holiness Puri Shankaracharya. (Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY: His Unholiness.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: His Holiness cannot say like this. All humanity is one before God.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Some hon. Members have not enough sense of humour to appreciate that I used these words 'His Holiness' in this connection with a feeling that he has made a most unholy statement. That is clear. I am not well-versed in the Shastras or in the Darsanas but I want to answer His Holiness Shankaracharya of Puri in the words of one who is treated as one of the builders of modern India, a great soul whom we respect very much, Swami Vivekananda. What has he spoken about this? There is a book published by the

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, Almora, Himalayas. The title of the book is 'India and her problems'. I will read out a portion from the book.

The great predecessor of Puri Shankaracharya and other Shankaracharyas was born in Kaladi, in my constituency. I have great respect for Adi Shankaracharya. The world respects him. The great philosophy of Advaita, otherwise known as Monism has been propounded with very great skill by Adi Shankaracharya. The greatest exponent of this philosophy of Advaita in modern times is Swami Vivekananda. If you would read his lectures you would understand that the views of Shankaracharya on religious problems have been expounded by Swami Vivekananda with great lucidity. I refer to Adi Shankaracharya. Here is a beautiful statement which contains the views of Swami Vivekananda on untouchability. I would read out this statement made by this great soul who is respected throughout the world. This is the passage.

"Formerly the characteristic of a noble-minded was—(tribhuvanamupakara shrenibhish priyamanah)—" to please the whole universe by one's numerous acts of service", but now it is—I am pure and the whole world is impure. "Don't touch me!" "Don't touch me!" The whole world is impure, and I alone impure! Lucid *Brahmajnana*! Bravo! Great God! Nowadays Brahman is neither in the recesses of the heart, nor in the highest heaven, nor in all beings—now he is in the cooking pot!

Swami Vivekananda speaks about himself and his brothers :

"We are orthodox Hindus, but we refuse entirely to identify ourselves with 'Don't-touchism' That is not Hinduism; it is in none of our books, it is an orthodox superstition, which has interfered with national efficiency all along the line. Religion has entered in the cooking pot. The present religion of the Hindus is neither the path of knowledge nor that of Reason,—it is "Don't-touchism" "Don't touch me" "Don't touch me."—That exhausts its description.

"Dont-touchism" is a form of mental disease. Beware! All expansion is life, all contraction is death. All love is expansion, all selfishness is contraction. Love is therefore the only law of life. See that you do not lose your lives in this dire irreligion of "Don't-touchism". Must the teaching (*Atmavat Sarvabhuteshu*)—Looking upon all beings as your own self—be confined to books alone? How will they grant salvation who cannot feed a hungry mouth with a crumb of bread? How will those, who become impure at the mere breath of others purify others?...

"Each Hindu, I say, is a brother to every other, and it is we, who have degraded them by our outcry. "Don't touch"! "Don't touch"! And so the whole country has been plunged to the utmost depths of meanness, cowardice and ignorance.

These men have to be lifted. Words of hope and faith have to be proclaimed to them. We have to tell them: "You are also men like us and you have all the rights that we have."

Sir, no words from me would be a greater condemnation of the statement made by Puri Sankaracharya with respect to untouchability.

Regarding legal action, the Ministry of Home Affairs consulted me as Law Minister and I have said that the Government of Bihar should be advised to launch prosecution and I understand from enquiry that the matter is now in the hands of a Magistrate.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: One point, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I allow you, I will have to allow all...*(Interruptions.)*

SHRI SONAVANE: I want to ask...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will request all the Members to address their points for clarifications to the Minister and get the clarification from him. Now, with the permission of the House, I will put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House...*(Interruptions).*

SHRI SONAVANE: We are walking out in protest against the weak-kneed policy in not taking action against Sankaracharya.

श्री प. ला. बारुपाल (गंगानगर) : मैं वाक-आउट करता हूँ। हम आपसे सहमत नहीं हैं।

13.02 hrs.

(*Shri Sonavane, Shri P. L. Barupal and some other Members then left the House.*)

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Social Welfare."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motion of Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 97—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare.'

DEMAND NO. 98—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare'."

13.03 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussions and voting on Demand Nos. 34 to 37 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table by thirty minutes past two of the Clock indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 34-MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.'

DEMAND NO. 35-SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO 36-FOREIGN TRADE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,38,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Foreign Trade.'"

DEMAND NO 37-OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,24,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply.'"

DEMAND NO. 115-CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply."

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR (Kesaria) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to Nationalise tea plantations.

(3)]

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement effective steps to boast up exports. (4)]

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop irregularities in the Civil Supplies Department. (14).]

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take drastic action against the top officers in the Department of Supplies and Disposals who were responsible to pay advances to the United Provinces Commercial Corporation in the road roller deal, resulting in a loss of about rupees two crores to the Government. (15)]

That the demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to accept the scheme submitted by the Government of Kerala for the development of coir industry and to provide adequate funds for the implementation of the scheme. (16)]

That the demand under the Head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop the free trade zone at Kandla. (17)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to introduce Indian products in

African and South American countries and in Mauritius. (18)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the quality and value of India's exportable goods. (19)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to create attraction and confidence in Indian goods abroad. (20)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to end India's dependence on USSR in the matter of foreign trade (21)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check wastage in the Ministry. (22).]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption rampant in granting import licences. (23)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check malpractices and wastage in S. T. C. (24)]

That the demand under the Head Supplies and disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the working of Supply Missions in U. S. A. and U. K. (25)]

That the demand under the Head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to lay emphasis on the export of finished products rather than on raw material. (26)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the testing procedure of the quality of exportable goods. (27)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inactivity of consuls in our Missions abroad. (28)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of show-windows exhibiting Indian products abroad. (29)]

That the Demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to include the representatives of traders in the delegations going abroad. (30)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish Commerce Department, England. (31)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ensure the supply and export of goods in time. (32)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the fall in the export of jute. (33)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to seek the advice of experienced traders of the country in the matter of import and export. (34)]

That the demand under the Head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check black marketing in the import licences. (35)]

[Shri Om Prakash Tyagi]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Laxity in the control of enemy property. (36)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to confiscate the property and Trade of Pakistan as a retaliatory measure. (37)]

That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade & Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide incentive to the textile industry. (38)]

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make the free trade at Kandla a success. (39)]

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to encourage free trade. (40)]

SHRI SHINKRE : (Panjim). I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to protect our export oriented industries in view of the proposed drastic cuts of imports from Commonwealth countries by Great Britain. (41)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to concentrate and expand our trade relationship with South American countries. (42)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to revise the policy regarding issue of exporters licences to Goans so that the persons who were *persona non grata* during the Portuguese regime are benefited. (43)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to form a Committee of the representatives of Railways, Shipping and Transport, Labour and Foreign Trade Ministries to suggest steps to boost the export of ore from Goa which even presently give India not less than 40 crores rupees in foreign exchange. (44)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to study the prospects of our export trade of iron ore and manganese ore in view of the stiff competition from Australia and Brazil. (45)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to form a Committee of the Members of Parliament to study thoroughly the causes endangering our exports of iron ore and manganese ore from Goa. (46)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to investigate into the dealings in ore by the Goan sline-owners and exporters with private firms in foreign countries. (47)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to investigate into the misuse of foreign exchange by Goan Exporters of ore which they get as incentive for exports, with the condition to import machinery or spare parts useful to mining industry. (48)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give subsidy or loan to the Red Oxide and Oker producing factory at Corlim-Goa in view of bright prospects of export trade from these items. (49)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to impress upon Planning Commission the need for the expansion of Marmagao Port which will be helpful to increase of ore exports from Goa. (50)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open show rooms in South American countries to boost our exports there if necessary with the Air India Offices or Agencies. (51)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to nationalise the export trade of iron ore and manganese ore. (52)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to implement effective steps to boost up exports to Brazil. (53)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[The working of the M.M.T.C. in Goa which is causing hardships to small mine-owners of Goa. (54)]

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR: I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop the import of raw jute totally. (55)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to organise the export of mango and mango juice. (56)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop the import of goods manufactured or likely to be manufactured in the country. (57)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to adopt the policy of barter with the countries from which goods are imported. (58)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

Failure to nationalise the foreign trade (60)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop the export of raw material and export manufactured goods instead. (61)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make rupee-trade the dominant component of our foreign trade. (63)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to strengthen the trade relations with the socialistic countries. (64)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Shri K.M. Madhukar]

[Failure to nationalise foreign trade. (66)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to step up trade with all countries uniformly. (67)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to accept the scheme regarding development of Kerala Coir Industry forwarded by Government of Kerala. (68)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give economic aid for the development of Coir Industry. (69)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give assistance to the Kerala Government for setting up Export House for Coir Industry. (70)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for the purchase of coir matting and foot-mats by the Departments of Government of India. (71)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay more attention for the development of Coir Industry in West Bengal and other States. (72)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Need to improve the condition of lakhs of workers engaged in coir industry, save

them from the clutches of exploiters and to fix minimum wages for them. (73)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to take over coir industry in Kerala (74)]

That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to establish trade link with Cuba. (75)]

That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to establish trade links with North Vietnam. (76)]

That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unsatisfactory Performance of consulates abroad. (77)]

That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to boost our exports trade. (78)]

That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to ban the export of trucks to South Vietnam from India. (79)]

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Corruption rampant in the Ministry. (80)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Favouritism shown in granting import and export licences. (81)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to step up India's export trade. (82)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Injustice done to Indian textile industry by increasing export duty on cloth exported to U.K. (83)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take steps to have better trade relation with Israel. (84)]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The cut motion are also before the House.

13.15. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till a Quarter Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Eighteen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY—*Contd.*

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I would like at the very outset to extend a word of cautious optimism upon the modestly creditable performance of exports during 1968-69, when the exports during the first ten months of the year under reference increased to Rs. 1,135 crores and imports declined to Rs. 1,519 crores, thereby reducing for the first time the adverse balance of trade to Rs. 358 crores against double this average for the previous year. I would, however, like to caution the hon. Minister against indulging in the same kind of 'green revolution' that we have much too soon started talking about in this country. This is only an inkling of the enormous potential of exports we have

in our country. Therefore, any complacency at this stage is not called for. I would like to stress the need for a continuing helpful climate and environment in this country and a purposeful import-export policy whereby the frontiers we have advanced are not only consolidated but extended a little further, I would also like to put a lot of responsibility on this important Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply on which our adverse balance of trade depends and would like to caution the present Minister that he should avoid the pitfalls and acts of commission and omission which his predecessor chose to indulge in.

I would, Sir, at this stage like to start with the textile industry which, of course, is the most important segment of the industries that is under his administration. As everyone knows, there are over 640 cotton textile mills in this country which have been in existence for the last 120 years or so.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : Not all of them.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Yes, not all of them. But today they are there with over 17.4 million spindles and over 200,000 looms and with a total employment complement of about 7.75 lakhs of workers. The tragedy of the situation is that the cotton textile crisis has deepened to such an extent that by its sheer size, volume and complexity the successful solution of it continues to baffle both the industry on the one side and the Government on the other side. By a plethora of historical and legislative circumstances nearly 84 textile mills are lying closed today, which by itself accounts for about 2½ million spindles and a production potential of 10 lakhs of metres of cloth per day. It has also rendered 65,000 workers idle on the streets. Therefore, this by itself brings us at once to this abiding crisis which has been continuing for a number of years and the Government of India is in no small measure responsible for the state of affairs in the textile industry. The help that has been sought to be given to the textile industry so far by the Government has both been halting and hesitant and com-

[Shri N. K. Somanji]

pletely out of tune with the needs of the day.

I would refer to the recent recommendations, very important recommendations, made by no less a person than Shri Manubhai Shah who was, as everyone knows, concerned with the administration of this Ministry for a long period of time. It is curious that the people like the hon. Ministers, when they are in their seats of power for a long period of time, cannot see the needs of the Industry; when they are themselves in power, they do not see the writings on the wall. As soon as they are out of power, they start seeing sense and make sensible recommendations. Then their successors cold-store their recommendations, which their own predecessors made. Here, Mr. Manubhai Shah's first report came last year and the second report has been submitted in the month of January, 69. Mr. Shah on behalf of the Gujarat Government and Kogekar Committee on behalf of the Maharashtra Government have submitted two outstanding documents, which have studied very seriously the various ills and needs and demands of the textile industry. I would urge that the present Minister should rise above personal equations and extend his helping hand to the textile industry which seriously needs it.

I would like to say that, in view of the demand and supply position, in view of the completely changed situation now, whatever little scheme of controls which is in operation in the textile industry is completely uncalled for. The justification for the huge and cumbersome organisation of the Textile Commissioner's office in Bombay, the existence of which continues to be justified, is no longer necessary. Therefore, not only as a result of a realistic appreciation but as a result of the Manubhai Shah Committee's recommendations and the Kogekar Committee's observations, the Government of India should take early steps to decontrol the remaining varieties of cotton textiles that continue to be under his operations.

Sir, one of the important recommendations made by Shri Shah is in respect of a Merger Commissioner. He has recommended that the weak units may be taken over by the stronger ones which are running effici-

ently, honestly and who have not only got technical expertise but also marketing experience. According to Shri Manubhai, this Merger Commissioner should not only be made operable in the textile industry but also in other sectors of industry, where the national resources have been invested, which for the same reason, partly due to the management's own faults and partly due to the insensitive policies of the Government of India have now been brought to a complete halt. One of the important schemes in this merger is the allowance of carrying forward the losses of the weak units. If you would desire safeguards, in the event of a take-over, and the taken over unit is not being heeded to in terms of re-vitalisation and modernisation you can entrust the Income-tax Officer with the power to deny the tax concessions, where you see that the stronger unit is not behaving properly as far as the weak unit is concerned. With these safeguards, I see absolutely no reason why the Government should hesitate in bringing forward further measures in addition to the Bill passed last year in terms of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the mills and in addition to the limited efforts that the National Textile Corporation has been allowed to take; because a great deal has to be done not only in terms of mills which are not running successfully but there is a large complement of textile mills on the borderline. In my speeches over the demands of the Commerce Ministry, I have been saying over the years that if you denied them help in time, you would find that instead of 84 mills there will be more mills of this category, unfortunately. Measures should be taken within a reasonable time so that all help is provided. As regards persons thrown out of their jobs in the textile industry, some suggestions have been made that running mills should be allowed to stagger their holidays and the efficient and strong mills should run for seven days a week and all the 365 days in a year and the extra complement which comes to roughly one-seventh of the total number of workers could thus be absorbed.

The financial needs for modernisation and rehabilitation of the textile industry have been indicated and you will appreciate the sheer size of the amount. The Kogekar committee of the Maharashtra Government says that after providing for the internal resources that would be generated by the

textile industry, about Rs. 100 crores would be required as capital to put them on their feet and the Committee recommended that the State Governments like Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat and the Central Government should provide them finance in 50 : 50 proportion. Mr. K. K. Shah, now in the Union Cabinet, sometime before he became a Minister, three or four years ago had made certain valuable recommendations in respect of the textile commissioner's office, abolition of the controls and the unnecessary plethora of rules and regulations. I ask such gentlemen : have they no responsibilities in respect of those recommendations once they come into the Government ? The Shah committee's recommendations are still not fully implemented. Either the Government of India should study that report and say that whatever steps have to be taken have been taken; otherwise Mr. Shah must take up the matter at the highest level if the present Minister cannot do so.

Cotton continues to baffle us and Rs. 90-100 crores is utilised every year on its import. Not only the quality and the length of the staple but the requirements are such that we cannot find so much in our country. World average of cotton production per acre is 304 lbs. compared to India's 114 lbs. The Soviet Union tops the list with an average of 692 lbs. This Government and this ministry which had been bringing in their technical skill and know-how must do so here; this is one field where we can certainly call for their expertise and knowledge. Efforts are made by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to tackle this problem by the cotton development project. In our national interest and in the interest of saving foreign exchange and also in the interest of the cotton textile industry those efforts must be reinforced.

The Price of Indian cotton had gone up by 20-30 per cent during the last three or four months and this is an element which counts for fifty per cent of the cost of cloth produced. I do not know why the agreement to import 250,000 bales of cotton under PL 480 is being delayed because delay creates uncertainty in respect of a vital raw material for this industry.

I now turn my attention to another important sector of import policy. While I welcome the carrot-and-stick policy I have

grave doubts about its implementation. What do we find about the priority sector which has to export five per cent of its annual production out of this country ? Out of 341 units only 37 have fulfilled their plans in terms of ten per cent exports.

I would, therefore, like the Government not to overlook this because the units that have taken up the challenge are far few in number, but the units that have defaulted in terms of this national responsibility should not be given captive authority as far as foreign exchange and import licences are concerned. I would like you to treat them with more penal measures. I would like you to deny them the rightful share of foreign exchange and create a pool of limited foreign exchange where such defaulting members may be able to buy in public auctions their import licence requirements, but certainly those of the priority units and the non-priority units, of which there are 200 which have exported more than 10 per cent of their annual production, should be given the highest priority in the matter of foreign exchange and facilities for further expansion and diversification for continued increase in exports. (Interruption) Only 37 out of 341 have fulfilled their obligations. In these matters, therefore, whatever problems are there in the matter of drawback on duty, red-tapism, delay in the import entitlement, delay in the payment of cash subsidies, and so on should be avoided. I am told that several cases are still pending in the JCCI offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. You must certainly have a time-limit of one month from the time in which shipping documents are registered or deposited in the office of any JCCI, and the awards in terms of cash subsidies and the facilities that are given for the import licences should be in the exporters' hands.

Now, in conjunction with the External Affairs Ministry, I would like to comment on the role of our various commercial intelligence units situated all over the world along with our embassies and consulates. The hon. Minister knows that the prices of both the traditional commodities and the non-traditional commodities are not stagnant in any part of the world and depending on the demand and supply situation, the total, overall picture of the international trend

[Shri N. K. Soman]

keeps on changing from month to month and from period to period. But I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take up with his colleague one thing: that is, the various Attachés attached to the various embassies and consulates throughout the world make a weekly study of the prices, their economic behaviour in the country in which they are situated and they should send their comments about any large import prospects and tenders in which Indian businessmen could be interested and things like that. That should come on a weekly basis either through the telex or the telecommunication system.

Now, the sending of trade teams abroad is certainly a step which is very well advised. I do not know why under the ill-conceived policy of the Finance Ministry not enough teams go abroad to promote our exports and other things. When I look at the personal and composition of the various teams, what do I find? One team is being sent to Latin America eight or nine months after the goodwill generated by the visit of our Prime Minister. There, I find that only top industrialists are included in the list which, according to me, are not going to get any results as far as this country's exports are concerned. I would like to ask why in these trade teams professional managers, public relations managers, marketing managers and consultants including the public sector managers are not included, so that they can go as a professional team and not as top industrialist team to any particular country, because you have to cover the structure at the middle level, the low level as well as at the top level. Therefore, in such teams, rightly-composed personnel should be sent away from India as far as this export promotion is concerned.

It is a great pity that the world fairs that are held from time to time—one was held in New York, another was held in Seattle and a third one in Montreal in recent years—are not taken note of properly by the Government. The world fair at Osaka the Osaka Exp of 1970—was made known to the world during the last four years. A special company was formed for this purpose as is usual in such cases, and the Government of India, your Ministry, were aware of this particular world fair to

be held in Osaka which is very important from India's point of view for the last four years. And now, just last month, the Ministry woke up and took a "timely" decision of sending its architect a few days ago to select the site and to examine the terms of reference that are there. It is certainly very painful to see this attitude. Once again on account of lack of time, you would not be able to get a good and sound architect and design and your industrialists would not be able to put on a brilliant display. You will cut a very sorry figure not only with developed countries, but with developing countries. He should investigate where this abysmal delay occurred and who is responsible for this particular attitude.

Coming again to the administration of the import and export department, one common complaint is that your import Red Book on policy administration is so complicated, the language used is so insecure and uncertain, that it is open to various interpretative facilities in the CCI and various other offices of the JCCI and so on. I would recommend that not only should your policy be crystal clear, but it should not be available for misuse and misinterpretation. A simple handbook in English and Hindi meant for trade and the common man should be brought out. It would be possible for people involved even in a small measure with import and export to find out exactly what is the meaning and purpose of your policy. The Direct Taxes Board responsible for the administration of income-tax have produced in simple language a handbook for the benefit of tax-payers. I would appeal that such documents should be produced by this ministry also.

Several cases have been brought to my notice—I do not know whether I should call it misappropriation or impropriety—about nominations of import entitlements which are allowed to be sold and nominated in favour of the parties who can supply you with raw materials. This system is subject to grave misuse. I shall give two instances and I hope the minister will look into them. A Bangalore party recently was allowed to buy nominations for milk powder worth lakhs of rupees, while it is very well known that his own factory would consume only Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs worth of milk powder for its entire products. Such entitlements which fetch a very handsome premium in the mar-

ket allow unsocial elements to buy those nominations obviously in collusion with certain people and make a windfall and illegitimate profits.

The second item which is more serious is this. In spite of the fact that wooltops and polyester fibre are items which are allowed to be canalised and imported only through the STC and which are meant only for actual users, these have been allowed to be cornered and bought by a Ludhiana businessman to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs, while his own consumption of polyester fibre cannot be more than Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs. Does the minister or the CCI know that the premium on polyester fibre licence is as high as 350 to 400 per cent in the Market, which makes it possible for such people to indulge in these malpractices?

Government, as far as their external trade policy is concerned; should devote a little more attention to the developed countries, as far as exports are concerned. It is to my mind somewhat futile to try to sell your goods to similarly-situated economies like the developing countries. When we are developing our locomotives, cement, paper and other engineering goods, other developing countries are involved exactly in the same exercise. I would therefore like that we should extend a little more enterprise and effort to obtain even a tiny infinitesimal portion of the fabulous developed markets like America, Europe and other advanced countries, where labour is in short supply and several goods made in India can find a place. There is a report on this produced by the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. I recommend the Minister pays some attention to it, because efforts in the direction of obtaining export markets in developed countries are likely to pay richer dividends. I am not recommending that you completely close shop with developing countries, but the balance in your policy should be such that we get the maximum advantage in our international trade.

There was a news item that three American drug firms owe India Rs. 9 crores as compensation for over-charging tetracycline over ten years' time. The Ministry must look into this. Our country imported 800 million capsules of tetracycline from 1957 to 1967.

This drug which costs the manufacturers 1.6 cents was imported and sold to this country for 51 cents. Based on an investigation in the United States of America the manufacturer of this drug was ordered and instructed to pay back to American manufacturers the difference in this cost. It is for this Government to move the American Government, or whatever channels they find suitable, to see that this compensation which because of a monopolistic situation prevailing in America comes to be misused is received properly and whatever overpayment was made should be recovered.

My last point is in respect of MMTC. I would not like to comment on STC. I find to my pleasant surprise that there has been considerable improvement ever since Shri Prakash Tandon took over. Because of lack of time I would not go into it. But there is one thing that troubles me and that is in respect of the Administration of MMTC under which one single individual, Messrs. Ram Bahadur Thakur, much to the detriment of all other mine owners in the private sector as well as in the public sector, has been given the monopoly of the export of manganese ore. The figures are 1,00,000 tonnes to Czechoslovakia, 20,000 tonnes to Rumania and 10,000 tonnes to Korca. I fail to understand why the MMTC cannot buy this on a quota or State-wise basis or mine-owing capacity basis instead of entrusting this entire manganese ore business to a single individual which raises a number of problems.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade I compliment the Minister for Foreign Trade and also his predecessor, the Minister of Commerce. The Government have done very remarkable work in promoting exports and striving to solve the balance of payment problem. The year 1968 marked a good turning point. As the report mentions, our adverse balance of trade was only Rs. 551 crores as compared to Rs. 885 crores in 1967.

Everyone of us realise that what has been achieved is only the beginning—a continuous effort on a sustained basis is required to improve our export performance. I am not one of those who would consider that a real

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

break-through has yet been achieved. I would appeal to the Minister to see that the State Governments cooperate fully well in this export promotion. I find that they are putting all sorts of hurdles in the export front by indirect taxation on the exportable commodities. This must be taken up at a very high level through the Prime Minister and through the Deputy Prime Minister at the NDC level to see that the Chief Ministers and the team of officers cooperate fully in our export performance.

As I said, I am not one of those who would consider that a real break-through has yet been achieved. But there is no doubt that significant and commendable progress has been made. The lost ground has been retrieved. It is easy for critics to say that the export performance in 1968 is only marginally better than in 1964. This is true. We must realise that the country passed through a severe strain in the last two or three years on the agricultural front. There was continuous drought and the agricultural front was seriously affected. This is the real cause for the fall in exports during the last few years. It is of course inevitable.

Now let us look at our achievement. The exports of engineering goods will reach an all time high of Rs. 85 crores in 1968-69. Steel will account for another Rs. 75 crores, which is of course unprecedented. Diamonds and precious stones will enable us to have foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 38 crores in 1968-69. These are significant gains as compared to previous years. Many Indian parties have, with the help of Government, secured large value contracts in overseas and India's image as a supplier of quality manufactured goods at reasonable prices is getting established. In the case of non-traditional exports government have evolved pragmatic policies of cash assistance and import replenishment.

I do not, however, mean to suggest that all is rosy. As I mentioned earlier, the task is an uphill one, specially for one who looks at the problem in its entirety. Currently almost 30 per cent of our export earnings have to be earmarked for repayment of debt obligations. So, the long term goal has to be one of not only closing the balance of trade gap but also to achieve a surplus. This cannot be brought about in the immediate future. But we have

to strive towards that end if the nation's dependence on foreign aid is to be reduced and ultimately eliminated. So, patriotic efforts is necessary for the development of our export and everyone must work and co-operate in a friendly spirit.

Now I would like to offer a few suggestions for the consideration of the Government. The first one concerns the need for reducing the burden on exports to the maximum extent possible. If we really want to compete in the global market, abolition of export duty or at least reduction of export duty on certain commodities is essential. Even at present the burden on exports by export duties is of the order of Rs. 74 crores in the current year. If we have to give a real push to exports of traditional products, government must reduce export duties. One such instance is tobacco. The export duty on tobacco was imposed at the time of the devaluation of the Indian rupee. UK is the chief buyer of Indian tobacco. Now the sterling has been devalued and there is a big glut in the market for tobacco. So, unless we reduce export duty we cannot think of the export of this commodity. It is a very good foreign exchange earner. Last years we earned Rs. 35 crores by the export of tobacco. Unless something is done by the government urgently, we will be missing the whole market and we will not be able to compete in the world market in tobacco.

Another point to which I want to make a reference concerns the post UNCTAD-II developments. I have followed with some interest the developments that have taken place. Perhaps, the Government of India are doing their best in close consultation with other like-minded countries. The progress in the matter of having new international commodity agreements or of getting preferential treatment in regard to tariff for manufactured products from developing countries as a whole has been slow. I would like to suggest very earnestly that Members of Parliament as well as representatives of the business community should be actively associated in all major discussions relating to the second UNCTAD. There should be a Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply to determine the thinking of Government on these matters. Indeed, this is the only way in which

Members of Parliament can be kept informed and, if I might use the word, educated with the problems of international commercial policy which has a vital bearing on our export effort.

I welcome the new import policy, which is in fact the foreign trade policy of the country. It has many good features. However, there is much room for drawing up a vigorous programme of import substitution. This can be done only by an industry-wise analysis not only in the form of studies but in the form of evolving and implementing an action-oriented programme.

I would like say one word about the trade with rupee-payment countries. While this trade has improved to some extent, we must assess the gains and losses by examining whether we are obliged to pay a much higher price for imports from them than from free foreign exchange countries. At the same time, we must examine, and I would draw the attention of the Home Minister also to this point, whether in some cases higher rupee prices are not being paid to certain Indian parties for being utilized for political purposes. There are many instances in the matter of purchases of tobacco, tea, cashewnuts, coir products etc. where the rupee payment countries have paid more than the market price and the amount so realised has been used for purposes which affect the functioning of our democracy in a prejudicial manner.

I would also suggest to the Minister to evolve ways and means of promoting joint ventures in overseas countries, which are a new line of export promotion measure. Some cash remittances must be allowed and a scheme of guarantee evolved for protection of such investments made by the Indian parties.

Here I would submit to you that the point raised by my predecessor, Shri Somani is not correct about the Latin American delegation. Here executives cannot do anything. The whole idea of sending this delegation is to explore possibilities of collaboration with industrialists of those countries for putting up some industries so that it can be a source of foreign exchange earning for our country. That is really very important. That is what the Britishers did and that is what the Americans did in India

and now they are able to take a lot of foreign exchange from India to those countries. This must be followed by our country and this is the best time to do so. Of course, executives also must go but they must go at a later stage, after these chances are explored by our top industrialists, bankers and shipping people.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply now Combines the work of foreign trade with the Department of Supply. The Supply Department needs considerable improvement in many directions.

All impediments towards an increase in allround production should be removed. Loss of production has to be brought down; otherwise, even with either cash incentives or import entitlements, it will not be possible to make any headway in export.

The greater participation by our public sector units in foreign trade is most essential and urgent. Every effort should be made by public sector undertakings to export a good portion of their production in order to earn the foreign exchange required by them for their maintenance and development. This should apply to private sector undertaking also. I appeal to the Minister of Foreign Trade to see that a portion of the production is earmarked for export. Then alone we can really reach our targets. This is very important and I am sure, the Minister will consider about it.

Success of exports in new lines depends so much on the reputation for quality and reliability. Every encouragement should be given to improving standards of production. Although the Government quite rightly stressed the importance of quality, its own purchasing policy in the country serves to penalise higher standards of production.

The economic wings of our embassies are not working on business lines, chiefly because they are staffed with certain civil servants. The fact is that they lack business experience. It should be possible to man the economic wings of the foreign embassies with talented business executives.

There are big markets in the developing countries, especially in Africa and Latin

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

America. There are also several markets for intermediate goods in developed countries. It is high time that the Government woke up to the situation and re-oriented and streamlined its policies and procedure in such a way as to give a big push to our exports.

Here I would submit to our Minister that the question of high freight is really coming in the way of large exports. The freight from our country to Latin American countries or to other countries is tremendously high when compared to the freight from Japan to these countries. It is not really possible to compete with this high cost of freight and this must be remedied.

The various measures so far taken by the Government to re-open closed textile mills have not yielded any significant results. The progress made by the National Textile Corporation has been slow. At this rate how many of the 80 closed mills will be revived and when? Meanwhile, nearly 85,000 trained workers are suffering from unemployment. This situation calls for swift action. The suggestions made by the Manubhai Shah Committee of Gujarat for the merger of weak units must be quickly implemented. The strong and healthy units should be given the necessary incentives for absorbing the sick units.

Finally, I would plead that the Tariff Commission which is now functioning under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply should come to occupy a more important position in the sense that its recommendations must receive full consideration from the concerned ministries.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, as the time at my disposal is quite limited, I would like to make only a few observations.

We are having a very acute economic crisis in India. It is because of the economic policies pursued by the Government of India under which the rich becomes richer and the poor becomes poorer. When we achieved independence, the people were educated of the ways of exploitation of the foreign imperialists. After Independence the things have not improved. On the contrary, the things have worsened. Now, the reality is that we are inviting more and

more funds and foreign aid from foreign countries. The private foreign capitalists own and control tea, jute, petroleum, mining and chemical industries. The meaning of the foreign trade is not just a matter of increasing our exports but it is essentially a problem of how to extricate our economy from the grip of foreign exploiters. Before Independence, the people were educated on these lines but now the conditions of the people in India have become more and more pitiable.

After Independence, the investment of Britain has increased and so also the investment of America has increased. We depend on foreign aid for all our purposes. Our plans are being formulated on the availability of foreign funds. At the time of devaluation, the Government announced that our export would increase. On the contrary, it did not increase.

Another point that I would like to point out is that we are being pressurised by foreign countries. In this connection, I would like to point out that we should have trade relations with Cuba, North Vietnam and North Korea. I do not know what is the thing that prevents Government of India in having trade relations with these countries. Though we have got some trade relations with the G. D. R., we have not recognised the G. D. R. diplomatically. I would like to ask the Government to recognise the G. D. R. diplomatically.

Another point that I would like to highlight is about the Export Promotion Advisory Committee, the Foreign Trade Board, the Export Promotion Council and so many other Boards, the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, the Cardamom Board, the Coir Board, the Handloom Board, etc. These Boards are white elephants. They eat away all the fund. For example, there is the Coir Board in Keral. The coir Industry is in crisis there. Though the Coir Board has been constituted, it does not give any help to the poor people who are employed in the coir industry. The coir industry is in crisis and the Coir Board is not giving any sort of help to the industry. So also is the case with the rubber industry. As far as the rubber is concerned, we earn a lot of foreign exchange out of rubber exports. The rubber industry also has been in crisis

in Kerala. It is for the Rubber Board to give some sort of relief to the industry.

After all, when the Government is depending more and more on foreign trade, we cannot develop as an independent nation. As a result of this dependence on foreign aid, the very independence that we have achieved will be put in danger.

It is high time that we came out of difficult situation with regard to foreign trade. Unless there is a complete change in the economic policy of the Government of India, we cannot come out of the present crisis; unless there is a reversal in the Policy of the Government, we cannot come out of the present crisis.

15.00 hrs.

Finally I would like to say that we should have trade relations with Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam. I hope, the Government would think on these lines.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul): I consider our export performance 1968-69: to be indeed a matter of relief and gratification, for, I do consider this to be a turning point in our battle, critical and desperate battle, to fight all these forces which seek to obstruct and stultify our foreign trade. The years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were the years when our country was unfortunately enmeshed in moribund economy and added to that, the declining exports created problems of adverse balance of payment, of foreign exchange, and precipitated the process which was far from being healthy so far as the economic consequences were concerned. In fact, it precipitated a process where we had been taken to a point of disaster. But it is a tribute to the endeavours of the people of our country that in the preceding three Five Year Plans our economy itself has developed a certain resilience, and the various sections connected with expanding exports made very determined and assiduous efforts to expand and diversify the trade as a result of which.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर भाषण हो रहा है और सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Sometimes after chaos there is cosmos. I am happy, a large number of members have come in the chamber to listen to my speech.

I was submitting that the performance which we have achieved in our exports is a tribute to the endeavours that we have put in to fight out the forces which were impeding our exports. It is a happy augury that we have been able to avert what might have been an absolute disaster to Indian economy.

Though our exports are encouraging, we have still a very long way to go and we have to effect improvement, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the matter of foreign trade because unless we substantially organize our foreign trade and increase its volume; there will never be sufficient and real impact of the foreign trade on the economic growth of the country.

Sir, a very highly developed and voluminous foreign trade to-day is considered *sine qua non* an indispensable condition for the economic growth and prosperity of any country. In fact, in the last decade it has been clearly established in all the developed countries that the history of the growth of the foreign trade in those countries is in fact the history of the growth of economy of the country and of the affluence of its people. In this context the herculean task which lies ahead of us may be properly considered and estimated. If we were to usefully study the figures of Japan, Japan is one country which has colossally and incredibly expanded foreign trade. Japan's foreign trade is sixth in the world, the other five being UK, USA, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Canada. If one was to see the figures of foreign trade of Japan one would find that in the year 1968 the exports of Japan aggregated to Rs. 9500 crores determined in terms of rupees at post-devaluation rate, as against Rs. 1350 crores we have achieved. In Japan they have 100 million people; we have 500 million people. Thus Japan with 1/5th of our population has nearly 7-8 times of foreign trade. Then

[Shri Narendra Kumar Salve]

Japan's *per capita* income is Rs. 550 per month as against Rs. 55 in our country. I find from this book.....

AN HON. MEMBER : The figures are wrong.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : These are from this Statistical Handbook published by the office of the Prime Minister of Japan. It is not my imagination. I do not talk through my hat. I submit that on the basis of this *per capita* income Japan's position is 22nd, in the community of nations, the first three being USA, Sweden and Switzerland. USSR is pretty low—19. I do not know what the rating of India would be.

I have given these figures only with a view to bringing home the fact that we have reason to be happy about our export performance but it is something over which we cannot be really complacent. We have still a long way to go. We need to expand our foreign trade very substantially to have a proper effect and impact on our country's economy and help improve the standard of living of our people.

Having made general observations, I would like to make a few observations, on certain specific facets of our export trade. If we were to analyse objectively the rise in our export trade, it would be found that 69% of the rise is attributed to our exports to Asian and Oceanian countries, which include Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia and also the Malay Archipelago. The higher exports to West Asian countries have been attributed to continuous closure of the Suez Canal. It is, therefore, of importance to realise that increased exports cannot be taken to have established a firm market. It is extremely improper for us to consider that we have already entrenched ourselves in these markets. We have to nurse and nurture the new market to keep the level of exports.

There has been a sizeable increase in the export of engineering goods, iron and steel and handicrafts, specially exports of diamonds, pearls and precious stones. There is also a modest increase in iron ore, coffee, cashew kernels and semi-manufactured products like paper and paper-boards, rubber goods and chemicals,

But, Sir, one very disquieting and disconcerting feature of our export trade is decline in our traditional items of exports such as jute manufactures, tea, oil cakes, spices, manganese ore, unmanufactured tobacco and mica. It is absolutely necessary that we take drastic and substantial measures to establish firmly the foreign markets for all these traditional items. Various factors have led to this debacle of decrease in exports in respect of traditional items. Firstly we have failed to properly resist the pressures of the foreign buyers in reducing regularly the per-unit price realization in foreign exchange of our traditional items of exports. Consequently, the foreign exchange realizations because of decreased per unit realisations in the various items, specially items of traditional export have shown an extremely unsatisfactory result.

The expedient of export duty to mop up profits at the right moment was not skillfully handled. The export duty was levied after devaluation so that the foreign buyer of goods is not allowed to plead that as a result of devaluation excessive profits are inherent in exports. Unfortunately we have not been able to coordinate action in respect of levy of export duty with our endeavours to resist the foreign pressure. It is now necessary for us therefore to very thoroughly examine and revise export duty on jute, jute manufactures, iron ore, manganese ore and so far as tea is concerned, I wish to submit that it is necessary for us to revise the excise duty.

Sir, not many years ago we had a commanding position over tea exports. But today we are facing a serious competition from Ceylon and other countries and unless our Indian export of tea is put on par with exporters of other countries, it is likely that we will further lose the market for our tea exports.

So far as jute manufactures are concerned they are the lowest this year, since 1947. There should therefore be complete abolition of export duty on jute hessian and jute manufactures. The export of iron ore in absolute terms has undoubtedly shown some improvement. But the export duty on iron ore is a very inhibiting factor. The MMTC through which the export of iron ore is canalised (except the Goa exporters) is also sustaining

heavy losses, *inter alia*, on account of export duty.

In this connection, it is necessary for me to make a mention about the manganese trade. The manganese trade is not in a very happy way. The total world production of manganese was 13.90 million tons in 1960. It rose to 20.30 million tons in 1966. The total world export in 1960 was 5.90 million tons. Today this is in the vicinity of 8 million tons. From 1.30 million tons in 1960, the Indian exports have declined to 1.08 million tons in 1967 and 1.18 million tons in 1968. But the real difficulty is something else. The traditional grade of manganese ore is not being exported in adequate quantity. What is being exported today includes ferrogenous manganese ore to point of over 50% of total exports. If one were to see the figures of manganese export over the years, one would find that we had a commanding position, a commanding influence in the entire international market, which after canalisation is lost.

In this connection, I would wish to make a very imperative suggestion. The sales-performance of MMTC must improve considerably so far as sales of manganese ore is concerned. The export duty on all grades must be abolished. Railway freight on manganese ore must be brought to the pre-1967 level. Government must give further support and assistance to the industry.

Before coming to the subject of Ferromanganese, I have a suggestion to make to the hon. Minister. I request the Government to create an Export Development Fund, of not less than Rs. 75 crores. This should be created partly from the provision in the Budget, partly this should be raised from banks and other financial institutions, or, if necessary, by even deficit financing. This Fund should be utilised for making available investments, loans, and credits to the industries in the field of tea, cashew, fisheries, iron ore, manganese ore, as well as engineering units in particular. These industries must be given liberal and soft-term financial accommodation.

An autonomous body must be formulated to operate this Fund. It must not suffer from the misfortunes of a bureaucratic stren-

glehold. This autonomous organisation must work as a business concern adopting the most modern norms and methods giving a go-by to considerations of conservative, conventional and orthodox procedures of financing exports.

Out of the Market Development Fund provision of Rs. 44 crores in the budget, Rs. 20 crores relate to last year and therefore you will have to augment the same for this year.

So far as Ferro-Manganese trade is concerned, page 91 of the Report makes a brief reference to the magnificent performance of the ferro-manganese industry where it is stated that the export of ferro manganese increased from 18,256 tons in 1967 to 63,486 tons in 1968. I want to point out if this connection that not a ton of this metal was sold by the MMTC. In fact the MMTC advised the Ministry that ferro-manganese production is excessive in the world market and the best way of tackling the problem of surplus production was to ask, the Indian Ferro-manganese Producers to close down their furnaces and reduce their production.

But the industry took up the challenge and a representative of the Industry sold the goods, thanks to the very dynamic and pragmatic policy which was pursued by the erstwhile Minister who disregarded bureaucratic ill-informed advice. I only hope that the policy of sale which has yielded such magnificent results duly acknowledged by the Ministry in its reports and which earned valuable foreign exchange and as a result of which policy the industry has performed so well must be pursued by the new Minister. That is what I hope.

Lastly, in Hindi it used to be said:

“जहाँ राजा व्यापारी वहाँ प्रजा भिखारी”

This is an absolutely outmoded concept. It is an old concept which has been despatched to the limbo of exploded myths. I hope that this Ministry would prove that in India where the Raja is a vyapari, the praja becomes very rich.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Guahati): I would like to oppose the demand of this Ministry of Foreign Trade

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

and Supply. Of course, I must congratulate our Minister because his position is upgraded and I hope that he can give a bold lead to this Ministry. The opening balance is about Rs. 500 crores, as has been given in this report. Shall I read it? It has been stated here that "it has been narrowed down to Rs. 551 crores during the year under review". So, this beginning is not good for you. But I hope that you will try and see that this gap is further narrowed down.

During the last 20 years, on the ground of adverse balance of trade, our Government once devalued the rupee. And we know how much pressure from foreign monopolists came to our land.

15.17 hrs.

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

Ours is a very big problem. Why? The reason is that we were a dependent country. Traditionally, under British rule, we were exporting spices and things like skin. Then, the Britishers, like any other foreigner, used to take some raw-materials from our country and they used to sell finished products to our country. This was the traditional trade we were having under the British rule. But after Independence, we took some new steps. But these steps are coming in conflict with the old, developed countries. We are having public sector industries and we are having private sector industries. Growth of industries demands export vigilance. But in these days we come in conflict with developed countries such as Germany, Japan, Great Britain, France, America and Australia. In foreign trade we are always facing confrontation with these countries. They do not allow us market and India is not able to sell her goods in some countries under the sphere of influence of these countries. We do not have any sphere of influence. We have to create it. Even if we have to create it, they won't allow us. They give us loans. They give us loans under PL-480. England gives us loans. They are tied loans and are given on condition: "You must purchase these things from us and then we can import all these things".

Tied-up loans are given to us by America, by Britain, by France and by West Germany. Since they give us the tied-up loans, we are

compelled to act according to their dictates in exporting our raw materials. This position is to be understood and we must overcome it.

Here we must understand one point. As regards India's foreign trade and export, we are really coming in conflict with Japan, with Britain, with France and with America. When we always come in, conflict with them, how can we get their markets? Their own market is shrinking and as a result, Britain and America have got no markets. They try to have their own trade by creating domestic markets. That is the reason why the E.E.C. has been created. We do not have market for our products. We cannot export our products to these countries. Please excuse me for saying this. It is not a fact that you are going to have collaboration in foreign trade? This is the first time that we are hearing a new term 'collaboration' in industries. That we are going to have collaboration in foreign trade is confirmed by an answer given to a question put on the 25th February, 1969. The question was :

"Whether the Government recently decided to permit foreign collaboration in trading activities? If so, the reasons that prompted the Government to take such a decision and the benefit likely to accrue to India thereby".

To this question, the hon. Deputy Minister replied as follows :—

"Yes, Sir. It has been decided to permit foreign collaboration in trading activities only where such collaboration is exclusively aimed at augmenting our exports."

So this has been confirmed in Parliament by a question and answer.

If that is so, what for is the STC established? And where is our declared policy that by and large the S.T.C. will take over the export and import business? You are departing from this policy. Instead of nationalising this you are talking of foreign collaboration even in foreign trade. You say that you are independent; you are non-aligned and so on. What are the reasons for your departing from your declared policy? This you have to explain firstly.

Secondly, Sir, the volume of business that is being handled upto now by the private business men and big monopolists total to something like Rs. 3,981.9 crores. In the whole of the business, only a very negligible percentage—one per cent and odd—is being handled by the State Trading Corporation. 99% of the business is being handled by the monopolists and private business men. How can our country benefit by that? The country cannot be benefited at all by this Policy. I want to mention here one more point. That is regarding import of crude oil and kerosene. The import of crude and kerosene oil upto now from foreign countries is worth Rs. 118 crores.

It is done through Burmah-Shell, ESSO and other foreign companies. They are monopolists. Recently STC has entered this business also. But may I request the Government that this whole business in which not only the Government of India but the people of India are suffering not only in terms of the foreign exchange involved but on account of the huge margin of profit which they make, which you do not know and we do not know, be taken over by Government? As it is, we are to follow the dictates of these companies in this oil import business.

Recently Government have given relief to the jute industry with a view to earn foreign exchange. Relief has been given in sacking/hessian. But what are they doing? They are depriving the growers of a good price. As a result, the acreage has shrunk. They do not purchase at the support price declared by Government. I do not know what the buffer stock organisation—I do not know what is its name—is doing. It is not purchasing sufficient quantity to meet its own requirements. As a result, Government have to issue licence for import of raw jute from foreign countries. At the same time, Government are giving them tax relief, at the cost of our taxpayers.

This is not a good policy. I would like Government to take a bold step and force these people to purchase raw jute at the support price.

Secondly, as a result of the closure of many jute mills, many thousands of jute workers—they are from the hon. Minister's State, Bihar—have become jobless. Will Government take a bold step and force the

IJMA to accept Government's terms and conditions? Unless they fall in line, Government should withdraw all the concessions given to them.

I come from Assam. So I will say a word about tea and then conclude. What is the Tea Board doing? For want of time, I cannot go into details. But my submission is that the Board is good for nothing. It should immediately be disbanded and there should be created a Tea Marketing Corporation or some such new body. Here I support what Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had said sometime back. He had circulated a memorandum wherein he made the point that Indian tea is never sold in England or Europe as *Indian tea*. The tea is purchased at the Calcutta auction at Rs. 2 a pound and sold to British housewives at Rs. 20 a pound. The blending and packaging are not done here. But they take all benefits. We have also given relief to tea exporters.

We demand that there should be tea-blending here in India; tea-packaging must be done here in India. Indian tea should be sold as Indian tea in foreign markets. The foreign buyers and the British imperialists must not be allowed to do the whole thing in the way they are doing now. I hope the Government of India will take a bold step in this regard and fight out the British imperialism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will have to make one request to this side of the House. We have just 4 hours. The Minister would take about 45 minutes. So, no Member from this side should exceed 10 minutes; otherwise, it would be difficult for me to accommodate representatives from different States. You must remember this, Mr. Verma.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा (हसीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फारेन ट्रेड और सप्लाइज की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज जब इस मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर बहस हो रही है तब एक ओर इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री और दूसरी ओर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट के मंत्री भी यहां पर तशरीफ कर्माए हैं। मुझे दोनों मंत्रालयों के मुतालिक कुछ जरूरी बातें कहनी हैं और वह मैं थोड़ी देर में कहूँगा।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

सबसे पहले मैं श्री भगत को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि अज्ञ वह पूरे मंत्री के रूप में इस मंत्रालय का चार्ज लेकर पहली बार इस बहस का जवाब देंगे। उन्होंने बहुत से मंत्रालयों में काम किया है और उनकी पार्लियामेंट्री लाइफ बड़ी लम्बी है। मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर जो भी क्रिटिसिज्म होगा वह उसको उसी स्पिरिट में लेंगे जिस स्पिरिट में उनको इस सदन में लेना चाहिये। आप जानते हैं कि मैं आम तौर से बहुत कम तारीफ करता हूं किसी को, लेकिन वह एक नौजवान मिनिस्टर हैं जिन्होंने अपने काम से हमें काफी हद तक तसल्ली दिलाई है।

अब मैं जल्दी से अपनी दूसरी बातों पर आना चाहता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि दोनों ही मंत्री उनको व्यान से सुनेंगे। सबसे पहले मैं उस रिपोर्ट पर आता हूं जो इस मंत्रालय ने दी है। मंत्रालय ने बतलाया है कि हमारे एक्स्पोर्ट इम्पोर्ट का जो अन्तर है वह 1967 में 885 करोड़ था और अब 551 करोड़ रह गया है। यह सराहनीय काम है जो इस मंत्रालय ने किया है। इसके साथ ही इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आठ देशों का दौरा किया और उससे व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिली है। यह भी बहुत सराहनीय बात है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री आगे भी इस तरह के दौरे करती रहेंगी।

लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को जिस ढंग से बनाया गया है वह, जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने का है। वही पुराना तरीका, वही पुराने ढंग की रिपोर्ट, जिससे केवल एक पक्ष का पता चलता है, यानी यह कि हमने आज तक जो कुछ किया है सब अच्छा किया है। जो दूसरी साइड है वह इस रिपोर्ट में पेश नहीं हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी हमारे ड्रा-बैक्स हैं, जितनी हमारी केल्योर्स हैं, वह सब इस रिपोर्ट में होने चाहिये

ताकि सदन को पता लगे कि यहां हम आगे बढ़े हैं और यहां हम पीछे रहे हैं।

इसी तरह इसमें जो पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनियां मंत्रालय के नीचे हैं उनका भी व्यौरा दिया है। लेकिन उसमें भी केवल इतना दिया गया है कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा काम किया है। यह नहीं बतलाया है कि कितना काम करना चाहिये था और उसमें घाटा हुआ या मुनाफा हुआ, और किस रूप में वह चलती है। मैं, समझता हूं कि अगली बार जब रिपोर्ट आये तो मंत्रालय इस बात को भी बतलाये कि पिछले पांच सालों में, पिछले दो सालों में पब्लिक सेक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग ने क्या काम किया है और क्या नहीं किया है।

इसके बाद अब मैं पी०ए०सी० की रिपोर्ट पर आना चाहता हूं जो कि डाइरेक्टर जनरल सप्लाइज एण्ड डिस्पोजल्स के बारे में है। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज 11 पर 6 लाख 2 हजार, पेज 18 पर दिया है 6 लाख 34 हजार और पेज 21 पर दिया हुआ है 3 लाख 15 हजार, कुल मिलाकर 15 लाख 51 हजार रुपये का नुकसान सिर्फ़ लालफीताशाही की वजह से हुआ क्योंकि डाइरेक्टर जनरल सप्लाइज ने बक्त पर फैसला नहीं किया।

फाइलें कहीं पढ़ी रहीं।

पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के पेज 25 पर कहा गया है कि एक पार्टी ने जब 3500 रुपये फी टन के हिसाब से माल आफर किया तब इन्होंने नहीं लिया। इन्होंने कहा कि इस पार्टी से नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन चार ही महीने के बाद उसी पार्टी से इन्होंने 4400 रुपये फी टन के हिसाब से माल खरीदा और इस तरह से डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा का फायदा उस पार्टी को जानबूझ कर कराया गया। यह घोटाला भी पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में हमारे सामने लाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो भी अफसर इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हों उनके खिलाफ मुनासिब कार्रवाई की जाए।

पेज 51 को आप देखें तो आप पाएंगे कि एप्रीमेंट करने में गलती की गई है और उसकी वजह से 5,045 पाउंड फारेन एक्सचेंस का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन चीजों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय व्यान देंगे और जिन अफसदों का इन गलतियों के साथ ताल्लुक है, उनको मुनासिब सज्जा देंगे।

•

अब मैं एस० टी० सी० पर आता हूँ। वह केले एक्सपोर्ट करती है, टायर ट्यूबें करती है, जूते इत्यादि करती है। केले एक्सपोर्ट करने में हमको नुकसान हुआ है, टायरों को करने में हुआ है, जूतों को करने में हुआ है। जो टायर और ट्यूब देश में भिलते नहीं हैं, जो यहां पर ब्लैक मार्किट में भिलते हैं, उनको बहुत ही सस्ते दामों पर बाहर भेजा जाता है। केले जो विदेशों को जाते हैं उन पर नुकसान हुआ है। कुल नुकसान 18 लाख 56 हजार का हुआ है। जूते रूस को इन्होंने भेजे। इसमें एक बड़ी भेज की बात है। 1965-66 में तो इन पर साठ हजार का नुकसान हुआ। 1966-67 में सत्तर हजार का हुआ लेकिन 1967-68 में जाकर यह साढ़े तीन लाख का हो गया। आप देखें कि आड़ंडर का एमाउंट था वह बराबर था लेकिन घाटा इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया। तीसरे वर्ष में जाकर वह तीन लाख हो गया। रद्दी जूते भेज दिये गये, जो पहनने के काबिल जूते नहीं थे वे भेज दिये गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका क्वालिटी कंट्रोल कहां चला गया था? इसमें अगर कोई घोटाला है तो उसका आप पता लगायें। और अगर घोटाला नहीं है तो यह हमारे देश के लिए एक बदनामी की बात है। नियंत्रित करते वक्त देखा जाना चाहिये कि अच्छी क्वालिटी का माल जाए और देश की बदनामी न हो।

पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में सलफर स्कैडल का भी ज़िक्र आया है। उसकी बात मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन उसके बारे में आपको मालूम ही है कि ओबल इंडस्ट्री ने क्या घोटाला किया।

आप यह भी देखें कि जो चेयरमैन, एस० टी० सी० के हैं उन्होंने चौदह ट्रिप फारेन के लगाए। जो फारेन एक्सचेंस हम इतनी मुश्किल से कमाते हैं वह किसे जाया होती है उसका यह एक उदाहरण है। डाई लास रूपया इस पर खर्च हुआ। ये सब जो फैब्रिक्स हैं ये मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। सलफर के अलावा एक और भी दूसरा स्कैडल है जिसका जिक्र अगर वक्त मिला तो मैं करूँगा।

यह ठीक बात है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है, उसमें तरकी हुई है। लेकिन आप देखें कि अभी तक सिफं तीन परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट द्वी हम एस० टी० सी० की मार्केट कर पाते हैं। जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, वह हम करें। लेकिन एक नया विचार मैं इस सिलसिले में आपको देना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों की, दम्यनि तत्वके के जो लोग हैं, उन लोगों की कास्ट पर, उन लोगों की कीमत पर नहीं होना चाहिये। जो चीज़ यहां पर पांच रुपये की मिलती है, उनको हम डाई रुपये में या इससे भी सस्ते भाव में एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। एक्सपोर्ट जब वह चीज़ होने लग जाती है तो उसकी कीमत फिर बढ़कर छः रुपया हो जाती है या और भी ज्यादा हो जाती है। एक्सपोर्ट में कोई घोटाला हो तो उसको भी सस्त कदम उठाकर दबाया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक इम्पोर्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, अस्सी परसेंट इम्पोर्ट एस० टी० सी० वालों के जरिये होता है। एस० टी० सी० ने 33 करोड़ 36 लाख का बैंकेस 31-3-68 को दिलाया है और कहा है कि यह राशि लोगों से उसको बसूल करनी है। अब आप देखें कि तेतीस करोड़ का तीन करोड़ रुपया साल का व्याज बनता है। कोई भी आइटम अगर आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं तो उस इम्पोर्टिंग आइटम को कभी उधार नहीं बेचा जाता है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह तेतीस करोड़ रुपया किस-किस के पास पड़ा है और कैसे पड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको भी आप देखें और पता लगायें यह किसे हुआ है।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० कामयाब हो । विदेशों के साथ जो भी व्यापार हम करते हैं वह सारे का सारा इसकी मार्फत हो । प्राइवेट जो पूँजीपति हैं उनके हाथों से हम छुटकारा चाहते हैं । सगर एस० टी० सी० कामयाब होगी तो देश समाजवाद की तरफ आगे बढ़ेगा । मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि एस० टी० सी० में सारे के सारे लोग बेर्इमान हैं । लेकिन कुछ काली भेड़े हैं, उनको आपको चाहिये कि आप ठीक करें ।

एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी के बारे में एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । एक बहुत जरूरी यह बात है । जो माल हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार होता है, उत्पादित होता है उसको इम्पोर्ट करने की उस माल के बदले में जोकि यहां से एक्सपोर्ट होता है, इजाज़त नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । यह जो रैंड बुक है इसके पेज 123 में यह है कि जो मछलियां बाहर भेजी जाती हैं उसके बदले में आइवरी पेपर और काढ़ बोढ़ मंगाने की इजाज़त दी जाती है । रेडी मेड गारमेंट्स जो हैं उनके बदले में भी इस तरह का कागज़ इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है । यह कागज़ हिन्दुस्तान में बनता है । लेकिन इसको आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीज़ों को इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाज़त न देकर नकद इनको कोई इंसैटिव दे दिया जाए तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा । एक्सपोर्ट की जो पालिसी है उस पर आपको फिर से विचार करना होगा । जो चीज़ों हिन्दुस्तान में बनती हैं उन चीज़ों को एक्सपोर्टर्ज़ को इंसैटिव के रूप में इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाज़त नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । ऐसा आपने किया तो हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्री बढ़ सकेगी, तरक्की कर सकेगी ।

इंडियन काउन्सिल आफ इंटरनैशनल फेयर्चं ने एग्जीवीशंज आर्गेनाइज़ की हैं । एक सिडनी में हुई थी । उस पर दो लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन एक पैसे का भी उसे लाभ नहीं हुआ । लंदन इंजीनियरिंग एग्जीवीशन पर 95 हज़ार 175 रुपया खर्च किया गया लेकिन एक पैसे का

आँडर नहीं मिला । वैस्ट जर्मनी में एग्जीवीशन किया गया और उस पर 96,050 रुपया खर्च किया गया, एक पैसे का काम नहीं हुआ, एक पैसे का आँडर नहीं मिला । इतना पैसा आप खर्च करते हैं, लोगों को वहां भेजते हैं, आपको उनसे पूछना तो चाहिये कि उन्होंने वहां जाकर क्या किया है, वे वहां क्या करने गये थे, क्यों गये थे जबकि एक पैसे का भी आँडर नहीं मिला ।

आप विदेशों से एग्रीमेंट करते हैं । इन एग्रीमेंट्स का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । वैस्ट जर्मनी से आप प्रिंटिंग मशीन के लिए एग्रीमेंट करते हैं । उसकी सी० आई० एफ० बैल्यू 61, 760 है । लेकिन आपसे वैस्ट जर्मनी के जो एजेंट हैं इसकी वे 81,793 रुपये कीमत बसूल करते हैं । जब वह 61 हज़ार में मिल सकती है तो कैसे उसके लिए 81 हज़ार दिया जाता है? यह जो बीस हज़ार रुपया ज्यादा दिया जाता है यह कैसे दे दिया जाता है । यह जो घोटाला है, इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मैं अन्त में यही कहूँगा कि यह जो रैंड बुक है, लाल किताब है यह गरीब दूकानदारों, छोटे दूकानदारों का पसीना चूसने वाली है । पंद्रह बीस साल से यह उनका खून ही चूसती रही है । जो बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति हैं, जो 75 कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, जो कुनबे हैं, उन्हीं की दौलत इसकी वजह से बढ़ी है, उन्हीं की तरक्की हुई है, वही अमीर हुए हैं । इस किताब ने बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया आदि को ही बचाया है और गरीबों को सताया है, उनका सत्यानाश किया है । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस रैंड बुक का नाम बदल कर ब्ल्यू बुक कर दें ताकि गरीब आदमियों का शोषण न हो ।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): Sir, the time allotted to me by the Lok Sabha Secretariat is 13 minutes, which is a bad figure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Conclude in 12 minutes.

SHRI R.K. BIRLA: I will request you to increase it to 15 minutes. The total time allotted to this ministry is 4 hours. We, Independents, have a strength of 54 in this house and I presume none of them is speaking on this, except myself. On a purely mathematical calculation, I should be given 26 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other names also.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Sir, before I speak on the demands, I would like to give my definition of 'export'. Export is a thing which is delivered and given. I am delivering a speech and I am giving suggestions. My speech, therefore, becomes an item of export and there should be no restrictions on it.

India's exports in 1964-65, before devaluation, were Rs. 1287 crores. It fell to Rs. 1157 crores in 1966-67. It recovered a bit and reached Rs. 1200 crores in 1967-68. The estimated figure for 1968-69 is near about Rs. 1340 crores, which is just Rs. 53 crores more than in 1964-65, proving that devaluation has not improved our exports, India has to earn foreign exchange not only to meet its economic growth but for debt payment and service charges. This is possible only through more exports and less imports. I will give some suggestions in this regard.

My friend, Mr. Kalita, has given some suggestion about the jute industry. If they are to be accepted, I can say that there is going to be a total ruination of this industry. Bengal and the people of Bengal will be finished. Jute industry, which was at one time No. 1 in our exports, is heading towards a disaster. I would say with due respect to the Government that the Government is responsible for this unhappy situation which have developed. There are two reasons. The jute industry has been suggesting to the Government at proper times to keep a buffer stock of a million bales of jute, when it was available very cheaply from Thailand and Pakistan. But they never paid any heed to it. The export duty on jute products is another item which has broken the camel's back. Exporters of jute goods in Pakistan make a profit of 121 dollars in hessian and 25 dollars on sackings, while Indian exporters are losing Rs. 37 on hessian and Rs. 11 on sackings per tonne.

How are we going to recapture our lost export market, in which we had a monopoly at one time? The export duty which was recently announced on 28th February on the floor of this House is to be totally abolished. If the industry is to survive, there should also be a subsidy side by side. I am glad that Mr. Bhagat has assured the Chief Minister of West Bengal that a buffer stock will be maintained. This is very good, but I am afraid that sometimes ministers do not practise what they preach.

I would, therefore, say that Shri Bhagat should keep this thing in view. I would like to give an example here. When the hon. Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh was in charge of this Ministry he had announced that any unit exporting ten per cent of its production will be considered as a priority unit. I know that there are woolen mills which have exported more than ten per cent, but they are not given any facility which a priority industry should be given. The result is that they have got a sort of certificate from the department concerned saying that they have exported more than ten per cent and that certificate is just adorning the file.

I now come to cotton textile industry and man-made fibre industry. We import cotton worth Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores. We grow about Rs. 400 crores worth of cotton in our country. After all that, even today we are facing a great shortage of cotton. What is to be done? The prices have gone high. There is a serious squeeze between the cost and earnings. I know some of the mills have gone sick. Some of them have developed a malignant disease like cancer which cannot be cured. There are also some mills which are not efficiently worked. I will tell you a fact. In the cooperative sector there is a mill in Madhya Pradesh. It was showing a loss of 25 per cent as waste. The normal waste percentage should be 12. The Board of Directors discussed that question and they could not come to any conclusion as to how to reduce the waste. One of them said: "I do not understand this wastage percentage at all. Tell me how much weight of waste we are getting every day". The Directors replied: "We are getting 100 kilograms". The question put was: "If we can get 50 kilograms, will our purpose be served?" The answer was in the affirmative and he suggested that they should run only half the number of spindles so that they will get only 50 kilo-

[Shri R. K. Birla]

grams. A resolution was passed and action taken. This is not a story, this is a fact. If this is the calibre and knowledge of the people who are to manage these units, whether in the public sector or private sector or cooperative sector, I would say that even God will not come to our rescue.

The man-made fibre industry is a very important industry not only in this country but throughout the world. Therefore, greater attention should be paid to the use and manufacture of all kinds of man-made fibre in our country. It will also help in sparing the land on which we grow cotton at present. That land can then be used for growing more food-grains which is also a big item of import expenditure. Among the man-made fibres special and great attention should be given to the production of viscose staple fibre as it is the cheapest fibre today in the whole world which can clothe millions of people at a cheap price. This was the conclusion arrived at in the Man-made Fibre World Seminar held in Tokyo in 1966 under the auspices of UNESCO. Viscose staple fibre is very much like cotton and wool silk and can also be independently spun. We need not import any raw material to manufacture this fibre nor do we require any type of import of machinery to install these units. We also do not require any technical know-how. All these are available in the country. I would, therefore very strongly suggest to Shri Bhagat to pay greater attention to the use and manufacture of man-made fibre, particularly viscose staple fibre.

So, I was really expecting a decrease in the excise duty on staple fibre, but there has been an increase of 20 paise. If it is not reduced, it will mean more costly cloth for the poorer sections of the people.

Coming to woollen industry, it is not only an export-oriented industry but also a defence-oriented industry. As we all know, every soldier, sailor and airman has to be clothed with woollen fabric from toe to head. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the growth of this industry. A working group which the Planning Commission appointed a few years back recommended that Rs. 32 crores of foreign exchange is required for the woollen industry to work on a double-shift basis. This foreign exchange has to be

arranged. Otherwise, this industry will suffer and it will be difficult to clothe the soldiers who have to save the country from aggression by our enemies.

Coming to our own wool, we grow about 35 million kilogram of wool, of which 50 per cent is exported and the other 50 per cent is used indigenously. What do the foreigners do with the wool which they get from us? They make it into yarn and convert the yarn into tufted carpets, which is a valuable foreign exchange earner, because there is a great demand for tufted carpets all over the world. A few years back the Indian Woollen Mills Federation had prepared a scheme of manufacturing tufted carpets in the country. But no action has been taken on that scheme so far. If that had been acted upon, you could have earned Rs. 40 crores instead of Rs. 10 crores which you are earning on the export of raw wool. One Shri Dharamdev, who is a special officer in the Textile Commissioner's Office, has submitted a full and comprehensive scheme about the tufted carpet industry some years back. Since he is really a competent person and an expert in his field, I am sure his scheme would have been a workable one. He is not the kind of expert who once, when Shri Manubhai Shah was the Minister, asked him why wool tops are being imported. The Minister said that we have a short supply of wool-tops. Then the expert said we have plenty of wool-tops in this country, because the wool on the top of the sheep is called wool-top! That was his definition of wool-top. If people who are in charge of these important Ministries have this much knowledge of the subject they are dealing with, I do not know what will happen to those industries.

Then, we are importing felt cloth for manufacturing tennis balls, for which there is a famine in this country. Why should we import felt cloth when we have mills in our country like OCM and Dinesh Woollen Mills which can manufacture felt cloth if they are allowed to import the necessary or right type of wool from New Zealand? I would certainly suggest to the hon. Minister to give consideration to this.

Now I will speak something about the export and import of cables and wires. I am glad that Shri Fakruddin Ali Ahmed is here. It is very interesting to know that

he has taken a decision to set up a committee to inspect the facilities available with the cable manufacturers in the private sector to ascertain whether these units are capable of producing telephone cables or not. It is really very strange because only very recently one of the companies—I think it is India Cable Company—has bagged a big order from Baghdad for a very sophisticated type of cable. The foreign companies have complete faith in our companies. Further, the telephone cables are not so sophisticated as the cables I am referring to here. Therefore, I do not understand why our own people, our own Ministers have no faith in our own people when foreigners have complete faith in us and they place big orders on us. Now that unit is trying to execute that order as soon as possible. Therefore, there are three alternatives before the Government—either Government take a decision now to place an order with the cable manufacturers to manufacture cable wires, or let the production of telephone suffer—if that is allowed to be done, it is nothing but a sin—or, thirdly, import the cables, consuming valuable foreign exchange; if that is done, it is going to be a crime. Therefore I suggest to the Government to keep away from the sin and the crime and immediate order should be placed with the manufacturers for manufacturing cables and wires required for the production of telephones.

16 hrs.

Now I come to the general points. We are trying to enter the field of export of technical know-how and turn-key projects. Government is not allowing any cash flow on this account. I would, therefore, suggest that some cash flow, between 10 to 15 per cent, must be allowed for those turnkey projects which bring not only name and fame to our country but also the valuable foreign exchange of which we are so short. Government should not have any objection to this when it is assured that the same would be repatriated in about 10 years' period.

Regarding the working of the economic wing of our embassies, I have all the high regard for the ICS and the IAS people. They are very intelligent and know their job but they do lack business acumen and knowledge. That is the reason that the

working of these embassies is not to the satisfaction of we people.

Here I would like to say that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may be a good social worker or somebody may be a good barrister but, suppose, they are asked to operate on a case of appendicitis. What is going to happen? The patient is going to die. Therefore, whether it is the work of the STC or of the public undertakings, or of the private undertakings, only experienced and knowledgeable people should be asked to manage this work. If our industries go to death, what is going to happen? It will be something more worse. Therefore I would suggest that Shri Bali Ram Bhagat should concentrate on this very point that people, who man the affairs of the STC or of any of the organisations under him, should be men of knowledge and experience and not the ICS and IAS people in whom I have very great faith but if they are not suitable to man these affairs they should not be allowed to do so.

Lastly, I would make some very, very important suggestion. We have exported about 450 welders to West Germany. I am sure, you know that. They have done a good job. We have also exported a number of good engineers and scientists to Canada, the UK and the U.S.A.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): What do you mean by "exported"?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: If we have succeeded in exporting such talent, I wonder why we do not extend our imagination a bit further and export such talent which believes in construction through destruction. Such talent is available in plenty on this side, on that side and even on the Congress side. The latest Red Book seems to be silent over this important issue. I would, therefore, suggest that a special fund must be created in Shri Bhagat's ministry to see that these people who believe in the philosophy, as I say, of construction through destruction are sent out. If people are not interested in taking them, they should be given more incentives than what are required.

Before I close I would like to say something about the STC. After Shri Tandon has taken over, I feel very happy that I see

[Shri R. K. Birla]

signs of improvement and efficiency in some sectors of that Corporation. Shri Tandon has imagination but he has got to impress upon the executives and officers that the STC, though a Government unit, had to work like a private sector undertaking otherwise there will be delay in replies, delay in decisions, delay, in discussions and delay even in talking to the people concerned.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. It is one of the largest and more important ministries. It deals with our imports which are of the order of Rs. 1,800 crores. It looks after our exports which have now gone upto over Rs. 1300 crores. Our export and import is more than Rs. 3000 crores. It look after the textile industry which is one of the biggest industries in the country producing cloth and yarn worth about Rs. 1500 crores and giving employment to more than 1 million people directly and to several millions of people indirectly. It also looks after the jute industry, the tea industry, the rubber industry and many other consumer industries. This is one of the most important and largest Ministries. But I am sorry to say that the time allotted for this Ministry is too short in which it is very difficult to cover all the points concerning this Ministry. It would have been much better if some more time would have been allotted to this Ministry.

Having said that, I am happy and I congratulate Shri Bhagat that he has taken charge of this Ministry. He is himself an economist and has practical working experience of 10 years in economic Ministries. As such, we can confidently hope that the Ministry under his charge will definitely show better and better results.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer my compliments to Shri Dinesh Singh who was his predecessor in-charge of this Ministry for the excellent work and the improvements that have taken place during the tenure of his Ministership.

I would also like to say a word about Mr. K. B. Lall, the Secretary of the Ministry. But for his devotion, these improvements could not have been achieved.....(Interruption) It is a fact. You are only criticising. We

should encourage our officers and Ministers so that we get better and better results.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the Joint Secretary ? (Interruption)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : This is the first year, after so many years, that our exports have touched the figure. Our exports have touched the figure of Rs. 1315 crores, about Rs. 100 crores more than last year. The imports have also declined and come down by about Rs. 200 crores from Rs. 2095 crores to Rs. 1866 crores. The gap has been narrowed down from Rs. 885 crores to Rs. 551 crores. To reduce the gap by about Rs. 330 crores is not a small thing.

I am happy that while announcing the export-Import Policy, more attention has been given to the establishment of export houses. I think, the business community will take advantage of this offer and will try their best to increase the exports. This is only a beginning. I have no doubt that our exports will gain momentum and will increase in future. That requires hard work and quick decisions. It is a sensitive market and we have to sell products to other countries where there is competition. To say a thing is easier but to translate into actual performance is difficult. We have to sell goods to other countries in competition and that is a very difficult thing. It requires concentration and quick decisions. I hope the Hon. Minister will take full care to see that the momentum catches on and we are able to export more and more products.

Then, I would like to say something about imports also. I just said that our imports have declined. But still there is ample scope for reducing our imports. I may give you some figures. Last year, imported industrial machinery and transport equipment to the tune of Rs. 491 crores, industrial raw materials to the tune of Rs. 384 crores and metals to the tune of Rs. 151 crores. All this makes a total of about Rs. 1000 crores. We have got a very huge industrial capacity in the country but there is a lot of idle capacity. So, proper steps should be taken to reduce the import of plant and machinery and industrial raw materials. Instead of importing plant and machinery, we can import raw material and fabricate plant and machinery in our country. By this, we will be able to save

foreign exchange and we will be able to provide more jobs, more work, to the engineering industries which are running with idle capacity. These are important things. Besides this, I would like to offer one suggestion. If we give more development rebate on the plant and machinery manufactured in the country as against the imported ones, there will be more demand and buyers will have an incentive to use more indigenous plant and machinery. In this way, we will be able to reduce the imports of plant and machinery. I think, the hon. Minister will note this and will take proper action, so that we can achieve some savings in imports.

Now I would like to say something about textile industry. At the outset I would say that, in this Budget, the Government has considered the difficult position through which the textile industry had been passing and have reduced the excise duty on coarse and medium qualities of cloth which constitute about 88 per cent of the total production. As such, this has given relief to the industry. But, only by reducing the excise duty, the problem of the industry is not going to be solved. It is facing two difficulties: one is the shortage of raw material and the second is the lack of modernization.

At the present, our cotton production is not sufficient to meet the entire requirement of the industry. The consumption of cotton by the industry in 1965-66 was 58.21 lakh bales; in 1966-67 it was 57.63 lakh bales; and in 1967-68 it was 61.66 lakh bales, whereas our production in the country was 50.76, 50.05 and 58.99 lakh bales, respectively. As such, we imported cotton worth Rs. 51.60 crores in 1965, Rs. 42.01 crores in 1966 and Rs. 91.23 crores in 1967. In 1968, we have imported about Rs. 92 crores worth of cotton. The reason for this, which can be avoided, is that our production per acre is not sufficient to meet the requirement. In America, they produce cotton in 10 million acres and they produce 90 lakh bales whereas in our country the area under cotton cultivation is 28 million acres and we produce hardly 60 lakh bales. So, there is ample scope for increasing the per acre production of cotton and if this is done, the country will become self-sufficient. Therefore, efforts should be made to increase the per acre production. Our production per acre is the lowest. In U. S. A. it is 482 lbs., in Sudan it is 369 lbs.,

in U. A. R. it is 528 lbs., in Mexico it is 600 lbs., but in India it is only 116 lbs. So, there is ample scope to increase the per acre production and if that is done, the country will become self-sufficient; the farmers will be benefited and the prices will go down.

Here, I want to make one or two suggestions. At present, Government have fixed a support price for cotton and if we compare it with the existing price, we find that there is a lot of difference, the gap is very big, and this has resulted in the support price not becoming very attractive to the farmers. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should increase the support price, so that the farmers may feel assured that if they produce more cotton, if they increase the acre yield, they will be able to get reasonable prices. Now there is a fear in the minds of the farmers that, if they increase the production, they will get lesser prices and as such, there will be no advantage for them. This fear should be removed from their minds, so that they can concentrate on producing more cotton per acre and may also invest more money to achieve this thing. I would, therefore, like this suggestion to be considered.

Secondly I want to say that at present we have sufficient cotton to manufacture up to 40 counts. Up to 40 counts global cotton is allowed. Sir, I want to suggest that the use of global cotton up to 40 counts may be prohibited so that the requirement of the industry is met from indigenous cotton and the farmers get better prices.

Thirdly we are short of long* staple cotton, that is above 40 counts. We do not produce sufficient cotton. We should give incentives to the farmers for the production of long staple cotton. My suggestion is that Government should give some concession in excise duty on the cloth and yarn manufactured by Indian cotton. I do not want to say that the incentive should be increased. I would say that the excise duty on the cloth manufactured by Indian cotton should be less so that the industry can use it and attract more Indian cotton so that the farmers can get the benefit. This is a long term measure. I think the hon. Minister will consider the suggestion but I am definite that it is going to benefit if this suggestion is accepted.

[Shri S.R. Damani]

There are so many points but the time allotted to me is very short. Regarding modernisation I would like to say one thing. Out of 646 mills, 89 mills have closed down. That is because of unremunerative working of the mills. They are not modernised. Here, our engineering industry are able to manufacture about 90% of the plant and machinery for textile industry and they are running idle capacity. Therefore something should be done so that the industry can be modernised. Government has established Textile Corporation for this purpose. I am sorry that so far they have taken over some mills but on the general modernisation of the industry, they have not taken any action. Mr. Vasavada, is chairman of the Textile Corporation. We expected that the textile Industry would be soon modernised so that the industry can be put on a permanent footing. This industry is spread throughout the country and small cities also like Sholapur with a population of 4 lakhs have some mills. In Sholapur one mill which was employing 10000 workers was closed down throwing out 10000 workers in the streets. There are many cities where the mills were closed down. What is important is that modernisation should be taken on hand so that our engineering industry get the work and at the same time modernisation of textile industry is effected. I would request that the Minister should give more importance to this and take definite and immediate measures for modernisation of the industry. Lastly, about the Textile Commissioner's office something should be done and as my time is short, I am not able to say about other things. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : It is rare for an opposition member to pay compliments to the Minister. But, in this case, I feel it is a welcome feature of the recent reshuffle that Mr. Bhagat has been placed as what I would call a round peg in a round hole. He has the background of considerable experience, particularly of the economic Ministries. I think he is an able Minister and with Cabinet rank, I hope he will do justice to his new job. Presently, Shri Lall, the Secretary of the Ministry, is also a competent senior secretary and I hope they would be able to deliver the goods.

The Ministry has been blowing its own trumpet with regard to a break-through in exports. I am afraid do not agree. There is no doubt a marginal increase of 5 to 6% in our exports. In 1967-68, the exports are much better at about Rs. 1350 crores. In 1964-65, the exports were Rs. 1287 crores. Then there was a decline. What the Government has been able to do is to make up the losses the increase is only Rs. 63 crores. That way the country has benefited by this small increase. But there is an important feature and; that is this. The exports, during the first plan period financed 83.7 per cent of imports. During the second plan period, the exports financed only 62.5 per cent of imports. And, during the third plan it has financed 61.5 per cent of the imports only; that means there has actually been a deterioration in the overall position. That is something which the Minister must look into. Sir, dark-clouds on the export horizon are visible. There is a growing shortage of steel. The country was able to achieve the export of 75 crores but now there is likely to be a decline of about 20 to 25 crores in the coming year. The recession is receding, and export of the engineering goods is likely to suffer. When the internal demand increases, it would be more attractive for industries to sell in the domestic market and the consequence would be that exports are likely to recede on this account. Besides exports of pig iron, and billets amounted to about Rs. 20 crores. They are likely to be either nil or only a few crores this year. Basically due to cost-push inflation in our country, industry has been finding difficulty in promoting exports. The prices of commodities have increased considerably. There is sizeable excise duty on raw materials and intermediate goods, which enter into the cost of production of the finished goods or the final production.

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

This high-cost economy has contributed to difficulties for exports. That is another aspect which the Government must look into. The export targets for 1967-68 are Rs. 1350 crores and for 1973-74 Rs. 1840 crores. That means, exports must increase by about

100 crores a year. That is possible only if a strategy is built up to look after exports in respect of each important commodity, so that the exports may increase on a sustained and expanding basis.

Incentives to production and export have to be given a wider front. Only if you give considerable stimulus to production of exportable commodities, you will be able to achieve this target of Rs. 100 crores.

* I shall now take up the traditional and the non-traditional exports.

Sir, the Government has been practising what I would call, fiscal brinkmanship. They go on imposing duties and export duty in particular, in this case upto the extent where the export trade is on the brink of disaster.

Take the case of export of jute goods. Such a high export duty was imposed, that the jute industry had considerable difficulties in meeting competition from Pakistan, which gives 50 per cent bonus voucher in respect of jute exports. There is a big gap in this respect and our exports are going down. Government decided to reduce export duty a little. Subsequently, this year also export duty was further reduced in the Budget. I ask: Why should you practice this fiscal brinkmanship? Why push the industry to the point of disaster and then try to give it oxygen in the form of relief? Rather than that, why cannot you have a consistent and planned policy which would result in there being a continuous increase in the export of traditional goods as well. If the export of non-traditional goods goes up and if exports of traditional goods are also stimulated, the result would be that there would be an all-round spurt in exports. Any export policy should be of a lasting nature. Therefore, I deprecate this tendency of fiscal brinkmanship which has caused in calculable harm both to industrial growth and to the economy.

While I am on this subject, I would like to touch the position with regard to ceiling prices on B-Twill. We are told that it is Rs. 200 for 100 bags. But the industry says that

it is supplying 30,000 tonnes of B-Twill and would suffer a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs. It is for the Government to have the matter investigated; it has the Tariff Commission, it has other agencies as well. Let them enquire into the cost structure of B-Twill and then arrive at a conclusion as what would be the fair profit and thereafter let them fix the price. This type of arbitrary fixation of prices and control over B-Twill prices has not helped the industry. Besides, raw jute prices are increasing and the conversion costs, wages, cost of spares are also increasing. Wages have to increase when there is a high-cost economy as otherwise labourers will suffer. In order to compensate industry, we have to enquire into the cost structure and see that the industry makes legitimate profit. Profit should not be excessive, but it should not be such that they are not able to rehabilitate and modernise their industry. I am particularly concerned about this because it is an export industry and we have to see that it does not suffer to such an extent that the exports go down.

Coming to the textile industry, it is common knowledge that about 54 or more—now the figure must have gone up further—mills have closed down. There are sick textile mills and Government have been tinkering with the problem. That is not a satisfactory state of affairs. Some of these mills have to be modernised and rehabilitated. Government must find funds for that. NIDC was supposed to do this, but it failed. If mills close down, the poor labourers will be thrown out of employment. It must also adversely affect production, with the result that the consumer is also adversely affected.

One of the solutions that has been suggested I think it is a good one and it should be put into effect—is that sick mills should be merged with some of the stronger industrial units. Why should big industrial units take over the sick textile mills? If a provision is made that the unabsorbed development rebate and unabsorbed depreciation of a sick mill are allowed to the stronger unit, then they will take over these sick mills, in which case the economy will benefit, and the sick textile mills will also be benefited because they would be rehabilitated and their machinery modernised. In that way, the industry will be placed on a far better footing.

[Shri S.S. Kothari]

They will then start production and the labourers will also get their jobs.

With regard to tea industry, may I submit that the realisation of tea exports, instead of looking up, has been going down. Even Ceylon is benefiting at our expense. We are very friendly with Ceylon and are trying to have some common marketing arrangements. But the fact is—I would not say that we are making fools of ourselves, but I would definitely say—that they are taking advantage of our naivety or weakness or lack of proper bargaining capacity with the consequence that while we do the propaganda in U.K. and other countries, they take advantage of it and Ceylon succeeds in actually pushing up her exports.

As regards realisation, the Indian tea has realised about Rs. 2.56 per pound which is the average price realised in the Indian market, whereas in U.K., it is selling between Rs. 7.30 and Rs. 42 per pound. Similarly, while we realise only Rs. 3.77 per pound, in the USA the consumer is getting tea at Rs. 18.78 per pound.

Now, this is a tremendous amount, which is being lost by our country in the form of foreign exchange. In order to obviate this loss, attention must be given to blending of tea and exporting it in packages. I would even go a step further to state that we should not only establish a Corporation for blending tea but that Corporation must also have blending factories on foreign soil, say, in New York, London, Stockholm and various other places. We must have our own blending factories. Government is strong enough to withstand any competition from any monopolist in the world. After all, the Government of India is not a small entity; they should be able to withstand the competition. It only requires an imaginative building up of this trade. Then alone our country would be able to realise the correct prices that it should get for the tea on which it is now losing financially. It is also necessary that funds should be provided for rehabilitation of the tea industry. There I think that the Tea Board proved to be an utter failure. I think that it is because of its inaptitude that the tea Industry is not able to replace the tea bushes. That is affecting the quality of the tea that is produced

and the prices that are realised for it. The Government must look into that also.

The total export duty burden is about Rs. 73 crores and I believe it is mostly on traditional commodities.

The government's policy should act as a catalytic agent for stimulating production of exportable items. But, it has failed to do so. The only thing that seems to guide the Government is the revenue consideration. But, with regard to foreign trade, may I submit to the Minister that it is not revenue consideration but the long-term, well-planned interests of the export trade of the country that should induce the determination for export duty. Export incentives are necessary. With regard to non-traditional items like engineering goods, leather goods, and various other items as also iron and steel, I submit that they have elasticity of demand which is high. That means that if you are able to provide the requisite export incentives, the export of these commodities would be not so small. This is something which has to be looked into.

With regard to procedures, in respect of drawbacks and payment of export promotion incentives, there is a complaint from the trade. The procedures need to be simplified and placed on a reasonable and equitable basis, so that there is no difficulty on that account.

There has been a proliferation of export agencies—there are 19 export promotion councils, five commodity boards—probably four or five—but the purposive direction to export trade has not been given. A considerable amount is being spent on these export promotion agencies. But it should be seen as to which of the agencies are performing their functions properly and have actually brought about promotion of exports. There are some industries which are neglected. It is necessary that these should be looked after and exports encouraged.

Coming to the S.T.C., may I submit that the Corporation should have better rapport with industry. I should think that the S.T.C. is profiteering. The fact is that commodities like Sodium Nitrite, Chloram

phenicol and Aniline Oil, are imported at low prices but are supplied to the consumers at high prices. The S.T.C. should do the work in national interest; it should serve a social purpose. There is no reason why should it make super-profits in all these commodities ? This should be looked into.

Some time back, the predecessor to the present Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh had said that there would be canalisation of all industrial raw materials through the S. T. C. Firstly, in my opinion, it is an impracticable proposition. Secondly, it would upset all the existing channels of import trade. Moreover the immense suffering and hardship that would be caused to the myriad of small and medium middle class traders needs to be taken into account. They are concerned only with the interests, shall we say, of some big industrialists.

SHRI RANGA : Probably only big people are interested.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: No, they are small people. If, Shri Ranga feels, I shall bring some of them to him.

The tentacles of the STC are spreading. I have a feeling that this does not enure to the benefit of the country. It is necessary that STC must confine itself only to those commodities, where it is absolutely in the national interest for it to deal with.

When STC enters into trade in an item, there is another point that arises. That is with regard to the additional point of sales tax payable. To the ultimate consumer, the total amount of sales tax payable increases. He has to pay at two points; this is something STC must examine. Either the State Governments must be persuaded or there must be some arrangement worked out by which it is ensured that the sales tax does not impinge upon the ultimate consumer twice.

With regard to the Supply department, may I say that greater co-ordination in the field of import substitution is necessary ? What is happening is that there are considerable stocks of items in the country and still import is permitted. Take, for instance, zinc which Hindustan Zinc is unable to sell.

It has considerable stock on hand. Yet Government has been importing zinc. I do not know how DGS and D allows such a thing to happen. In the case of aluminium also, there was a complaint that the production here was not selling while the Supply department permitted such imports.

As for the public sector undertakings, may I submit that they must run in such a way that they are able to earn at least the foreign exchange required by them ?

Coming to quality and reliability of export goods, while I was abroad a year ago, I had met some bankers, traders and others in foreign countries. In UK, on the continent, West Germany, France and other countries' businessmen who import goods are highly quality conscious and are very particular about the quality of the goods that they obtain. It is very necessary to ensure this. You may charge a little more, but if the quality is up to the mark, it will sustain the trade on a long-term basis. So there must be stricter inspection of commodities exported and it must be ensured that the goods sent out are of the requisite quality.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Has he received any complaints ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: We received certain complaints.

SHRI RANGA: There have been complaints all these years.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: With regard to the UNCTAD, I am afraid it has been a failure because the tariff against Indian goods is very high still. An effort must be made with the ECM countries to ensure that these tariffs are brought down.

May I say that some members of the Congress Party were lucky enough to be invited to take part in the UNCTAD ?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar): He was not.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No. I do not have that ambition now. But it is necessary to see that MPs are associated in such inter-

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

national conferences and there should be a continuous dialogue so that hon. Members may be able to contribute a little to these conferences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now. I have already rung the bell twice.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: My last point concerns the trade with the East European countries. There is a criticism that this has resulted in switch trade. Everybody knows what it is. The Minister must see that this does not recoil on our country and does not work to the harm or detriment of this country. They purchase from us and then re-export to third countries.

Another criticism concerning this trade is that they are able to rig up the prices. In their countries, it is a state monopoly. But when we sell goods to them, they are able to buy from a number of sources. As a result of competition inside our country, they are able to get goods cheaper from us, but they sell dearer to us. Thus they get the benefit both ways. This is something the Minister must look into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: My last point is this. It is a welcome development that this country is able to export technical know-how and provide turn-key projects. But there is a stumbling block. While we earn a lot of foreign exchange on this, it is necessary that the collaborator here should be allowed to send cash about 10-15 per cent of the cost of the project. This would enable our country to have more of such exports which would ensure to the benefit of the country.

Finally...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Shri Sitaram Kesri. Nothing further that the hon. member says will go on record.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:**

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार): सभापति महोदय, वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय की

मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान आयात और निर्यात जो हमारे देश से होता है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अभी यहां वैसे बहुत सारी बातें हो चुकी हैं मगर सर्वप्रथम मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर दिलाऊंगा जोकि अभी उनके सेक्रेटरी श्री कें० बी० लाल ने अपने वक्तव्य में प्रेस प्रति-निधियों से कहा है कि 317 व्यापारियों को जो इम्पोर्ट करने के लाइसेंस दिये गये वे इस शर्त पर कि 10 प्रतिशत के निर्यात कर सकेंगे जिनमें से सिर्फ 37 व्यापारियों ने, 10 परसेंट ऐक्सपोर्ट किया है और 27 व्यापारियों ने 5 परसेंट ही ऐक्सपोर्ट किया है। अपने उस वक्तव्य में उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यह सच है कि अभी तक हमने कोई स्टन्न ऐक्शन उनके खिलाफ नहीं लिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि ऐसे इम्पोर्टर जिनको कि आपने लाइसेंस दिया है, इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए, अगर वे डिफाल्टर हैं तो आप उन पर सीरियस ऐक्शन लीजिये क्योंकि जो इम्पोर्ट होता है उसमें मैं आपसे कहूँ कि उसमें घपला भी होता है। उसमें अंडरइनवाएसिंग और ओवरइनवाएसिंग यह सारी चीजें होती हैं। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि जैसा कि इस पर आपके सेक्रेटरी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है उसको आप ठीक कीजिये।

एक दूसरी ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी बैंगकाक में एक कान्फ़ैस हुई है, एशियाई देशों का सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें कि आपके पहले के मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह उसमें सम्मिलित हुए थे। इस तरह का सम्मेलन जो हुआ वह व्यापार के लिए एक आदान-प्रदान और दूसरे देश से हमारा आयात-निर्यात करने में एक सहूलियत हो इस बात के लिए हुआ था, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस ओर ध्यान देकर उसे सबल करें, मजबूत करें जिस तरीके से यूरोपियन मार्केट है, यूरोपियन देशों का एक

** Not recorded.

बाजार है और जिससे कि वह आपस में आयात निर्यात करते हैं।

एक चीज़ और मैं कहना चाहूँगा। इस बात के लिए मैं जरूर मंत्री जी को बधाई दूँगा कि इधर इन्होंने इम्पोर्ट करने में जो कमी की है और एक्सपोर्ट करने में जो तरक्की की है वह आपकी और हमारे देश की तरक्की की निशानी है। इस निर्यात से हमारे देश को लाभ होता है और यह हमारी प्रगति का प्रथम सोपान है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि हमारी जो वैदेशिक व्यापार नीति है वह हमारी वैदेशिक राजनीतिक नीति के ऊपर आधारित जो हमारी टट्स्थाता की नीति है, वह हमारी नीति, उस आधारशिला के आधार पर परिलक्षित होती है, और रिफ्लैक्ट होती है कि दूसरे देशों के साथ हमारे व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध कितने मधुर हैं कितने मुन्दर हैं? इससे यह बात साबित होती है। मैं आपसे कहूँ कि आपका निर्यात जो मुख्यतः बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जैसे आयरन और है यह आपके खनिज पदार्थों में जैसे आर्ट सिल्क है और जैसे ईरान के साथ जो हमारा हाल में व्यापार हुआ और आपके हिन्दुस्तान स्टील की ओर से एक लाख 25 हजार टन रेल जो ईरान को दी गई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि खासकर आपने इस दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापारिक कदम उठाया है और यह प्रवासनीय है।

मैं एक और बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अक्सर इस हाउस में इस बात की चर्चा होती है कि तस्कर व्यापार के द्वारा हमारे यहां बहुत सी चीजें आती हैं और हमारे यहां से बहुत सी चीजें जाती हैं। विशेषकर अभी नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बातचीत हुई। चूंकि इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से आप्रह किया गया था इसलिये नेपाल के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि नेपाल द्वारा हमारे देश का बहुत-सा माल स्पर्श ल होता है जिससे हमारे फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज में कमी होती है। इस विषय में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाऊँगा कि नेपाल हमारा समीपवर्ती

राष्ट्र है इसलिये उसके साथ हमको मधुर सम्बन्ध 'रखना चाहिये। सिफ़ इसी आधार पर कि नेपाल के द्वारा हमारा माल दूसरे देश को जाता है हम इसमें कुछ दखलअन्दाजी करें, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके पीछे कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

हमारा देश कपड़े का भी बहुत बड़ा उत्पादक है। इसलिये इसके सम्बन्ध में भी हमको बाजार खोजना चाहिये। जहां तक आयरन और काप्रशन है, जापान हमारा सबसे बड़ा खरीदार है। लेकिन रूस में साइबेरिया में भी आयरन और मिला है और जापान और रूस में एक सन्धि होने वाली है, जिसके कारण आपका सबसे बड़ा खरीदार जो जापान है वह आपसे कम खरीदेगा और रूस की ओर उसका ध्यान जायेगा। रूस एक डेवेलप्ड कंट्री है और अनुन्टाड में उसने स्पष्ट रूप से आश्वासन दिया था कि विकास-शील देशों को इन्सेन्टिव देने के लिये इस तरह के व्यापार में वह नहीं आयेगा लेकिन आस्ट्रेलिया भी आपका, मेरे स्थान से, एक कम्पिटीटर होने वाला है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हो गया है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हो गया है। इसलिये आपको इसके लिये नया बाजार ढूँढ़ना चाहिये। मुझे पता चला है कि कोरिया आपको एक नया बाजार मिलने जा रहा है क्योंकि विशेषकर आयरन और की उसको बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

आपने यह ठीक ही किया कि सिल्क और रेयन यान का इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दिया। लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट को आपको तरजीह देनी चाहिये। चूंकि हमारे आर्ट सिल्क का निर्यात विदेशों को होता है इसलिये मेरा स्थान है कि उससे बहुत से बीवर्स परबरिश पाते हैं। जो हिसाब मैंने देखा है उसके अनुसार 1960 से लेकर आज तक आपका निर्यात 10 करोड़ से घटकर 3 करोड़ तक हो गया है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था कि 3 करोड़ 18 लाख के निर्यात में सरकार को 3 करोड़ 40 की विदेशी

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

मुद्रा का अजंत होता है। मैं आपसे बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपका लियांत बढ़ेगा तो आपको विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी। हमारे देश में सिल्क का जो बुनियादी उद्योग है वह आज का नहीं है, हज़रों वर्षों का है। हमने अपने धर्म-शास्त्रों में पढ़ा है कि लोग पीताम्बर के कपड़े पहन कर पूजा करते थे।

यह सबको मालूम है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय के अन्दर बड़ी जबर्दस्त अनुभूति है क्योंकि वह नीचे के धरातल से आये हैं। मैं उनसे आग्रह करूँगा कि देश में कोटि-कोटि गरीब बसते हैं और उनका चित्र उनको अपने सामने रखना चाहिये। उनके चित्र को सामने रखकर एस० टी० सी० के बारे में उनको राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचना चाहिये। आज एक्स्पोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट को उनको नैशलाइज कर देना चाहिये। इससे देश के गरीबों की भलाई होगी और उनका स्तर ऊँचा होगा।

एक दिन मैं अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जो व्यापारी हैं, जो एक्स्पोर्टर हैं, उनमें और एस० टी० सी०, दोनों में प्रतियोगिता हो गई है कैनाडा में सिल्क को लेकर। आपकी तरफ से जो आफर हुआ था वह कम कीमत पर था बजाय एक्स्पोर्टरों के। इस पर उन लोगों ने एस० टी० सी० को बायकाट कर दिया और जहां तक मुझे खबर है आपका विभाग इस पर उनके आगे मुक्त गया। लेकिन आपने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो कहा उससे मुझे खुशी हुई कि अब आपने इम्पोर्ट ही बन्द कर दिया है और एक्स्पोर्ट की दिशा में उन्हें तरजीह न देकर आप एस० टी० सी० के यू० व्यापार करेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय के सेक्रेटेरियट के लिये भी उनके द्वारा एक सन्देश भेजना चाहता हूँ कि न तो वह हमारी प्रशंसा से खुश हों और न हमारी शिकायत से वह दुखी हों। उनका फर्ज है देश की कोटि-कोटि गरीब जनता को अपनी नजर के सामने रखकर आपकी प्रतिष्ठा और आपकी

इज्जत बढ़ायें और इस दिशा में राष्ट्रीयकरण करके इस देश का जो सिद्धान्त है कि हम लोकतान्त्रिक आधार पर देश की प्रगति करेंगे, उसकी ओर अप्रसर हों।

श्री शिवद्वन्द भा (मधुवर्णी) : सभापति महोदय इस फारेन ट्रेड विभाग की रिपोर्ट में, एकान्मिक* सर्वे में और वित्त मंत्री के बजट भाषण में तथा आज के अखबारों में भी आया है, कि भारत का एक्स्पोर्ट बढ़ रहा है। योड़ी देर के लिये मैं मान लेता हूँ कि उन सबों के आंकड़े सही हैं और यह लोग मूठ नहीं बोलते हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस रफ्तार से भारत का एक्स्पोर्ट, भारत का विदेशी व्यापार बढ़ रहा है वह बिलकुल कम है उसके मुकाबले, जिसमें उसकी बढ़ना चाहिये। वह उस रूप में नहीं बढ़ रहा है, इसके दो बुनियादी कारण हैं। पहला कारण यह है कि भारत का विदेशी व्यापार जो है वह प्राइवेट हैंडस में है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। एस० टी० सी० और जितने दूसरे कारपोरेशन हैं उनका कब्जा 2 परसेंट से भी कम पर है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि सारा व्यापार प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में है और यह एक बहुत बुरी बात है। इसलिये इस पर सरकार का कब्जा होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है जिससे हमारा व्यापार भारतीय नहीं रहा कि जो माल हम भेजते हैं उसके उत्पादन पर भी हमारा कब्जा नहीं है। वह तमाम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में है। यह दो बड़ी बातें हैं बुनियादी तौर पर जिसकी वजह से यह नीति गलत हो जाती है सरकार की और हमारा व्यापार तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रहा है। साथ ही इस बड़ी गलती में जो सरकार की नीति है उसमें भी और गलतियां बढ़ रही हैं। वह कैसे? हिन्दुस्तान कामनवेल्थ में रहने की वजह से कामनवेल्थ प्रिफ़रेंसेज के प्रलोभन में जकड़ा हुआ है ताकि उसका व्यापार बढ़े। उसको प्रलोभन है, लालच है कि उसका व्यापार बढ़ेगा लेकिन कामनवेल्थ कंट्रीज में इंगलैंड भी है, जिससे हमारा ज्यादा व्यापार होता है वह हमारे खिलाफ

उल्टा काम करता है। मैं इसके दो उदाहरण देता हूँ। एक तो है इम्पोर्ट डिपाजिट स्कीम। इसके अन्तर्गत इंगलैंड ने यह किया है कि जब कोई यहां से इंगलैंड को माल भेजेगा तब जो इम्पोर्ट करेगा उसको एक रकम जमा करनी पड़ेगी सिक्योरिटी के रूप में। तभी वह इम्पोर्ट कर सकता है। इससे हमारे एक्स्पोर्ट को धक्का लगेगा।

दूसरी रुकावट जो ब्रिटेन से हमारे व्यापार में आ रही है वह यह कि अभी हाल में उसने 15 परसेंट टैरिफ बढ़ाया है टैक्सटाइल गुड्स पर जो कामनवेल्थ कंट्रीज से उसके यहां जायेगे। जो इंडियन गुड्स होंगे उन पर भी यह 15 परसेंट टैरिफ लगेगा। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के सूती कपड़े के निर्यात पर धक्का लगेगा। उनमें लालच है कामनवेल्थ प्रिफरेंस के नाम पर लेकिन ब्रिटेन उसका दूसरा जवाब देता है। यह जो गेट ऐंग्रीमेंट है उसके खिलाफ है, जो कामनवेल्थ ऐंग्रीमेंट है उसके खिलाफ है और साथ ही साथ जो टैक्सटाइल व्यापार के मामले में एक खास ऐंग्रीमेंट है उसका भी ब्रिटेन द्वारा खण्डन है।

वह गलत नीति है, वह गलत कदम है सरकार का। पूंजीवादी दुनिया से ज्यादा तर व्यापार जो हमारा होता है वह मोटे तौर पर कामनवेल्थ मुल्कों से होता है जिसमें ब्रिटेन भी है।

जहां तक दूसरे पूंजीवादी देशों का सम्बन्ध है, जैसे यू० एस० ए० है, उनसे भी हमारा व्यापार ज्यादा बढ़ नहीं रहा है। उसकी जो बुनियादी बजह है उसमें आपको जाना होगा। चाहे यू० एस० ए० हो या कोई दूसरा पूंजीवादी देश हो, बुनियादी बजह यह है कि हमारे माल की जो कीमत है वह दूसरे मुल्कों के माल की कीमत के मुकाबले में ज्यादा होती है। आप जूट को लें। जूट का पूंजीवादी देशों में आप निर्यात करते हैं। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के जूट गुड्ज की कीमत हमारे जूट गुड्ज की कीमत से कम है। हमारी कीमत ज्यादा है। आप चाय

लें। हमारी चाय की कीमत सीलोन की चाय की कीमत से ज्यादा है। इस बजह से हम उसके साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर पाते हैं। एक तो यह कारण है।

इसका एक दूसरा कारण और भी है। जो उत्पादन का सिलसिला है चाहे जूट हो या टैक्सटाइल गुड्ज हों या चाय हो या जो भी उत्पादन हमारे कारखानों या इंडस्ट्रीज का है, उस सब पर प्राइवेट सैक्टर का कब्जा है। अगर आप निर्यात व्यापार इन चीजों का बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो यह जो प्राइवेट कब्जा है इसको आपको हटाना होगा। इन पर सरकारी कब्जा होना चाहिये। जूट, चाय, टैक्सटाइल आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप करें। ऐसा करके आप एक्स-पोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट की नीति को अल्ट्यार करें। जो दंडीशनल माल है, जो दंडीशनल एक्सपोर्ट है, उसके उत्पादन के जो कारखाने हैं, वे जिस सैक्टर में हैं, उस पर आप कब्जा करें। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इनको चलाने वाले जो उद्योगपति हैं चाहे चाय बागानों के हों, चाहे जूट के हों और चाहे टैक्सटाइल्ज के हों, वे अपनी इंडस्ट्री को माडनाइज नहीं कर रहे हैं। पैसा तो वे सरकार से ले लेते हैं, फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन से पैसा तो ले लेते हैं, एल० आई० सी से और इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन से पैसा तो वे ले लेते हैं लेकिन इस पैसे को वे इस ढंग से लगा देते हैं जिससे उनको तौत्कालिक मुनाफा ज्यादा हो। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री वाले, सूती कपड़ा बनाने वाले पैसा ले लेते हैं गवर्नमेंट से लेकिन भागते हैं रेयंज की तरफ, कैमिकल्ज की तरफ जहां फारेन एक्सचेंज की सुविधायें हैं, जहां ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलता है। इसलिए वे अपने उद्योगों को माडनाइज नहीं करते हैं, टैक्सटाइल उद्योग को माडनाइज नहीं करते हैं और इस कारण से आपके सामने सिक्क मिल्ज की समस्या आकर लड़ी हो गई है। जिन उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में उत्पादन के जरिये हैं, जिनके हाथ में ये उद्योग धंधे हैं वे उनको माडनाइज नहीं करते हैं। इस

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

वास्ते आपको चाहिये कि आप उन पर अपना कंट्रोल स्थापित करें।

17 hrs.

एक तीसरी बात भी है जिसकी बजह से हमारा निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ नहीं रहा है। हम पब्लिसिटी की ओर कोई खास तबज्जह नहीं देते हैं। सीलोन अपनी चाय का प्रचार इंगलैंड में बहुत ज्यादा करता है बनिस्पत हमारे। हमारे प्रचार के साधन उतने नहीं हैं जितने उसके हैं। जहां तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि वहां सरकारी प्रचार की कोई व्यवस्था है ही नहीं। दूसरे मुल्कों में भी अच्छी पब्लिसिटी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। साथ ही हमारे माल की कीमत ज्यादा है। क्वालिटी उसकी खराब होती है। इस कारण से पूँजीवादी देशों में भी जिस प्रकार हमारा व्यापार बढ़ना चाहिए नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हम दूसरे देशों के माल के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यह दूसरी खराबी है, दूसरी गलती है उस पहले वाली बड़ी गलती के मात्रहै।

अब आप कम्युनिस्ट देशों को लें। मैं मानता हूं कि उनके साथ हमारा व्यापार योड़ा आगे बढ़ा है। लेकिन वहां भी उस रूप में नहीं बढ़ा है जिस रूप में बढ़ना चाहिए था। उसकी भी बजह है। इनकी जो नीति है, इनकी जो स्ट्रेटेजी है व्यापार की इन मुल्कों के साथ, उस में ये इन कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों को, समाजवादी देशों को कर्निंग्स नहीं कर पाते हैं कि हकीकत में ये समाज सेवा का काम करना चाहते हैं, ये समाजवादी देश हैं। वे जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो योजना है, उस योजना से समाज कल्याण का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, उस से पूँजीवाद ही आगे बढ़ा है। जो पब्लिक अन्डर-टैकिंग्ज हैं उनकी व्यवस्था से भी वे खुश नहीं हैं। इस कारण से जिस रपतार से उनके साथ हमारा व्यापार बढ़ना चाहिए नहीं बढ़ रहा है।

तीसरा क्षेत्र वह है जिस को डिवेलोपिंग देश कहा जाता है एफो एशियन देश कहा जाता है। मैं योड़ी देर के लिए मान लेता हूं कि इन देशों में हमारे डेलीगेशन जाते हैं, हमारी टीम्ज जाती हैं। लेकिन ये जो 77 देश हैं इनके साथ व्यापार में भी कोई बढ़िया नहीं हो स्की है, खास तरकी नहीं हो रही है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है जिस पर भारत कब्जा कर सकता है। इनके साथ अपना व्यापार काफी बड़ा सकता है। मुझे खुशी है इस क्षेत्र में यह बड़ा भी है लेकिन उस रफतार से नहीं बढ़ा है जिससे वह बढ़ सकता था।

एक जमाना था जब हमारे देश का माल बहुत सुन्दर हुआ करता था। हमारा मुल्क एक सुन्दर मुल्क था। इतिहास बताता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के कैलिको बलाय के ऊपर यूरोप के डुकमरानों की निगाह रहा करती थी, वे लालायित हृष्टि से उसकी ओर देखा करते थे। वे चाहते कि हिन्दुस्तान का कैलिको तथा दूसरा माल वहां जाये। तब हिन्दुस्तान का व्यापार बहुत ज्यादा बड़ा चड़ा था। लेकिन अब बहुत घट गया है। इसकी रफतार तेज होनी चाहिए। निर्यात की हृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान को नम्बर एक के मुल्कों में आना चाहिये। लेकिन इसको सरकार नहीं कर पा रही है। इसकी बुनियादी बजह यह है कि हमारी नीति गलत है। फारेन ट्रैड प्राइवेट पार्टी के हाथ में नहीं रहनी चाहिये, इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का नैशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिये। ट्रैडीशनल गुड्ज जितनी हैं उन पर सरकार का कब्जा होना चाहिए। प्लॉटेशंज, टी, रबड़, काफी से जो मुनाफा होता है उसकी विदेशी लोग हर साल यहां से भेज देते हैं। उसका इस्तेमाल यहीं होना चाहिये और विकास कार्य उससे हाथ में लिए जाने चाहिये। अगर आप बराबर लाना चाहते हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि आम जनता की हालत बेहतर हो तो यहां से जो मुनाफा बाहर जाता है, उसका आधार चाहे जो कुछ भी हो, उसको बाहर जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये, उस पर आपका कब्जा

होना चाहिये। अपनी नीति में आप बुनियादी परिवर्तन लायें। प्रचार कार्य आपको तेज करना चाहिये। जो नई उठती हुई दुनिया है, जो सोशलिस्ट देश हैं, जो कम्युनिस्ट देश हैं, उनको खास तौर से आपको विश्वास दिलाना होगा बुनियादी तौर पर आप समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, उसके अनुरूप कदम उठा है। वे यह समझते हैं कि आप हकीकत में पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं और यह सही भी है। आपको अपने आदर्श में परिवर्तन करना होगा। एफो एशियन देशों में भी आपको सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे तभी जो तीनों सैबटर हैं, कैपिटलिस्ट, कम्युनिस्ट और एफो एशियन देश हैं, उनके न्याय आपका व्यापार बढ़ सकता है और आप उस पर पहुँच सकते हैं जो इतिहास में कभी हमारी थी।

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I congratulate the hon. Minister for increasing the exports and reducing the imports.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri Rana, may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

17.05 hrs.

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI M. B. RANA: According to the Annual Report of the Ministry while in 1967 our imports amounted to Rs. 2,095 crores in the year 1968 it has come down to Rs. 1,866 crores. Similarly, while in 1967 we exported goods worth Rs. 1,209 crores the corresponding figure for 1968 was Rs. 1,315 crores, which shows an increase. Our export has mainly been engineering goods, iron and steel, leather and leather manufactures, handicrafts, precious stones etc. Our imports were food-

grains, fertilizers and cereals, machinery, transport equipment, industrial raw materials and metals.

My first submission is that there should be coordination between the Planning Commission and the exporters because the prosperity of a country depends upon its strength to export as much goods as possible. In the matter of exports it is an elementary rule that things which are of good quality and standard should be exported and goods which are rejected or of poorer quality should be used for home consumption. In 1951 when I happened to go to Huntley and Palmers Biscuit Company at Reading they told me that the best biscuits they manufacture are meant for export and only poor quality biscuits are diverted for home consumption. This policy is followed even by ordinary manufacturers—the best things are sent out and the poor things are kept for home consumption. That is the only way we can make progress in the country.

Here I would like to state that some of the manufacturers misuse the protection given to them by our import and export policy. For example, Birlas manufacture Ambassador cars, Walchand Hirachand manufacture Fiat and Mahindra and Mahindra, jeeps. When Henry Ford started manufacturing his cars he promised the nation he would make them so cheap that every labourer will go to his work in his Ford car. He kept that promise and began to produce as much as four cars a minute with the result that a Ford car was available in India at a cost of Rs. 2,200. As against that, what our manufacturers have done is to increase the price and reduce the quality of the car. As against the price of Rs. 2,200 for a Ford an Ambassador costs Rs. 22,000, Fiat a couple of hundreds of rupees less and a jeep costs Rs. 22,000. When Manindra and Mahindra started manufacturing jeeps in India after the last war they said they would make jeeps in India which would cost Rs. 4,000. Now it costs Rs. 22,000. So, the protection given to them by not allowing the import of cars is misused by the manufacturers of cars to the disadvantage of the nation. Therefore, either this protection should be withdrawn or they should be asked to manufacture cars at a cheaper rate. A third alternative is to import cars from

[Shri M. B. Rana]

outside. For instance, a Chevrolet Impala costs about Rs. 18,000 in its country of manufacture. So, most of the big luxury cars made outside India will cost much less than what we pay for our Ambassadors, Fiats and jeeps. In the alternative, we should be allowed to import some cars into India so that we can compete with our home manufacturers. Either they should reduce the price or increase the quality of their cars.

So also prices and quality. I suggested some time back that the cost of manufacture should be gone into by our statistical department. If we see the cost of manufacture of each item which is of daily consumption, we shall be able to find out what should be the profit earned by them; otherwise, the normal rule of economics, of supply and demand, always carries. The more supply we have, we shall be able to reduce prices.

For example, we have stopped imports of firearms and ammunition. We have in India lakhs and lakhs of rifles lying idle and sold at a very cheap price for want of ammunition which we are not allowed to import. If we allow the import of ammunition and of arms, we shall be able to balance the price. For example, Webley and Scott revolver which costs hardly Rs. 350 now costs Rs. 4,000. The same way, all other firearms. Therefore, Government should allow certain imports of arms and ammunition so as to make use of the weapons which are lying idle here.

Lastly, I must mention about the Textile Commissioner. I am a farmer. I have only about 72 acres of land and I grow mostly cotton. The Textile Commissioner's policy is such that he passes certain orders in such a way that when cotton is in the hands of the farmers prices slump down and when it passes from the hands of the farmers to the hands of the millowners prices shoot up; so, the profit which the farmer should get is taken by the millowners. The millowners make use of the Textile Commissioner in such a way that the farmers go into losses when the prices go down. So, there should be some control or some committee to see that the farmers do not suffer by the orders of Textile Commissioner.

I have got many more things to say but we are pressed for time; so, I thank you for giving me so much time.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH (Amravati): Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Minister, Shri Bhagt, for the very good performance of export promotion that he has done during this period. No doubt, he has come here recently; still, the credit goes to him because he is in charge of the ministry.

Our overall exports during 1968 were the tune of Rs. 1,315 crores, which was an all-time high; at the same time, imports showed a fall of Rs. 228 crores or 10.9 per cent compared to imports in 1967. As a result of this India's adverse balance of trade which was Rs. 885 crores in 1967 harrowed down to Rs. 551 crores in 1968.

Though the export position was fairly good during this year, we suffered a great setback in some of the important commodities, mainly jute goods, tea, coffee and mica. These are very important commodities because they are our foreign exchange earners. I would like that the Minister should take some steps to have more and more exports of these commodities, specially of tea and coffee.

There was much said in this House for tea and coffee and I would only say that because of lack of proper publicity in foreign countries exports of these commodities are suffering.

I know that in some of the foreign countries and, specially, in our Embassies, the best way to advertise these commodities, tea coffee, is to serve them in the parties and in the seminars held in our Embassies. But in these parties tea or coffee is not served. They only copy the foreign countries and serve liquor and all those things. Why should they not serve tea and coffee? I do not understand. They are not doing that.

The next thing that I would like to urge upon the Minister is about the export of some of our horticultural produce. There is great scope for exporting our horticultural produce to foreign countries, specially, our oranges, lemons, mangoes, bananas and

pine apples. In last two or three years, some efforts were made for exporting bananas to the U. S. S. R. There has been a very good response from that country. But last year the exports went down. Same is the case of oranges and mangoes. I come from the area where oranges are grown. The traders from that area have tried to send oranges to the Arab countries where there is a demand for oranges. But no facility of transport was provided to them, specially, the air-conditioned transport. That is why they could not do it. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister to give the transport facilities to the promoters of the trade and provide, specially, the air-conditioned transport.

Now, I come to the question of cotton. Upto this time, it is untouched. The position of cotton in this Ministry is just like a sandwich. In this House, big things are said about export and import but poor cotton is left untouched. That is why I would like to say a few words about it. The position of cotton is very unfortunate, that the production of cotton is with the Agriculture Ministry and the marketing and pricing of cotton is with the Foreign Trade Ministry. Whenever we say something to Agriculture Ministry, they point their finger to the Foreign Trade Ministry aying, "We cannot do anything. You go to the Foreign Trade Ministry." Then, when we go to the Textile Commissioner who is the boss of the whole thing, he is always partial to the traders, the mill-owners and the textile units. Nobody care for this cotton industry. I would like to give some of the figures here about cotton. One of my friends on that side has said that because cotton prices are ruling very high during the last one or two years, the textile industry has been hampered. I would like to ask my friend what are the prices that have been given to cotton in the last five or six years. At the most, last year, when we made an agitation about the ceiling prices, the ceiling prices were set off. That facility was given to the cotton growers only last year. There was no control or there was partial control on the textile industry in the sense that 40 per cent of cloth could be sold at controlled price and 60 per cent of the cloth could be sold at any price in the market while there were ceiling prices for the cotton upto the last year.

About the support prices, when we made an agitation last year, what was given to us by the Foreign Trade Ministry was only 2 to 5 per cent increase in the support price. Only that much was given to us. While the cloth prices have gone up 4 to 5 times during the last 20 years, what is the Floor price that we have raised in the last 20 years? I would like to ask the Foreign Trade Minister about that. In the last 10 to 20 years, not more than 10 per cent increase they have given in the floor price.

I would urge upon the Minister to take care of farmers. The industry has a big voice, but the farmers have no voice at all. So, they should take care of the farmers. The Government have reduced the control from 40 per cent to 20 per cent in cloth and they have raised the control price of cloth. But why is it that the support price of cotton has not been raised? There was a great demand from all the agriculturists last year that the support price of cotton should be raised by at least 10 per cent, but the support price has not been raised at all. Nobody pays any heed to that.

I would like to give some figures about the prices that we are paying for foreign cotton of the same quality. For instance, in the case of L. 147 cotton, which has a staple length of 31/32, the support price fixed by the Ministry is Rs. 1260/-, while for the medium cotton of staple length of one inch, i. e., just the same as L. 147, they are paying Rs. 1709/-. The Government are paying Rs. 1200 for the indigenous cotton and are paying Rs. 1709 for the foreign cotton of the same quality. Similarly, for cotton with a staple length of 1-1/16, CO2, i. e., long staple cotton, the Government are paying Rs. 1643 in the case of indigenous cotton and for the same thing which is imported from other countries, i. e., staple length of 1-1/16, they are paying Rs. 2303. Thus there is a difference of Rs. 600 to 700 between the prices paid for Indian cotton and foreign cotton. I do not understand why there is so much of difference. I would urge upon the Minister that if he wants the production of cotton to go up, he should raise the support price of cotton. Now there is shortage of cotton. Everybody knows that. Millowners and textile people also agree to that. There is a shortage to the extent of 10 to 12 lakh bales. Last year,

[Shri K. G. Deshmukh]

there were imports to the tune of 7.7 lakh bales of foreign cotton under P.L. 480. This cotton can be grown in Mysore, in Punjab and in Gujarat—the same cotton that is imported from America at such a high rate. Because you do not give the appropriate price for the indigenous cotton which is now grown in some parts, the farmers are not very eager to grow this. The Government are spending so much of foreign exchange on importing cotton from other countries. The same cotton can be grown in this country; though not the very high quality like the Egyptian cotton, many of the other varieties can be grown in this country. Therefore, if you want the people in this country to grow cotton, you must raise the support price. The hon. Minister should take note of this and he should raise the support price at least by 10 per cent.

About the policy of importing cotton, I would like to say a few words. Last year what happened was this. Government imported 7.7 lakh bales from America when there was not such a big demand even from industry, even from mills, because I had a talk with them last year and I know. Cotton was imported at such a time, between January and March, which was the peak time of harvest, and when there was no demand, when the cotton was lying idle here and nobody was lifting. Cotton was imported at that time and the millowners were forced to lift that cotton within a specified period, and all those millowners, I know, represented against that; they said that they did not want to lift such a big quota, they were not in need of such a big quota and still they were forced to lift the quota. What was the result? The cotton prices fell down to the tune of Rs. 160 or 150 per quintal. When there is a little rise in prices, our Textile Commissioner, sitting in an air-conditioned room in Bombay takes such a step that he imports cotton and the prices are brought down. But when the prices touch the floor prices, they put the support prices. Last year there was a debate when these prices touched the support price. The Textile Commissioner did not come forward. Our government did not come forward according to their promise given to the farmers. Whenever a little rise takes place in the prices, the foreign cotton is being imported. There are zonal restrictions. But last year and in the

preceding years, we had zonal restrictions. The cotton of Vidarbha cannot go to Khandesh, cotton from Khandesh cannot go to Mysore. Therefore, the marketing facilities are not given to the traders and the prices are coming down. These are some of the things which the Textile Commissioner employs in favour of the traders.

I would like to say one word about the credit restrictions on the farmers. Though I am not in favour of the traders, many times this is done only to put down the prices. Whenever there is a little rise in cotton prices, all these restrictions come in. All these restrictions come at the time of harvest. They are put on the traders.

Lastly I would like to say a few words about the sick mills. There are sick mills in my part also. There are nearly half a dozen sick mills. It is a matter for satisfaction that the National Textile Corporation has been formed by the Government to take-over the sick mills and run them. Our own experience is that the National Textile Corporation does not come forward to take over the sick mills. I will cite one instance. In Badnera there is a sick mill for the last 3 years. Our State Government tried their level best to give it over to some private man from Bombay. He was running this mill. This year he has closed down the mill. We approached the National Textile Corporation to take over this mill. They say 'Unless we get the report of the Central Government, they cannot take it over'. The Central Government say 'Unless we get a report from the State Government, we cannot move.' I would like the Government to make the procedure simpler. I want the Minister to take over this Badnera mill under the National Textile Corporation.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 7th of this month while replying to a half an hour discussion in this House the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply welcomed the Rs. 15.5 crore coir development scheme submitted by the Kerala Government and at the same time he left the responsibility of finding funds and executing the scheme squarely on the State Government. According to Shri Bhagat the State Government should include this scheme in the State plan and try to get loans from the Reserve Bank.

The reason he gave for non-inclusion of this scheme in the category of Centrally sponsored schemes is that it did not fit into the criteria set up for centrally sponsored schemes. In this regard I would submit that the industry cannot change itself to suit the criteria set up by Government. On the other hand, the Government should change the criteria to include this industry also in the category of Centrally sponsored schemes.

I would further submit that the Central Government have an obligation to take over the development of coir industry in the Central sector. By the Coir Industry Act of 1953 passed by Parliament this industry had actually been taken over by the Centre.

Clause 2 of that Act says:

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the Coir industry".

It was because the Central Government and the Parliament felt that State Governments could not by themselves tackle the problems facing the Coir industry that the Central Act was passed.

I doubt very much whether the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply is at all serious and sincere in the development of the coir industry. At one part of his speech he says:

"The real point is that the finances for this scheme should come either as a Co-operative venture or as an industry. This is the concern either of the Agriculture Ministry or the Industry Ministry."

Thus the concerned Minister washes his hands off in the matters concerning the development of an industry which is directly under his administrative control.

Then he said something about a conference which Shri Raghunatha Reddy, his colleague in the Ministry of Industrial Development held at Ernakulam on Feb. 21 last to consider the question of grant of institutional finance to the coir cooperatives. I have a copy of the minutes of that meeting. Not a single representative of the coir cooperatives

was invited to the meeting. Certain decisions seem to have been arrived at, at that meeting. I am sure not even 5 per cent of the existing Coir cooperative societies will be able to get loans from, the Reserve Bank or other banks after fulfilling all the conditions that have been laid down by this meeting.

If the pattern of institutional finance as suggested by the Ernakulam meeting is accepted there is absolutely no scope for organising new Coir cooperative societies as envisaged in the Kerala Government's scheme. I have been intimately associated with the Coir cooperative movement for the last 18 years and I am speaking with personal knowledge and experience. If Government are very particular about institutional financing to the Coir cooperatives I would suggest that institutional finance should only supplement the Government aid and it should never be a substitute to Government financial assistance.

Even while the Minister expresses his lip-sympathy for the Coir industry in this House, various cells in his Ministry, in the Ministry of Industrial Development and in the Planning Commission are busy trying to sabotage the Kerala Government's scheme. They even oppose the setting up of export houses in the public sector or in the cooperative sector. I may warn the Government of India that any attempt to sabotage the Coir development scheme and to ruin that export-oriented industry employing 5 lakhs of people is fraught with very grave consequences.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Who opposed the setting up of export houses ? I am surprised by that statement.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: It is going on in his Ministry. If the Government accepts that proposal I am the happiest person. I stand corrected if that is so.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am surprised by that statement that we oppose the setting up of export houses by the Kerala Government.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I am glad the hon. Minister has come out with the statement that they are in favour of setting up the export houses.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I said the other day also.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: I am glad that Shri Bhagat has agreed to visit Kerala. But I would request him to expedite his visit and try to study the problems and intricacies of the coir industry with an open mind and open heart. I will further suggest that final decisions on the coir development scheme should only be taken after the Minister's visit to Kerala.

Now I come to fisheries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is intimately concerned with fisheries even though it is under the administrative control of the Agriculture Ministry. Foreign exchange earning from this is increasing steadily year by year and last year it has exceeded Rs. 20 crores. I am proud to say that Kerala accounts for 85 per cent of the total export earnings from fishery products in India. With about 10 per cent of the coastal area of India, Kerala State covers 40 per cent of the total marine fish catches and 25 per cent of the total fishery production in the country. Our fishermen have taken to mechanised means of fishing, but they do not get the requisite number of trawlers, mechanised boats and other appliances. Kerala Government have already drawn up a Master Plan for the development of fisheries in that State. With 306 crores, the Plan envisages a five-fold increase in fish production and ensures employment to one million people in 20 years. Kerala's Fourth Plan proposals for fisheries envisage 50 per cent increase in production and 100 per cent increase in exports. I would request the Central Government to give their earnest, sincere and sympathetic consideration to this scheme. In the meanwhile, I would request the Minister of Foreign Trade to take steps to make available adequate number of trawlers, mechanised boats and other appliances to the enterprising fishermen. There is a general complaint that some types of indigenous marine diesel engines supplied to the fishermen are of very low quality. I would appeal to the Minister to take steps either to improve the quality of the machines that are supplied or to arrange for import of better quality engines. Now a word about the Department of Supplies and I have done.

This Department is perhaps the most corrupt department of the Government of India. It is a pity that even after several years of protracted investigations and inquiries, final actions have not been taken against the officers who are responsible for the loss of Rs. 2 crores to the Government in the notorious road-roller deal of the UPCC. Government have not cared to take appropriate action against the delinquent officers in spite of repeated recommendations and suggestions by the Public Accounts Committee.

The Public Accounts Committee have submitted to this House special report on this deal alone, but even then the Government have not cared to take appropriate action. I think Government is waiting for all the officers concerned to retire from service.

SHRI RANGA: Not only officers, but even those people who cheated them.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: In this connection, I would quote a sentence from the 28th report of the PAC regarding this road-roller deal :

It would also be appreciated that delays may lead to tampering with the records, change of officers and directors and dissipation of assets.

This is already happening. This report was submitted to this House in April 1968. The first report on the subject by the PAC was submitted to this House in June 1967. I think that was the first report of the PAC of the Fourth Lok Sabha. I know that some action has been taken against the directors of the UPCC, but not much action has been taken against the officers concerned. On the 24th February 1969 this year, in reply to my question on this matter, the Minister stated...

I quote :

"The Report of the Central Bureau of Investigation has been received recently. They have recommended departmental action against a few officials. These recommendations are being examined."

Sir, it will be remembered that this case was referred to the C. B. I. in November, 1966. It took nearly 2½ years for the C. B. I. to submit its report. From the C. B. I.'s point of view, it may be said that the Government was not substantially helpful in completing their investigations earlier. The main culprit in this scandalous deal is the former Director General of Supplies and Disposals, Shri N. E. S. Raghavachari. It was he who passed the orders for the payment of 90% advance on certificate of inspection at works ignoring the decisions of the earlier D. G. S. & D and the directions from his own ministry as well as the Ministry of Law.

SHRI RANGA : Who were the Ministers at that time?

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : The request from the firm for 90% of advance payment condition was rejected six times by the earlier D. G. S. & D. The records were like that. Shri N. E. S. Raghavachari recommended to the government that payment of advance at 90% of the value of the rollers on inspection on certificate of inspection at works be paid. When the Government sanctioned, they stipulated certain conditions. And this Director General of Supplies and Disposals ignored all these suggestions regarding the conditions and issued the orders which ended in a loss of Rs. 2 crores to Government.

SHRI RANGA : He must have retired by now.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I am doubtful whether he is in service or not. I know that from here he was sent to Kerala as the Adviser to the Governor and from there he was sent as the Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation. I do not know whether he is still in service or not. I doubt whether this Government is waiting for his retirement to finalise his case. But, if he is still in service, I would request the Government to forthwith suspend him and to prosecute him as also all other officers who were connected with this scandalous deal.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh): On going through the Report of the Ministry I am convinced that this Ministry has been maintaining its tradition both in respect of efficiency as well as other aspects of administration. I am trying to support the demand for grants of this ministry *in toto*. While doing so, I only want to speak a few words on tea industry.

Tea industry, as you know, Sir, has been going through a serious crisis from the year 1968. As a measure of relief, Government came forward and granted export duty rebate by increasing the rebate from 24 paise to 35 paise per kilogram with effect from 1st October, 1968. Also they gave relief by way of abolishing the special excise duty of 20% of the basic excise duty. This was done with effect from 1st October, 1968.

Then, Sir, as you know, in the budget proposals, some more concessions were given. They have in fact abolished the *ad valorem* export duty on packaged tea in metal containers. Also they have reduced the duty on packaged tea in other containers from 15% *ad valorem* to 5% *ad valorem*.

In respect of loose tea, they have reduced it from 20 per cent *ad valorem* less 35 p. per kg. or Rs. 2.65 per kg. whichever is less to 15 per cent *ad valorem* less 55 p. per kg. or Rs. 1.70 per kg. whichever is less.

After these relief measures, the tea industry has, no doubt, been feeling a certain amount of relief, but they say that unless the excise or export duty is reduced further they will not be able to compete in the international market. This should be examined by Government. Second only to jute, tea is our great foreign exchange earner and in spite of all difficulties, the industry is progressing nicely since the last 10 years. As you know, the industry depends on weather conditions or like other agricultural crops, and on prices in the international market.

I am happy to say that about 66,000 acres have come under tea plantation during the last 10 years with an additional production of 80 million kg. This is not a mean achievement. They have done it in spite of so many difficulties.

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

Government have allowed a development allowance for plantations since 1965. But I am sorry to say many planters could not take advantage of this because, first they have to spend more money which they get back after a few years only. So they cannot spend the money they require as it is not available.

Then there is provision for loans. Many small tea estates receive loans, but since their success depends on weather conditions and international prices, they could not repay in time. Therefore, the loan scheme has succeeded only to a limited extent. Therefore, they demand some other facilities like depreciation allowance. In the case of other industries, this allowance is made, but so far as the tea industry is concerned, in its agricultural aspect at least, it is not allowed.

Will it be possible for Government to examine this suggestion of a depreciation allowance on tea bushes?

Another concession recently granted is the grant of replantation subsidy to the extent of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,500 per hectare. This amount is, of course, not negligible, but compared to that given in Ceylon, is not very much. In Ceylon, probably more than Rs. 9,000 is allowed as replantation subsidy.

The ultimate success of tea cultivation in its industrial aspect is linked with the application of the results of scientific research also. We are glad that scientific research is carried on by the Institute run by the Tea Research Association. But we understand that the pay-scales for the scholars, research workers, technicians and scientists are not commensurate with their work.

I would like to request the Government to examine whether the pay-scales of the research workers could be increased. I am glad to note that the C. S. I. R. has a hand in it and it is giving 25% of the cost for this Institute. I am sure that under the auspices of the C. S. I. R. so far as the aspect of research is concerned, the industry will be very much benefited.

There are so many suggestions and recommendations made by the Tea Finance Committee which was appointed by the Government in order to help the tea industry. Besides the Tea Finance Committee, another Committee was set up, which was called the Barua Committee. We do not know what recommendations have been made by the Barua Committee, but we have been told that the recommendations of this Committee have not been implemented by the Government. The Report of this Committee has also not yet been published. May I request the Minister kindly to see that the recommendations which are immediately required to help the industry grow are accepted in the interest of the growth of the industry?

We are happy to note that in 1968 the production figure is quite all right. It has gone up to 403 million Kg., but the export is rather poor. It has been only 209 million Kg. That means only 50% of the tea produced in 1968 was exported. Many hon. friends who spoke earlier expressed the difficulties which the industry is facing. Therefore, it is necessary that certain steps should be taken by the Government in order to obviate the difficulties faced by the industry. I would like to suggest that in addition to the measures which have already been taken by the Government, the system of tax credit certificate should be re-introduced. Secondly, the deferred payment of excise duty should be allowed. Thirdly, the system of granting income-tax rebate on export profits should be reintroduced. I don't know whether the Ministry can do anything in regard to the West Bengal Entry Tax. The West Bengal Entry Tax is quite high. If the Government of India try, probably the West Bengal Government may agree to reduce the rate.

I appreciate the efforts taken by the Government in regard to international marketing of tea. We are glad that the Government of Ceylon and the Government of India have agreed to have a joint consortium for marketing tea, and also the F. A. O. has agreed to help the country with regard to this. The F. A. O. has also appointed a working party and they are going to meet very soon. Let us hope that their recommendations are accepted in full by the Government.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the auctions. Well-known auction centres are there in this country. Twenty years ago, the second auction centre was opened at Cochin. Then in Coonoor the other centre came. Recently at Amritsar another cooperative marketing centre for the sale of green tea has also come up. The people of Assam and the Government of Assam have been pressing that there should be an auction centre at Gauhati also. If there is an auction centre there, then the marketing of tea produced in Assam will be easier. As everybody knows, a large quantity of tea is produced in Assam, a major portion of tea produced in the whole of the country, and it will get an easy passage to foreign markets. By creating an auction centre at Gauhati I am sure the industry will prosper more and more I suggest that there should be a national port in every State, for instance, in Amritsar in Punjab so that the price fixed for a particular port should be applicable to that centre also, for that particular area or State. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to construct warehouses at Gauhati and also open an auction centre there.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY
(Madhugiri): Out of evil cometh good: so they say. Anyway, out of the evils of devaluation and recession came the exploits of our industrial concerns to find foreign markets; to some extent the Ministry needs to be congratulated in this respect.

In the last ten months, that is, between April 1968 and January 1969 our exports including re-exports have reached a new total of Rs. 1034 crores which is about 12.6 per cent more than the corresponding period for the last year. They are also higher by 6.7 per cent than the predevaluation period which is the real test. It is heartening to realise that as much as 82 per cent of the rise of Rs. 116 crores had been contributed to by non-traditional items. That means that we are really looking ahead. I do not want to waste the time of the House by enumerating various items but I should like to make a special mention of druggets which were also mentioned by Shri Birla and also pearls and precious stones

which interest women. "Gentlemen"—women will stand by you, if you produce new items for exports or even if you bring out traditional items of export, including hand-looms and handicrafts with a dynamic new look—you can conquer markets. I am reminded of what Kalidasa* said in his own inimitable way:

पुराणमिति पव न साधुं सर्वं ।

न चापि काव्यम् नवमिति अवद्यम् ।

सन्तः परीश्यान्यतहार भयन्ते मुदर प्रीप्रत्य
मनेस वद्धि ॥

Which means: everything is not good because it is old; nor are things good because they are new. Great men accept things after keen examination; and only fools are led away by other's beliefs. I hope the Ministry belongs to the first category.

18 hrs.

Continuing, one cannot help regretting the fact that certain traditional items of export have cut a sorry figure; they have declined. It is all right to explain it away saying the unit price realised had decreased or by using other hackneyed phrases. But we must remember that uncompetitive prices offered by us have been edging and elbowing us out of the traditional markets, especially when we try to recall that the world consumption of these items has definitely not gone down; the consumption has gone up. Therefore, something must be done to explore newer and newer markets. It is certainly heartening to see that our trade with ECAFE regions has gone up by 46 per cent, with East Europe by 25 per cent, with the USA by 10 per cent and there is a small increase even with Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, etc. But the percentage of increase with western Europe is miserably small. A late realisation seems to have dawned on us that economic co-operation is a very primary facet of diplomatic relations with other countries. It is just like the handsome husband who never forgets to pay a handsome tribute and make a handsome present to his wife on her birthday or on their wedding anniversary. This is exactly the embellishment that economic co-operation lends to foreign affairs. Let us not always lay stress on a

[Shrimti Sudha V. Reddy]

multilateral machinery exercising pressure on the more developed countries to give us that miserable one per cent of aid. But let us have more and more bilateral arrangements with countries so that they give us vaster scope.

I am glad that this Ministry of Foreign Trade has been instituted.

I would like to mention that it was Samuel Butler—who said: "Man's friendships, are like his will, invalidated by his marriage but they are no less invalidated by the marriage of his friends". This keeps happening all the time in world affairs. The second half of the 60s has seen many furtive marriages not only among the big powers and their trade relationships but also amongst the developed countries and the developing countries. Well, these marriages are mostly the outcome of the art of brinkmanship which came about during the Kennedian times, proving that local brushfires, pyrotechnics, could teach the art of gyrotechnics. The art of gyrotechnics is something which we must learn. A good example in gyration is that of the British. Their Ambassador may have been stripped of his shirt in China but still they lend China their nuclear ken, and they also percolated into the field of electronics and the whole of the market in China was captured by them. It is the same case with Japan. They have no other relationship with China excepting their 70 million dollar relationship by way of trade.

18.03 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

As Babcock said, business is religion and religion is business. The man who does not make a business of his religion has a religious life of no force and a man who does not make a religion of his business has a business life of no character. Therefore, it is for the Indian businessmen to build up a business of character which sometimes, I cannot help wondering, whether it is wanting in certain aspects, because we are second to none in the world where intelligence is concerned, where finesse is concerned. In fact, many of our European friends, when

I nodded have said this, have asked me whether I meant it.

It is here that the Government can step in and promote certain controls. By controls, I do not mean control in the absolute sense especially when I know that my friends in the Swatantra party are already glaring at me. I mean that trade can be blessed by Government which can prove a self-starter and a motivator for good diplomatic relations by exercising quality control, by seeing that businessmen adhere to certain schedules and quality.

SHRI RANGA : We are not opposed to these controls.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Let us seek enlarged trade with Latin America and not only with UAR of which we are very fond—I need not say how fond—but with other Arab countries as well including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and also the Lebanon.

Even the routing of our trade through epicentres of tradition should cease at sometime or other if we are to be progressive. Why should so much of our trade pass through London and London only? Is it because it is the capital of the Commonwealth? The Commonwealth was alright in the days of the joint family, but the Joint family is an institution, the death-knell of which we have sounded without mud-ceremony and the burial of which we have caused even without a commemoration stone. Why cling on to this great capital, especially when we remember that this big brother of ours could not even gain entry into the European Common Market? Why not we strengthen our trade relationship with France? Why should we route our trade through UAR alone? Why not we deal directly with other Middle East countries and why not we trade with Israel and also get technical know-how also from that country?

Most businessmen complain that there is complexity of procedure which absolutely devastates any efforts that they make towards export promotion. I am sure the Ministry will streamline these procedures and simplify them as early as possible.

A word about our public undertakings. They must resort to more and more diversification if they want to live and burrow their way into other countries, be they the nether countries. The same thing with the so called monopolists. It would be a good idea if they start more and more turn-key project in other countries, instead of getting a bad name in this one.

•

There is a false belief amongst us in favour of the optimum in everything and this is where I think we are even with our public undertakings. I thought it was always women who think of babies, but now when I recall it, there was a bachelor head of one of our public undertakings who always issued invitations to the public saying that the mother undertaking was about to present a baby to the nation. This mother presented about four or five babies, at the end of which she was bled white and no body wanted the babies. The consumers could not feed them and we have many machine tool undertakings sucking their thumbs !

Take the Surgical Instruments Factory in Madras, which a new management is just trying to revive. Everybody knows that it was with Russian collaboration. I do not know whether the instruments were made according to the specifications of instruments for Russian anatomy. Anyway, they were unpopular with the more slender Indians, full of malnutrition. It is a good thing to hear that a panel of expert surgeons is now advising the management on the preparation of instruments which are accepted by Indian standards.

All this only shows that thought, more thought and more thought has to go into the planning of industries not only by the Ministry but by all industrial concerns, by its progenies including the STC and MMTC, and also by our Embassies and our so-called Commercial Attachés, who are woefully equipped where trade know-how is concerned. I think it was the Vollarath Mission from West Germany which visited nearly 70 companies in this country. They felt that a large number of well-managed Indian factories have the necessary conditions to offer for exports to Europe but that the European market must be better

cultivated, cultivated more intensively and that they (factories) must have the building up of a necessary sales organisation for this purpose. This Mission commented that many of the companies visited did not even have export managers. They also commented that our concerns must be tuned where export techniques are concerned. I would also suggest that the Ministry press the institution of an Export-Import Bank as soon as possible and also see that inadequacies in the export publicity which are plentiful at the present times are made up. More progressive countries invest almost 2 to 5 per cent of their export earnings on publicity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Member to conclude now.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : I think a poor country like ours could invest at least half per cent.

With these words I would like to conclude as I have been asked to do by the Chairman. A woman is generally long vinded, but the Chairman will not understand.

I think our young and dynamic Minister for Foreign Trade will remember this that the world is not so much in need of brand new thoughts as when thought grows old and worn with useage, it should, like the correct coin be called in and from the mint of genius be reissued as a fresh and new coin. I am sure he will do that with our export-import policy.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। मुझ से पहले मेरे साथी श्री हजारिका ने नार्थ इंडिया के चाय उद्योग का जो मसला था उसको हाउस के सामने रखवा या। जो शुमाली हिस्सा है उसमें एक हिस्सा असम, बंगाल और दार्जिलिंग वर्गरह का है और उसके साथ-साथ एक हिस्सा मगरिबी शुमाल का है जिस में बिहार भी है और उत्तर प्रदेश व हिमाचल प्रदेश भी है।

पेश्तर इसके कि मैं इस हिस्से के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि टी बोर्ड ने इस हिस्से में कैसा काम किया है। उसने पहले

[श्री हेमराज]

से कुछ ज्यादा काम वहाँ पर किया है। जो उस की इस साल की रिपोर्ट है उस से पता चलता है कि उस की आमदनी 1 करोड़ 70 लाख, 37 हजार और 315 रु. है और खर्च 1 करोड़ 74 लाख, 38 हजार और 537 रु. है। लेकिन अगर आप मुलाहजा फरमायेंगे तो जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्वेन्सेज हैं वह 40 लाख के हैं और जो डेवेलपमेंट के लिये ग्रान्ट इन एड है उस पर 23 लाख से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हुआ है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि टी उद्योग के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये ज्यादा अखराजात मंजूर करने चाहिये ताकि वह इलाका, जिसकी पैदावार बहुत कम है, कुछ ज्यादा कमा सके। यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने कुछ तजुँवे हिमाचल प्रदेश में शुरू किये हैं, लेकिन उन तजुँवों के बाद वहाँ जो चाय पैदा होगी उस के काफी देर बाद वहाँ कुछ नतीजा निकलेगा। आज की हालत को आप देखें। कुछ इलाके मशरिक में बाका हैं और कुछ मगरिब में। उनकी जो पैदावार है और उसकी जो कीमत बसूल होती है, उसको आप देखें। मगरिब के इलाकों की जो पैदावार है वह पर हैटेयर 270 किलोग्राम के करीब है। उसके मुकाबले में मशरिक के जो इलाके हैं उनकी पैदावार 1100 किलो-ग्राम है। जो कीमत बसूल होती है उसको भी आप देखें। मशरिकी हिस्से में 6-7 रुपये तक होती है लेकिन जो मगरिबी हिस्से हैं उन में तीन साढ़े तीन रुपये होती है। इन दोनों को आपने एक ही एक्साइज जोन में रख दिया है, सिंगल जोन में रख दिया है, एक्साइज जोन नम्बर 1 में मिला दिया है। मैं बहुत दिनों से प्रार्थना करता आ रहा हूँ कि विहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश इनका एक्साइज जोन बिल्कुल जुदा होना चाहिये। जिस बक्त तक वहाँ की पैदावार मशरीकी इलाके की पैदावार नहीं हो जाती उस बक्त तक एक जुदा जोन बना दिया जाए। जो इनके तजुँवे चल रहे हैं, वे जब कामयाव हो जायें तो इन सब का एक

ही जोन बना दिया जाए, इन सब को एक ही जोन में रख दिया जाए।

जो ग्रीन टी है वह हिमाचल और देहरादून में होती है। जैसा हजारिका जी ने कहा है उसकी सारी मार्किट अमृतसर में है। पहले जो हमारी इसकी तजारत थी वह लैंड रूट जब खुला था तो उससे अफगानिस्तान से होती थी। लेकिन जब से भारत और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई है पाकिस्तान ने उस रूट को बन्द कर दिया है। इस चाय की मार्किट चूंकि अफगानिस्तान में है, इस बास्ते सीधे अमृतसर से अफगानिस्तान न जाकर पहले इसको बम्बई भेजा जाता है और वहाँ से अदन और अदन से यह अफगानिस्तान जाती है। इसका नर्तीजा यह होता है कि एक रुपये से लेकर सवा रुपये तक एक किलो पर अधिक खर्च बैठ जाता है। कांगड़ा वालों की, हिमाचल प्रदेश वालों की बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि वहाँ के लिए एयर रूट डायरेक्ट खोल दिया जाए ताकि जिस सस्ते भाव पर वह पहले वहाँ बिका करती थी उसी सस्ते भाव पर अब भी बिक सके और जो हमारी चाय वहाँ बिकती बन्द हो गई है, वह फिर से बिकनी शुरू हो सके।

हमारा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वह बहुत डेवेलेप नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक और भी प्रार्थना आप से की थी। मैंने कहा था कि यहाँ टैक्नो इकोनोमिक सर्वे होना चाहिए। मैंने सवाल भी किया था। मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि जो इलाके आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, जैसे दार्जिलिंग, नीलगिरी, अन्नामलाई, त्रिपुरा, केरल उनका तो कर लिया गया है लेकिन जो अन-डिवेलेप्ड इलाके हैं उनका अभी तक इन्होंने कोई टैक्नो इकोनोमिक सर्वे नहीं कराया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इनका भी टैक्नो इको-नोमिक सर्वे कराया जाए ताकि ये जो इलाके अभी तक डिवेलेप नहीं हुए हैं, डिवेलेप हो सकें। यह भी ख्याल हो रहा है कि काश्मीर में भी थोड़ी सी चाय की पैदावार की जाए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इलाका है इसके लिए भी कुछ कदम उठाये जायें।

आपने एक टी कोसं असम में खोला है। वहां पर जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनके लिए जगह नहीं हो सकेगी चूंकि वहां पर आल इंडिया कम्पीटीशन होगा। जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लड़के हैं वे शायद उतने अच्छे सावित नहीं हो सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि जो टी ग्रोइंग एरियाज हैं उनके जो लड़के हैं वे उस टी कोसं में जा सकें वे अपने इलाके में वापिस आ कर तख्की कर सकें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि नार्थ वैस्ट एरिया के मुताल्लिक आप विचार करेंगे और इसको ज्यादा डिवेलेप करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ जो डिमांड रखी गई हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Chairman, there is a burning problem now in Andhra Pradesh in the tobacco industry. For several years the Government of India earned foreign exchange of several crores of rupees from tobacco but in spite of that now when there is a slump and the foreign market is not coming forward to buy it for various reasons, it is not coming to the rescue of the growers there. In spite of the so-called STC, which is there for the interest of the trade and specially for the growers' interest, sending so many officers to Andhra Pradesh and even delegations to foreign countries, not even one tonne of tobacco has been moved from Andhra Pradesh and crores of rupees worth of tobacco is lying in the fields and in the godowns. Unless it is purchased next year the grower is not going to grow tobacco. I am warning the Government that next year the tobacco-grower is not going to grow tobacco which has been the main foreign exchange earner up till now.

Last year when there were more taxes on tobacco we represented to the Government and they said, let them not grow it. How can you say, let them not grow it? If they

do not want it to be grown, let them ban its growing. Then they will give it up and take to some other crop. Let the Government decide the policy. On several occasions we have represented that *they must declare the policy. The grower should know what the plan for the next year is. They have come here several times. Our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has promised and has taken the assurance from the Government of India, but in spite of that not even one tonne has been moved from Andhra Pradesh. Last year's stocks, 12,500 tonnes, which are worth nearly Rs. 1½ crores are still with the growers. What is the harm if the Government purchases them, stock them and find out the markets? Several times in the last two years the growers as well as the traders from Andhra Pradesh have represented their grievances about markets and other things. But the STC always goes where there is profit and where there is demand. The other day when we represented, they said that there was no demand in other countries. If there were demand, where was the necessity for the STC coming in? The STC should come into the market to look to the interest of the grower first; then, there will be profits. Usually they get profits. But unless there is a guarantee of profits, they are not coming to the rescue of the grower or the trader. That is why I beg of the Government, through you, to look after this burning problem.

This year's crop worth Rs. 6 crores is lying with the growers and last year's stocks worth Rs. 1½ crores are there. They must find out the market. The biggest *consumer is the UK and they must find out one or two other countries.

The price of one quintal of country tobacco is Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 but the excise duty is Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,400. There is no country where it is being taxed like this because they have got associations and so many representations in the ministries who will immediately come to their rescue and safeguard their interests.

I have no grudge against the growers of tea. I have no knowledge but I understand all the teagrowers are sponsored by foreigners and they are big firms. They are being

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

financed for replanting and these things and Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,500 per hectare is given as subsidy. I am not grudging that. That also should be encouraged because it is also a foreign exchange earner. People are not dying without tea or tobacco but on account of the foreign exchange they are encouraging that. Other parts of Andhra have become richer because they are growing only food crops. Only in four districts in Andhra we are growing tobacco. That is why I humbly request the Government to associate the Finance Minister also with foreign traders. Unless the Finance Minister also associates with it and has direct knowledge of the troubles of these growers, the problems are not going to be solved. As my other friend also said whenever you approach the Agriculture Minister, he wants me to approach the Foreign Trade Minister. When I approach him, he says, "What can I do? The foreign exchange must be there." They will say so many things. We have no knowledge of foreign exchange or something. We want that the interests of the farmers should be looked after when he hands over produce to Government or to any trader. The Government should look after the interests of the growers.

One word more I will say in the interest of growers. This is what Mahatma Gandhi has said. So many birthdays and centenaries of Gandhiji are being celebrated by the Government of India. What Mahatma Gandhi said when he was alive has been quoted in *Kurukshetra*. January, 1969. I would request the Government to consider what he has said. I quote :

"To think that your occupation of the Ministerial chair will be vindicated if you serve the cities only would be to forget the India really resides in her 7,00,000 village units. What would it profit a man if he gained the world, but lost his soul in the bargain?..."

Our cities are not India. India lives in her seven and a half lakhs of villages, and the cities live upon the villages. They do not bring their wealth from other countries. The city people are brokers and commission agents for the big houses of Europe, America and

Japan. The cities have cooperated with the latter in the bleeding process that has gone on for the past two hundred years. It is my belief based on experience that India is daily growing poorer. The circulation about her feet and legs has almost stopped. And if we do not take care, she will collapse altogether."

This is my request to the Government. The interests of the growers, the rural population, should be taken care of by them.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Ministry. I look to the problem of foreign trade with a different angle. The foreign trade is looked at by me as a sort of business in which a certain community in this country is interested and prospers. I fail to understand what is the share of the weaker sections of the country in this business of foreign trade. I find it a Sahara desert for the weaker sections of the country as far as the foreign trade is concerned. But even in Sahara desert, there is one oasis. At least, there is one Scheduled Caste Deputy Minister in the Ministry of foreign Trade. That is only one thing. That is how the scheduled Castes of this country are sharing directly or indirectly in the foreign trade. I do not mean to decry the administrative machinery of the foreign trade.

Why are we interested in the foreign trade? We want to earn foreign exchange. Why do we want to earn foreign exchange? It is for the development of this country. Why do we want to develop this country? It is to have a welfare State, to give equal opportunity to all the people to bring up the down-trodden, the suppressed, people to the level of other people. That is how I look at it. For this objective and aim, I should say that this foreign trade should be nationalised immediately. But I am afraid this suggestion will not be acceptable to this Government. I do not mean to say that they do not desire to develop this country into a welfare State. But the circumstances do not permit this Government to nationalise the foreign trade. That is what I feel. In the circumstances, the foreign trade, as it is continued in this country, should continue to achieve the best results for the welfare of the State.

I want to know how the foreign trade is conducted. It is mostly conducted on a bilateral basis. I have not much time at my disposal. Otherwise, I would have dealt with bilateral foreign trade at great length. I should say we have been benefited to a great extent by having bilateral system of trade with East European countries.

One fear, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend on the other side, is this. The East European countries are, with the help of this bilateral system, having switch trade. The examples of this are well known. Recently one conventional machine-tool, which was produced by the HMT and was sold to one of the East European countries, was found in an emporium in West Germany. The USSR is also not out of this. The Coffee Board has got an example to show that coffee beans, which were the subject-matter of foreign trade with USSR, were found in a third country. The Coffee Board took an exception to this. And I am told that even political pressures were brought to bear upon this. In this context, I may point out that a question was raised in the House regarding having trade relations with North Korea. This country is exporting manganese. A question was raised whether North Korea was going to supply this, through switch trade, to China. I do not know how far the Ministry has dealt with this problem. But the Minister gave a reply that China is a manganese-producing country and that China might not be interested in getting manganese through North Korea.

Another thing that I want to point out is this. In this House a question was raised about fixation of prices of commodities in the bilateral trade. The hon. Minister for Foreign Trade said that the prices might be either high or low or high and low at the same time. When he was asked on what basis the prices were fixed, there was no answer.

I want to know how far the Ministry is taking interest to conserve and improve the foreign exchange position. In this connection, I wish to point out that there are certain Cut Motions. I do not want to read all those Cut Motions. I do not say that all these Cut Motions are deliberately made to offend the Government without a grain of

truth in it. There is a grain of truth. The Cut Motions say about corruption and malpractices in STC—corruption, malpractices and irregularities in licensing and so many other things. There is a lot of wastage of foreign exchange. I do not know whether the Ministry has given any thought to this.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member may conclude.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I must thank you before I conclude. You said that you have given me five minutes. I would not be able to exhaust all my points during this short time. I will just read out the points.

The oversupply of tea in the world market, as reflected in the huge stocks of tea in the U. K., has now reached crisis proportions, leading to a drop in prices during 1968 of Rs. 0.84 per kg. or Rs. 24.43 crores for North East Indian producers if Sterling devaluation is also taken into account.

During the same period the cost of production of tea in North East India has risen by Rs. 0.34 per kg. or Rs. 9.89 crores.

The combined effect of higher cost and lower prices is Rs. 1.18 per kg. or Rs. 34.32 crores decrease in earnings of North East Indian Tea Producers.

As compared to this, what is the benefit given by the hon. Minister on the 28th February? The benefit given is only Rs. 0.34 per kg., but that is also taken off by the imposition of taxes on fertilisers and oils which are necessary for the tea gardens. So I should say that the Government should take into consideration reducing of excise duty and also the export duty as a whole and also a long term solution regarding the raising of sale price of tea at international level should be taken into consideration. Government should pursue these objectives vigorously and speedily implement them. I should say that Government give more liberty for persons who know the tea industry and who have an insight into export promotion and see that we earn a greater amount of exchange through these commodities.

I thank, you Sir.

श्री न० राठ० देवधरे (नागपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में हार्ड-करधा जिसको कि हैंडलूम कहते हैं और मराठी में जिसे हातभाग कहते हैं वहूँ इस देश का कृषि उद्योग के बाद सबसे बड़ा गृह उद्योग है। ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट की अभी तक जो बहस यहां चली है उसमें इस हथकरधा का जिक्र नहीं आया है। इसके लिए मैं आपके पास गया और मैंने प्रार्थना की कि मुझे हथकरधा पर बोलना है। यहां कोई भी बताता इस हथकरधा पर नहीं बोला। किसी का भी ध्यान इस ओर नहीं गया। इतने बड़े इम्पोर्ट और ऐक्सपोर्ट विभाग के साथ इस बेचारे छोटे से हथकरधा उद्योग को सम्मिलित किया गया है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय उद्योग है। इस उद्योग में 75 लाख बुनकर 30 लाख करधों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। बुनकरों की आबादी इस देश में 2 करोड़ के करीब है अर्थात् इस उद्योग से 2 करोड़ व्यक्ति अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर रहे हैं। यह उद्योग देश के वस्त्र की माँग का एक तिहाई हिस्सा पूरा कर रहा है और कुछ निर्यात भी अब वह करने लगा है। लेकिन इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को अगर आप देखेंगे तो इस उद्योग के बारे में दो लाइन भी आपको देखने को नहीं मिलेंगी। कुछ निर्यात के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ एक, दो लाइन है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा इस उद्योग में 75 लाख लोग काम करते हैं लेकिन इसको रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा सिर्फ 5 करोड़ रुपया कर्जा दिया जा रहा है। दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में इस उद्योग को काफ़ी बढ़ावा मिला। इस उद्योग ने कुछ तरकी की है। इसके पहले इस उद्योग पर महान संकट आया था लेकिन पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो सहायता दी गई उससे यह कुछ तरकी कर सका है और कुछ पनप सका है। लेकिन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में फिर नई स्कीम शुरू की गई। इसको जो सरकार द्वारा कर्जा दिया जाता था उसका सूद भी नहीं लिया जाता था, इंटरेस्ट भी नहीं लिया

जाता था लेकिन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस उद्योग को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया गया वह सिर्फ 5 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया। अब इस उद्योग की अगर उन्नति सहकारी क्षेत्र के द्वारा ही करनी है तो सहकारी, क्षेत्र में जो 14 लाख करधे हैं और 500 रुपया प्रति करधा के हिसाब से जो निश्चित किया गया है 500 रुपया अगर प्रति करधा दिया जाय तो कुल धनराशि 70 करोड़ रुपये की इस तौर पर होती है परन्तु इस उद्योग के लिए रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा दिया गया धन लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपए ही है। लेकिन सिर्फ 5 करोड़ 80 इस उद्योग को कर्ज के रूप में दिया जा रहा है। इस कारण जिन सोसायटियों के पास पूँजी नहीं है वह बन्द होती जा रही है। जो पूँजी इन सोसायटियों ने लगाई थी वह खत्म होती जा रही है और बुनकरों की दुर्दशा हो रही है। मैं सरकार से कहांगा कि आज वह सहकारी क्षेत्र के बुनकरों की संख्या अगर 14 लाख नहीं तो कम से कम 10 लाख तो माने। 500 80 के हिसाब से उनको दी जाने वाली धनराशि 50 करोड़ बनती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर 50 करोड़ बनती है तो कम से कम 30 या 20 करोड़ तो उनको दीजिये। 5 करोड़ से तो जो सबसे बड़ा उद्योग कहा जाता है देश का वह चल नहीं सकता है। महात्मा गांधी जैसे महान नेता ने भी इस उद्योग के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है। कम से कम उसकी रक्षा के लिए आप इतनी धनराशि तो दें जिससे कुछ अनेम्बलायमेंट प्रावलेम भी हल हो।

यहां पर कुछ लोगों ने टेक्स्टाइल मिलों जो बन्द हो जाती हैं उसका सवाल उठाया। मुझे सहकारी क्षेत्र की स्पिनिंग मिलों का अनुभव है। जहां पर 300-400 आदमी काम करते हैं और 20,000 स्पिंडल की मिल है उनको सरकार ने लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ की सहायता दी, एक स्पिनिंग मिल, जहां सिर्फ स्पिंडल हैं और केवल स्पिनिंग का काम होता है, उनको डेढ़ करोड़ की सहायता दी, लेकिन जहां 30 लाख करधे हैं और जिनमें 70-75 लाख लोग बाम करते हैं उनको

सिफँ 5 करोड़ 80 सरकार देती है, यह क्या बात है? इस देश में वह आसानी से हड्डताल नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि उनके पास कोई संगठन नहीं है, वह पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं, अपनी भुग्गी-भोपड़ियों में काम करते हैं सरकार से काम निकालने के लिये हड्डताल नहीं करते, इसलिये क्या सरकार उनकी बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देगी?

•

दूसरी समस्या खासकर महाराष्ट्र के बुनकरों के सामने आई है। जैसा मैंने कहा हिन्दुस्तान में 30 लाख हथकरघे हैं। आनंद्रप्रदेश और मद्रास में करीब करीब 5-5 लाख हथ-करघे हैं और महाराष्ट्र में 1 लाख 70 हजार हथ-करघे हैं। उसमें एक लाख सिफँ विदर्भ विभाग में है। नागपुर डिवीजन में आठ जिले हैं, जहां से मैं आता हूँ। नागपुर जिले में 50 हजार बुनकर हैं और नागपुर शहर में 30 हजार लोग यह काम करते हैं। नागपुर में बस्ती की बस्ती बुनकरों की बनी हुई है और सारे लोग उनमें काम करते हैं जो सिफँ रंगीन साड़ियां बनाते हैं। पावरलूम एन्क्यायरी कमेटी श्री अशोक मेहता की अध्यक्षता में बैठी, उसने सरकार से सिफारिश की कि रंगीन साड़ियों का उत्पादन सिफँ हथ-करघों वालों के लिये रिजर्व रखवा जाना चाहिये। कामसं डिपार्टमेंट ने 2 जून, 1966 को यह सिफारिश मानी और मानकर यह तय किया कि 2 जून, 1969 तक देश में जो पावरलूम हैं उनको रंगीन साड़ियां निकालनी बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

इसके बाद नवम्बर महीने में टेक्स्टाइल कमिशनर ने एक सर्कुलर निकाला, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वह सर्कुलर कागजों में ही पड़ा है, अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। देश में जो 30,00,000 (30 लाख) बुनकर हैं उनमें से 15,00,000 (15 लाख) ऐसे हैं जो सिफँ रंगीन साड़ियों का उत्पादन करते हैं। अशोक मेहता कमेटी के अनुसार इस देश में 1 लाख 75 हजार पावरलूम हैं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 74 हजार पावरलूम सिफँ महाराष्ट्र में हैं। लेकिन

उसके बाद महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई, जिसको कोगलेकर कमेटी कहते हैं। उसने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र में 74 हजार नहीं बल्कि 95 हजार पावरलूम हैं। 95,000 में से 50,000 ऐसी हैं जो सिफँ रंगीन साड़ियां बनाती हैं। एक पावरलूम आठ करघों के बाबाबरा होती है, जितनी कमाई आठ करघों में होती है उतनी एक पावरलूम में होती है। 50,000 पावरलूम्ज अगर रोज़ साड़िया बनानी शुरू करदें तो क्या हालत होगी? चार लाख के करीब पैदावार हो जाएगी। आप देखें कि महाराष्ट्र में 1 लाख 70 हजार लोग करघों पर काम करते हैं और विदर्भ में एक लाख। ये लोग कैसे पावरलूम्ज से कम्पीट कर सकेंगे।

मैं पावर लूम्ज का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि बुनकरों को, हैंडलूम वालों को, पावरलूम्ज दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन उनको दी नहीं जा रही हैं। कौन इनको ले रहे हैं? सिफँ पूँजीपति लोग जिनका धंधा पूँजी लगाना है, वे पावरलूम्ज लगा रहे हैं। आप जा कर भिंवडी में, मालेगांव में, छुलिया में देखें। कोगलेकर कमेटी ने क्या लिखा है? उसने लिखा है कि बढ़त से लोग हैं जोकि टी० बी० के शिकार हो रहे हैं। उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री न० रा० बेवधरे : मैं सत्मा कर रहा हूँ। पावरलूम में आठ गुना ज्यादा माल तैयार होता है। हथकरघे के मुकाबले में। जहां अगर मजदूर सी रुपया महीना कमाता है तो हैंडलूम वाला 50-60 रुपया महीना ही कमाता है और यह भी तब जब उसकी पूरी फैमिली इस काम को करती है। अब आप ही बतायें कि वह पावरलूम के कम्पटीशन में कैसे टिक सकता है। सरकार ने 2 जून, 1966 को एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था। उसको अमल में लाया जाना चाहिये। अगर उसको अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है तो महाराष्ट्र के ही नहीं, विदर्भ के ही नहीं बल्कि इस देश के सभी बुनकर बरबाद हो जायेंगे। वे पावरलूम का मुकाबला नहीं कर

[श्री न० रा० देवघरे]

सकते हैं। पावरल्यूम आठ करघों के बराबर काम कर सकती है। इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पावर लूम्ज़ पर रंगीन साड़ियां बनाने पर आप पावन्दी लगा दें।

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the Honourable...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister may resume his reply tomorrow. We will now take up Half-an Hour Discussion.

17.42 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION DEVELOPMENT AND REGULARISATION OF UNAUTHORISED COLONIES IN DELHI

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है। यह दुनिया का एक मशहूर शहर है। यहां की आबादी 40-50 लाख के करीब है। इनमें से दस बारह लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि ऐसी 208 बस्तियों में रहते हैं कि जहां उनको ढोर डंगर की जिन्दगी बसर करनी पड़ती है। वहां उनको कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। उनको उन में से कोई भी सहूलियत हासिल नहीं है जो दिल्ली में दूसरे रहने वाले लोगों को हासिल है। इससे न सिर्फ हमारी राजधानी की बदनामी होती है अपने देश में बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी हमारे देश की बदनामी होती है। दिल्ली में बाहर के देशों के राजदूत तथा दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोग आते हैं और जब वे इन बस्तियों की हालत को देखते हैं तो इसकी चर्चा दूसरे देशों की प्रेस में भी होती है। मैंने पढ़ा है कि रूस में, अमरीका तथा दूसरे देशों में हमारा जो रहन सहन है, हमारे जो म़कानात हैं, जो लोगों को हम सिविक एमेनेटीज़ देते हैं, उनके बारे में वे लोग कोई अच्छे विचार नहीं रखते हैं। आज से हज़रों साल पहले अरिस्टोटल ने कहा था कि शहर में आदमी आकर इसलिए आबाद होता है कि शहरी आबादी का फायदा उठाये, वह अच्छा शहरी बने और रहना सीखे। एडलाई स्टिवनसन जो एक बड़े पुरुष अमरीका के हुए हैं उन्होंने शहरी जिन्दगी की बाबत लिखा है कि शहर इस तरह से बसने लगे हैं और उनके सुबरब-

में ऐसे आबादी बढ़ने लगी है कि उससे शहरों को वह सब ग्रेस और सिविक लाइफ जो है, वह भी खराब होने लगी है। उनकी यह बात दिल्ली पर पूरी तरह से लागू होती है। जो बस्तियां हैं, उन में हमारे बे भाई आबाद हैं जोकि कमाऊ पूत हैं, जो खाक पूत नहीं हैं, जो एक्सप्लायटर्ज़ नहीं हैं। बल्कि जो तबका कमाऊ पूत है—गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया के एम्प्लाईज़, या छोटे दूकानदार या गरीब मुलाजिम या मगरबी और मशरकी पाकिस्तान से उजड़े हुए पाकिस्तानी गरीब भाई, या फौजी रिटायर्ड अफसर और जवान, वह लोग जो देश की जान हैं और देश की बेल्य बढ़ाने में जिन का हाथ है, जिन की नेक कमाई है, खून पसीने की गाढ़ी कमाई है, वह लोग जंजाल में आ गए इन बड़े-बड़े कालौनाइज़सं के। कोई इनके रूल्स हैं नहीं, कोई रेगुलेशंस हैं नहीं, उन लोगों ने लाखों करोड़ों रुपया कमाया कालौनाइज़सं ने और ये लोग बेचारे इन बस्तियों में आबाद हो गए जो आज कल अनयोराइज़ बस्तियां कही जाती हैं। मुझे शर्म आती है अयोराइज़ और अनअयोरा-इज़ यह रूल्स हैं, रेगुलेशंस हैं चाहे डी०८००५० के हों, कारपोरेशन के हों या गवर्नर्मेंट के हों यह रूल्स लोगों के लिए बनते हैं, लोग रूल्स के लिए नहीं बने हैं। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम देता है कि ये लोग रूल्स के लिए बने हैं। जिन रूल्स से लोगों को नुकसान है, उन के हक्कों पर कुठाराधात है, उन रूल्स को फाड़ देना चाहिए। मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ नई दिल्ली के राष्ट्रपति भवन में, बजीरों के बंगलों में और यहां जो हमारा इंडिया गेट है, कनाट सर्कस है या और दूसरी जगहें हैं बेकार की बिजली, बेकार सड़कें, बेकार स्कूल, बेकार रिकियेशन सेंटर्स, दुनिया भर की यह सब चीजें जब यहां हैं तो वह भी दिल्ली की बस्तियां हैं या वह दिल्ली शहर की आबादी नहीं है? वह भी दिल्ली में हैं। लेकिन नाम मात्र को भी वहां कोई सुविधा नहीं है। न वहां सड़क है, न कहीं बिजली है, न कहीं लैट्रिन है, न कोई आने जाने का ट्रांसपोर्ट का बन्दोबस्त है और मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि

जो बुनियादी जरूरियात जिन्दगी की हैं वह बिल-
कुल वहां हैं ही नहीं । तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात

है और जहां इतने बढ़िया मंत्री, इतने नरम और
शरीफ हमारे शाह जैसे मंत्री हों जो गरीब के
लिए न सिफ़ दिल रखते हैं बल्कि तड़प रखते हैं
तो करोड़ों हृपया, लाखों हृपया जो बरबाद होता
है इस रिकियेशन में, यहां बिजली के खम्भों में
और कई-कई फरलांग चौड़ी सड़कें बैकार दुनिया
भरकी, आने की और जाने की और, और एक-
एक सड़क में जगह जगह यह लेफ्ट है, यह बीच
है, यह राइट है, दुनिया भर का खर्च जहां हम
करते हैं वहां इन लोगों के साथ यह सौतेला
सुलूक क्यों है ? मैं यह बात उनसे पूछना चाहता
हूँ, पहले भी यहां बहस हुई थी, वह चार पांच
महीने की बात है, उन्होंने उस बक्त यह बादा
किया था कि 103 के करीब जो बस्तियां हैं वह
तो हमने रेगुलराइज़ कर दीं, मैं पूछना चाहूँगा
कि वह रेगुलराइज़ हुई भी हैं या नहीं हुई हैं
और 103 को रेगुलराइज़ कर दिया है तो

105 जो बस्तियां रह गई हैं उन्होंने ही क्या
जुल्म किया है ? उनको इन भेड़ियों के मुँह में
क्यों आपने डाल दिया ? वह जो दूसरे कालो-
नाइजर्स हैं वह इनको खा जाएंगे । वह भेड़िये
हैं । आपके सामने आदमी आदमी को खा रहा
है और आप देख रहे हैं । अगर किसी आदमी
को कोई आदमी कतल करें और एक आदमी
खड़ा देखता रहे तो जो खड़ा हुआ देखता है वह
भी जुर्म करता है । इन लोगों को, इन गरीब
लोगों को, मुलाजिमों को जिसमें फौजी भी
हैं, गरीब द्रूकनदार दिल्ली के हैं, जो कमाऊ
तबका है, खाऊ तबका नहीं, उनको यह
भेड़िये कालोनाइजर खा रहे हैं और आप
देख रहे हैं । तो इसका मतलब आप भी
जुल्म कर रहे हैं । आपका फर्ज होता है
आप उनको बचाएं और अगर आप नहीं बचाते
तो मैं तो आप पर भी शक करता हूँ कि आप
का भी हाथ है इनको खाने में, आपने उनको
झूट दे रखी है कि जाओ, खाओ इन गरीबों को ।
मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि 105 जो बाकी कालोनीज
हैं उनको क्यों नहीं रेगुलराइज़ करते हैं, उन्होंने

क्या जुल्म किया है ?

मेरी मांग है कि 208 की 208 कालोनीज
को आप रेगुलराइज़ ... (व्यवास्था) ... 204 ही
सही, मैं मान लेता हूँ और यह बताएं कि कब
तक उनको रेगुलराइज़ करेंगे ? कोई डेट
मुकर्रं करें, एक महीने में, दो महीने में, चार
महीने में कब करेंगे ? दूसरी बात यह कि
रेगुलराइज़ करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा ।
उनमें जो एमेनिटीज़ हैं, सिविक एमेनिटीज़ जो
गांवों में भी हासिल हैं, बिजली तो गांवों में भी
चली गई है, यहां बिजली भी नहीं है, सड़कें
गांव में तो चली गई हैं, लेकिन यहां सड़कें भी
नहीं हैं, स्कूल गांवों में खुल गये हैं, यहां स्कूल
भी नहीं है, अस्पताल गांवों में खुल गये हैं,
यहां अस्पताल भी नहीं हैं तो दिल्ली का नाम
लेकर इन बस्तियों का नाम बदनाम कर्यों करते
हैं, इनको सिविक एमेनिटीज़ कब तक मुहिया
करेंगे ?

मुझे आपके साथ हमदर्दी है, मैं जानता हूँ
कि आपके पास से यह जबाब आयेगा कि हमारे
पास फण्ड नहीं हैं । क्यों फण्ड नहीं है ? फण्ड
डेवेलप करने के लिये उन पर आप थोड़ा बहुत
लेवी लगाई थी, बाद में कहा कि यह थोड़ी है
और उसको 10 रु० से बढ़ाकर 25 रु० कर
दिया, अगर यह भी थोड़ी है तो 50 रु० कर
दीजिये, हमें उसमें भी एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन
उनकी गरदन पर जो हर बक्त तलवार लटकी
रहती है कि इस प्लाट पर जो मकान तुमने
बनाया है, वह तुम्हारा रहेगा या नहीं, यह प्लाट
तुम्हारा रहेगा या नहीं, एक सर्सेस की हालत
उनकी बनी हुई है यह दूर होनी चाहिये । आप
ऐसी हालत पैदा कीजिये कि उनकी यह घबराहट
दूर हो, आप उन पर डेवेलपमेन्ट लेवी लगाने
के बाद हृपया खाने में दाखिल कर दें, और
उनके लिये कुछ न करें ।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मैं सबसे पहला सबाल मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप एम० पीज० की कोई कमेटी बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं, अगर एम० पीज० की न बनाना चाहें तो न सही, एक्सपर्ट स की कोई कमेटी बनाइये, जो एक या दो महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार करके आपको दे और जो सुझाव वह कमेटी दे—जैसे 204 वस्तियों में क्या-क्या खराबियाँ हैं, उनके लिये क्या-क्या करना है, —जो रिपोर्ट वह कमेटी दे, उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक वस्तियों को रेग्यूल-राइज करने के लिये, उनको एमेनिटीज देने के लिये, उसको आप एक्सेप्ट करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे।

दूसरी बात—दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक तरफ खींच रहा है, डी० डी० ए० एक तरफ खींच रहा है, कारपोरेशन एक तरफ खींच रहा है और आप सुद शुमाली-कुतुब की तरफ जा रहे हैं—यह जो नान-कोआपरेशन चलता है, ज्वाइंट ऐवशन नहीं है, मेहरवानी करके क्या आप ऐसी तकलीफ गवारा करेंगे कि एक यूनिफार्म पलिसी, एक यूनिफार्म ऐवशन इन कामों में लिया जाये। कारपोरेशन डी०डी०ए० का कुसूर बताता है, डी० डी० ए० दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन का कुसूर बताता है, और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आपका कुसूर बताया है, जनसंघ वाले आपका कुसूर बताते हैं... (अवधारण) ... यह चीज दूर होनी चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज—इन इलाकों के डेवेलपमेन्ट के लिये आप एक दस करोड़ रुपये का फण्ड क्रिएट करें जो इन इलाकों में सिविक एमेनिटीज रेस्टोर करने के काम में लगाया जा सके ताकि हमारे ये कमाऊ पूत यह समझें कि हम भी दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं और हमारी भी सरकार में कोई कद्र है।

सभापति जी, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे भौका दिया—मैं आखिर में यही दररुवास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इन इलाकों के ओनर्स के अन्दर जो सेन्स आफ सिक्योरिटी नहीं है—उनको पता नहीं है कि यह प्लाट हमारे

पास रहेगा या गिराया जायेगा—यहाँ से हमको हटाकर कहीं दूर भेजा जायेगा—यह भावना उनके अन्दर से दूर होनी चाहिये।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (भी कें० कें० ज्वाह) : सभापति महोदय, बड़े तेज दिमाग वाले आदमी को जो केस अच्छा नहीं है, वह कभी सुपुर्द नहीं करना चाहिये। रणधीर सिंह जैसे तेज आदमी को जब केस अच्छा नहीं है तो कभी नहीं देना चाहिये क्योंकि इन्होंने अभी कहा है कि वहाँ पर रास्ता नहीं है। और यहाँ पर और सब चीजें नहीं हैं। तो जहाँ पर कुछ नहीं है और कुछ हो भी नहीं सकता है, जहाँ लोगों ने उसके लिए कोई जगह छोड़ी ही नहीं है तो फिर उसके लिए किसी और को जिम्मेदार ठहराना उचित नहीं होगा। जब कालोनी बनी थी, तब आपने कोई इजाजत नहीं ली थी और कोई उसका इन्तजाम नहीं किया। फिर भी हमने सोचा कि 59 तक जो बने थे उनको रेगुलेराइज करने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन उसके बाद वे फिर और बढ़ते रहे। इसके पहले लैंड एक्वायर करने के लिए नोटिफिकेशन भी निकल चुका था। फिर हम 62 तक भी पहुँचे। पहले मई तक पहुँचे, फिर सेप्टेम्बर तक पहुँचे। इस तरह 67 तक भी पहुँचे। फिर जब कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो उसमें रास्ता चाहिए और उसको बनाने के लिए कुछ मकान भी गिराने पड़ सकते हैं। यह कोई स्कूल बनाना है तो उसके लिए भी कोई जगह चाहिए, उसके लिए भी मकान गिराने पड़ सकते हैं। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की मेन बनाने के लिए भी किसी का कुछ नुकसान हो सकता है। अब अगर इन बातों की सहूलियत नहीं मिलेगी तो फिर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या कर पायेगा? वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चाहे जनसंघ का हो या किसी भी पार्टी का हो। आपस में झगड़ा कराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। यह कहना बेकार है कि हमारा कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। अभी डाक्टर्स की स्ट्राइक हुई तो उसमें आपने देखा कि दोनों ने साथ मिलकर किस तरह से

काम किया । एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नाते ही चल सकता है । सब भाइयों ने उसमें मदद की थी । उसी तरह से इस मामले में भी सभी भाइयों की मदद की जरूरत है । 25 या 50 हूँ की बात छोड़ दीजिए क्योंकि उसमें तो जितनी जमीन होगी उसी हिसाब से खर्च करना पड़ेगा और जरूरत के द्विसाब से जमीन एकवायर करनी पड़ेगी । 103 तो पहले के हैं जहाँ स्कूल बनाने हैं और और चौर्जे करनी हैं । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को, उसके लिए जो खर्च होगा, जो डेवलपमेंट का खर्च होगा वह बटवारा करके देते नहीं हैं । तो फिर वह बेचारे क्या कर सकते हैं ? हम म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को फंड भी देने के लिए सोचते थे लेकिन उसके वापिस आने का भी कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिए या नहीं ? मैं इस बात को भी महसूस करता हूँ कि एक मर्तबा रहने के लिए अगर कोई मकान बन गया है तो जहाँ तक हो सके उसको गिराने की जरूरत न पड़े वह बहुत अच्छा है । और अगर गिराने की जरूरत ही पड़े तो सिर्फ उतने ही गिराये जायं जोकि भलाई के लिए जरूरी हों क्योंकि स्कूल बनाना है या कुछ और करना है तो उसके लिए जगह चाहिए । फिर भी जहाँ तक हो सकता था हमने कहीं कहीं सर्विस ड्रेन्स बनाने की कोशिश की कहीं पर स्ट्रीट लाइटिंग की भी कोशिश की है जो पहले के 103 थे वहाँ पर डेढ़ लाख रुपया भी खर्च कर चुके हैं 67-68 में । लेकिन और अभी जो तीन कालोनीज के बारे में बनाया है उसका खर्च होगा 23 44 500 ।

श्री म० ला० सोंधी (नई दिल्ली) : कौन सी कालोनीज ?

श्री क० क० शाह : एक है अर्जुन नगर-इसमें आप भी आ जाते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० सोंधी : हां जी । और ?

श्री क० क० शाह : और कृष्ण नगर । तो मेरी आपसे पार्थना है कि इसमें पार्टीबाजी

से कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है । मेरी आप सभी से पार्थना है, सभी पार्टीज से पार्थना है कि सभी मिलकर इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करें । यह बड़ा कठिन मसला है । कहीं कहीं पर रास्ते बनाने की जगह भी नहीं छोड़ी गई है । यदि आपको रेगुलेराइज़ करना है तो हर चीज़ रेगुलेराइज़ हो सकती है लेकिन जितनी जरूरियात है उनके लिए इन्तजाम किया जाये । जब हमने खर्च किया तो दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन में सवाल उठाया गया कि डेवलपमेंट चार्ज लगाने का कोई अधिकार ही नहीं है । जब उसके करने से किया तब भी यह सवाल उठाया गया । दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी के हाथ में दिया तो उस में भी बड़ी मुश्किल होती है । मैं मानता हूँ कि जितनी जलदी से काम चलना चाहिए शायद उतनी तेजी से काम नहीं चला होगा लेकिन आप ऐसा भी नहीं कह सकते कि उन्होंने जान बूझ कर इसमें देर करने की कोशिश की है । इसलिए मैं श्री रणधीर सिंह और दूसरे दीस्तों को वायदा दे सकता हूँ कि 103 कालोनीज में जो मालिक हैं प्लाट्स के, और 101 के बारे में भी जोकि सब मिलाकर 204 हैं, उसमें भी हमने कोशिश की है कि जो मालिक हैं, वहाँ पर जो डेवलपमेंट होगा और डेवलपमेंट चार्ज बसूल कराने में कोई मुश्किल नहीं होगा, अगर डेवलपमेंट चार्ज दे दिये गए तो मालिक के हक कायम कर देंगे ।

ऐक्वायर करने के बाद जो डेवलपमेंट चार्ज दे देते हैं उसको हम रिलीज़ कर देंगे । जिसका मकान गिराने की जरूरत पड़ेगी रास्ता बनाने के लिए उसको भी कहीं पर और कोशिश करेंगे प्लाट देने की और प्लाट के लिए उतना ही चार्ज करेंगे जोकि ऐक्वीजीशन का पैसा देना पड़ेगा और जोकि डेवलपमेंट चार्ज होगें । इस में मुनाफ़ा करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं होगी । लेकिन जो पीछे के बने हुए मकानात हैं, आज के कहो, तो वह हो नहीं सकता है । मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी मैंने कहा है कि जितनी

[श्री के० के० शाह] जल्दी हो सके यह काम करो। म्युनिस्पैल्टी को भी कहा है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके करो। आखिर एक न एक दिन तो इसे करना ही पड़ेगा तो फिर जल्दी क्यों न लिया जाय। लोग कम से कम नासाज हों ऐसी कोशिश की जाय। मैं मानता हूं कि श्री रणधीर सिंह को इससे पूरा संतोष हो जायगा और वह इसमें हमको मदद करें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : बड़े बड़े शहरों जैसे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि के विकास के लिए मैट्रोपोलिटन प्लान की शुरुआत हो रही है तो यह दिल्ली मैट्रोपोलिटन प्लान जो है उसमें इन बस्तियों को रैगुलराइज करने की बात होगी यह मैं उम्मीद करता था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि वह मैट्रोपोलिटन प्लान कब तक लागू होगा ताकि यह जो अभी अनेथो-राइड कालोनीज है यह रैगुलराइज हो जाय और उनका ठीक से काम हो सके?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि यदि मैट्रोपोलिटन प्लान अभी लागू नहीं होने जा रहा है और उसमें देरी है तो क्या आपके पास कोई एक इंटेरिम अर्थात् बीच की अवधि का प्लान है ताकि यह जो बस्तियां हैं इनके निवासियों को एक लांग रेंज हाउसिंहप या डेवेलपमेंट क्रेडिट के रूप में आप दे सकें ऐसी क्या कोई आपके पास योजना है?

यहां पर जो डेवेलपमेंट लैंबी की बात उन्होंने उठाई तो मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनको लांग रेंज डेवेलपमेंट क्रेडिट देने की क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है?

इन कालोनियों में वह जो लोअर मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं उनको बहुत-सी दिक्कतें हैं, यातायात की दिक्कतें हैं तो उनके सामने यह जो ट्रान्सपोर्ट का सवाल है उसमें मेरी समझ में, उनको काफ़ी सुविधा हो जायगी यदि आप यहां दिल्ली में एक ट्रूपरेलवे की व्यवस्था कर दें, अंडरग्राउन्ड ट्रेन की व्यवस्था आप यहां कर दें।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायगी?

चौथा और आखिरी सवाल यह है कि जैसे यहां यह बात उठी कि दिल्ली में लन्दन के हाइड पार्क जैसा कोई बोलने के लिए स्पीकर्स कौरनर हो। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक वह सब विकास और आवास कार्य यहां पर करेंगे कम से कम हाइड पार्क जैसा यहां दिल्ली में कोई स्पीकर्स कौरनर क्या आप यहां कहीं पर बनायेंगें?

श्री के० के० शाह : पहले तो माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि कारपोरेशन की जो जायदाद है वह जायदाद दूसरे जो टैक्स देने वाले लोग हैं उनकी जायदाद है। अब जिन्होंने बिना परमिशन लेकर मकान बना लिए और जिन्होंने परमिशन लेकर मकान बनाये, डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज दिये और दूसरे जरूरी टैक्स देते रहे हैं तो उन्होंने ऐसा करके कोई गुनाह तो नहीं किया है। जिन्होंने बिना परमिशन मकान बनाये फिर भी आपने कहा कि इसको रैगुलराइज करा जाय। ठीक है मैं मान सकता हूं कि करो उनको भी रैगुलराइज लेकिन जो डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज हैं वह तो पहले दे दें। जो पहले हमारी परमिशन लेकर मकान बनाते हैं उनको डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज देने पड़ते हैं तो जिन्होंने बिना परमिशन के मकान बनाये और उनको रैगुलराइज करने के लिए कहा जाता है तो उनको पहले कहीं से लोन लेकर या दूसरा और इंतजाम करके यह डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज तो दे देने चाहिए।

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : मैट्रोपोलिटन प्लान में इसको रैगुलराइज करने की बात कब तक की जायगी?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैट्रोपोलिटन एक्ट के बीच में ही इसे रैगुलराइज करने की कोशिश है। इसका एनाऊंसमेंट हो गया है। इसलिए वह सवाल नहीं है। सवाल इतना है कि वह डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज अदा करने के लिए तैयार हो जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य

इसमें मेरी मदद करें ताकि यह काम जल्दी हो सके। जैसे आप हिम्मत से सही बात कहते हैं यह हो सकता है कि जो बात आपको सही लगती हो वह शायद मुझे सही न लगे लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वह सही बात बाहर जाकर उनको भी कहने की हिम्मत करें। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आप सब लोग इसमें मेरी मदद करें तो यह काम जल्दी पूरा हो सकेगा।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will you agree to meet their representatives?

• श्री के के शाह: औफ़ कोर्स। मैं तो सदा ही आप लोगों के साथ उठता, बैठता और आवश्यकतानुसार मिलता जुलता रहता हूँ।

अब जहां तक ट्रूब रेलवे बनाने की बात है...

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा: लांग रेंज लीज के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है?

श्री के के शाह: हम लोग 99 साल की लीज देने वाले हैं। वह मालिक बन जायेगे। इसके लिए हम ज्यादा पैसा भी लेने वाले नहीं हैं, कोई मुताफ़ नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अगर उनको तकलीफ़ है तो हम उनसे लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जिन्होंने जान बूझ कर

तकलीफ़ उठाई है, उनको जो मुनासिब हो वह देना चाहिये।

यहां ट्रूब रेलवे की बात कही गई। इसमें रेलवे वाले चारों सिटी की बात सोचते हैं कि उसमें पैसा कितना खर्च होगा। यहां पर जो सुधार दिया गया है वह मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर तक पहुँचा दूँगा। मैं भी बम्बई वाला हूँ, मैं बम्बई में इसके लिए लड़ता था। इसलिए आपकी बात मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर तक पहुँचा दूँगा।

यहां पर स्पीकर्स कार्नर की बात कही गई। यहां की जो प्लैन बनी है उसमें आप देख लीजिये कि काफी जगह है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इसके लिए कोई अलग से जगह रखने के लिए बजाय जिन बेचारों को छोड़कर बाहर जाना पड़ता है, उनके लिए रखना चाहिये।

यहां पर अगर वट्टिकल कस्ट्रक्शन ज्यादा हो जाय और बीच की जगह बेच दी जाय तो इसमें हमको पैसा भी मिलेगा और लोगों का गुजारा भी हो सकता है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इसके बनाने के बारे में सोचें।

19.13 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 17, 1969/ Chaitra 27, 1891 (Saka).