

Fourth Series, Vol.II, No.3

Wednesday, November 19, 1969
Kartika 28, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



PART 47

4(7) 3
10 12 8

(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1. 00

10

No. 3—Wednesday, November 19, 1969/Kartika 28, 1891 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 61, 62 and 64 to 66	1—26
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 63 and 67 to 90	26—43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 402 to 437, 439 to 459, 461 to 488, 490 to 497, 499 to 518, 520 to 523, 525 to 530, 532 to 545, 547, 548, 550 to 562, 564 to 577, and 579 to 600.	43—172
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported preparations by Election Commission for mid-term Parliamentary election 173—188, 193—97
Papers Laid on the Table	188—91
Message from Rajya Sabha	191—92
Paper Relating to Estimates Committee	192
Committee of Privileges Ninth Report	192
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions Fifty-fourth Report 	192
Election to Committee Coir Board	193
Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill ...	197—260
Motion to consider ...	197
Shri Ishaq Sambhali ...	198—202
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ...	202—03, 204—10
Shri Bedabrata Barua ...	210—212
Shri Lobo Prabhu ...	213—17
Shri Onkar Lal Bohra ...	217—20
Shri K. M. Abraham ...	220—22
Shri A. S. Saigal ...	224—27
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha 	227—31
Shri Jaipal Singh 	231—33

*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.

	Columns
Shri S. N. Misra	233
Shri A. Sreedharan ...	236—38
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar ...	238—45
Shri J. N. Hazarika ...	245—16
Shri M. Yunus Saleem ...	246—47
Clauses 2 to 9 and 1 ...	248
Motion to Pass ...	248
Shri S. N. Misra ...	248
Shri Shri Chand Goyal ...	249—50
Shri E. K. Nayanar ...	250—52
Shri N. K. Somani ...	252—53
Shri Jagdishwar Yadav ...	253—54
Shri Sinibas Misra ...	254—55
Shri B. P. Mandal ...	255
Shri Tulshi Das Jadhav ...	255—56
Shri Bal Raj Madhok ...	256—58
Shri M. Yunus Saleem ...	258—60
International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider ...	260—92
Shri P. C. Sethi ...	267—70
Shri N. K. Somani ...	270—74
Shri Himatsingka ...	274—75
Shri S. S. Kothari ...	275—79
Shri Sezhiyan ...	279—83
Shri S. M. Banerjee ...	283—85
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha ...	285—89
Shri Dinker Desai ...	289—92
Business Advisory Committee	
Fortieth Report	292

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 19, 1969/Kartika 28,
1991 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Bank Loan for Residential Flats for
Officers and Staff of Indian High
Commission in U.K.**

+

*61. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) the total amount drawn as bank
loan in July, 1965 to buy residential flats for
officers and staff in the Indian High Com-
mission in the United Kingdom ;

(b) the amount used for this purpose ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mission
paid the interest on the unused amount upto
June, 1968 ; and

(d) if so, the amount paid as interest on
the unused amount ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a)
£1,72,000 drawn in two instalments in
December, 1964 and in July 1965.

(b) £1,68,987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) £119 reckoned from the last date of
payment from the loan capital in October
1967 to June 1968.

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, it is found
that about Rs. 60,000 out of the loan taken

for the purchase of these flats and other
things have been unutilised and that the
unutilised amount has not been remitted
back to the Bank because the loan was taken
for the purpose of purchase of these flats.
After the purchase of these flats, the amount
unutilised has not been refunded. I under-
stand that about a fifth of this amount has
been paid as interest on this unutilised
amount upto June, 1968. I would like to
know as to what are the reasons for not
refunding the unutilised amount to the Bank.
Secondly, why was interest allowed upto
Rs. 10,000 on an amount which was unuti-
lised absolutely ? Have you found out the
reasons for this and the persons responsible
for this waste of public money ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is
true that approximately £3000 were found to
be surplus at the end of the financial tran-
saction. This money could not be refunded
because there was no stipulation in the
agreement for the refund of this surplus
amount according to the terms of the agree-
ment and, secondly, in his discretion the
High Commissioner in London, decided to
utilise this amount for defraying his own
office expenditure because, in his opinion, it
was economical to utilise this amount rather
than sell his own Treasury Bills which fetch
more interest. He thought that it was more
economical to utilise this sum and pay less
interest than borrowing money from the bank
on short term basis.

SHRI UMANATH : A whole lot of
wasteful expenditure has come to notice in
this transaction. I would like to know
whether these are facts that it was estimated
in 1964 that after the purchase of these flats
and after these repairs and payment of
interest and other things and compared to
the income that the High Commission would
get from the leased flats, actually it would
result in a net saving. That was the esti-
mate. From the Audit Report it is found
that the amount spent on repairs and inter-
est is much more than the income that the
High Commission is receiving. So also I

understand that about 24 garages were constructed for these flats which were purchased. Out of them 15 remained absolutely unutilised. A number of instances of wasteful expenditure have come to light from this transaction. I would like to know from the Government whether any inquiry was made so far as this particular transaction is concerned, to find out whether any unfair motivation was there on the part of any of the officers concerned in this transaction and I would also like to know whether any officer has been found responsible for this state of affairs in regard to this transaction.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, I would like to make one submission. The Public Accounts Committee is already seized of this matter and it may not be proper for us to go into the details at this stage. So I would not like to divulge many details at this stage. But I would like to tell the hon. Member that in the purchase of this property there has been a net saving of approximately £3000 to £5000 a year on account of the housing allowance which the Ministry pays to its officers.

SHRI UMANATH *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says that PAC is already seized of this matter.

SHRI UMANATH : But what I would like to know is : the report called for by the Committee was to be submitted in 1968, and to-day we are in November 1969. So they must have already submitted the report.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway the matter is before the PAC.

SHRI UMANATH : My question is, whether any inquiry was ordered by the Government into the entire transaction to find out whether any unfair dealings were there.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We are still awaiting the communication from the PAC, and as soon as we receive that, a proper explanation will be submitted.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Since you have mentioned that the PAC is already seized of the subject, I confine myself to the

general questions involved in respect of the accounting. My first question is why the money was drawn in advance of the purchase to be made.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered this question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why was the money drawn before the house to be purchased had been identified ? This is completely a wrong process of accounting. My second question is this. After the money having been drawn, was there no officer in the High Commission watching from year to year about its use ? May I know whether the person charged with locating the accommodation to be purchased was at any time reminded or taken to task for sleeping over it for three years ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : As my colleague has pointed out, the PAC is seized of the matter and the PAC will go into all those points that they consider relevant, and, thereafter there will be an opportunity to take up the matter in the House, if hon. Members so desire.

Supply of Railway Wagons to U.S.S.R.

+

*62. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of U.S.S.R. for the supply of Railway Wagons to that country ;

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

(c) the terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). No Sir, no agreement has been entered into by the Government of India with the

Government of U.S.S.R. for supply of Rail-way wagons to that country. A Protocol was, however, concluded on March 13, 1968 by the State Trading Corporation of India Limited with V/O, Machinimport, Moscow, spelling out a procedure for the negotiation of a contract for the export of 54,000 Gondola Type Railway Wagons to U.S.S.R. over the period 1969-76. While an informal understanding has been reached on most of the technical aspects of the envisaged contract, the price ideas of the two sides have been wide apart. No agreement on the export price could be reached with the Delegation which was recently sent out by the Soviet Union. This Delegation will, on its return to Moscow, submit its report to the Soviet Government. We will await their further reaction in the matter.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Ever since this agreement of protocol was signed, probably on the inauspicious day of March 13, we on this side of the House have been saying that this agreement will never go through and that this was nothing but a Russian tactics to make our economy subservient to theirs. Government, however, kept on giving hopes that this agreement would go through and they only kept on harping over the vital issue of price, though they made it appear as if the price was a very small factor in it. Now, the hon. Minister has said that all other things have been finalised except the price, which should be the important factor in this. May I know whether between the last meeting and this meeting, the price of steel all over the world has gone up, and even the Russians who were supposed to supply steel for those wagons to us have increased the price of their steel by Rs. 5000 per wagon, and the Russians have placed orders for similar type of wagons on Poland for Rs. 90,000, that is, about Rs. 11,000 roubles, whereas they are offering us only 7000 dollars? If these are the facts, then how do Government still think that it is fit to continue with the negotiations? Will they tell us what price we are getting for similar type of wagons which we are exporting to other countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sure the hon. Member would not wish right from the beginning that these negotiations should not go through, although it is true...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Not at the sell-out of our economy.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Of course, each country will look to its own interests.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Including ours.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : An agreement not this type could be concluded between the buyer and the seller if the price and other terms are agreeable. As I have said, there is a difference in regard to price, and we have made our offers and the offer is with them, and we are awaiting their reaction : the agreement can only be concluded if all the arrangements are satisfactory from our point of view.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : May question has not been answered. I wanted to know the price that we are getting for exports of similar wagons to other countries, and whether the Russians had increased the price of the steel that they supply to us.

MR. SPEAKER : There was only a protocol agreement and no agreement had been signed. So, what can the hon. Member get out of it?

Now, Shri S. M. Krishna.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I have to put my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many Members who want to ask supplementary questions. I think this procedure will have to be changed. There are seven names clubbed together on this question ; in another one 22 Members have been clubbed together, and in yet another one, about 12 names are there. If all of them are to be permitted to ask supplementary questions, then the Question Hour becomes almost a farce. We shall have to revise the procedure.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The Chair is quite correct.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : May I suggest one thing? Only the first name should be entered and the other names should not be there. The question should appear in the name of only one Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This can be taken up in the Rules Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The rule has always been there that once a question is admitted in the name of a Member who sends the question first, the other questions of a similar nature are not admitted on the ground that a similar question has already been admitted. But that does not mean that if the names are bracketed together, all of them are entitled to ask supplementary questions. If 22 Members are going to ask supplementary questions on one question and all the Members whose names appear on another question are going to ask supplementary questions, then the whole thing becomes a farce, and the Question Hour will be utilised for just one question or two questions.

SHRI P. K. DEO : If you are going to make a departure from the healthy practice which we have followed so far, we should first discuss it in the Rules Committee.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, I am an expert on this. I have studied the rules. The question should appear in the name of only one Member who gives notice of the question first.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He has a right to ask his second question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called Shri S. M. Krishna. After him, I shall call Shri S. K. Tapuriah again.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How can you change the procedure in this manner?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : No, this should first be taken up in the Rules Committee and then only you can change it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called Shri S. M. Krishna. I shall call Shri S. K. Tapuriah later.

SHRI RANGA : We do not know what new procedure you are adopting now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Their are certain rules on the subject and they should be followed.

MR. SPEAKER : I had said even during the last session that a supplementary question should be one single self-contained question. But, here I find 'No. 1, tell me this, then No. 2, tell me this' then, 'No. 3, tell me this' and so on. In fact, I have been counting the number of questions clubbed together in one single supplementary question. I shall take them all as having been put, because I want to save the time of the House.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Parts (a), (b), (c) of a question have always been allowed.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : If you want to make any changes in the rules, let us meet in the Rules Committee and discuss this matter. We have been following this practice all along, and if suddenly you want to change it, it is not proper.

MR. SPEAKER : A supplementary question should be just one question. It does not mean that there should be so many components in it.

SHRI RANGA : May I make one submission?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Hon. Members must co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI RANGA : The earlier practice was that only one supplementary question was allowed without parts (b), (c), (d) etc. Later on, one of your predecessors, namely Sardar Hukam Singh said that if there were so many parts (a), (b), (c) etc., then the hon. Minister might choose to reply to one of them which had been admitted by the Speaker. Thereafter, the questioner concerned was also entitled to put his second question on one point only. If you wish to make any changes, then we should first discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : There could be one supplementary, at the most two.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We are entitled to two as a matter of right.

MR. SPEAKER : But one question consists of three questions. I am not in favour of this. I said that in the very beginning.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We assure you that we will follow it if you guarantee that exhaustive, comprehensive answers are forthcoming to our questions. If we have to ask more supplementaries, it is because of the Ministers' fault : they try to hoodwink the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, no.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : That is their habit all through.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No.

SHRI RANGA : Since we have been following the procedure so long of allowing two questions to the member putting the question, if you wish to make any change at all, it would be proper for you to call the leaders of all parties and make them agree to the change. You cannot very well depart from established practice in this way.

MR. SPEAKER : But where is the procedure which he mentioned laid down ?

SHRI RANGA : We have always been putting two questions. This has been the procedure.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Whether it is provided for in the rules or not for the last ten-fifteen years, this House has established this convention that the questioner puts two supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We are following that. I do not think you are making a departure from that convention.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Then I want to know specifically from you that there will be no departure so far as two supplementaries by the questioner are concerned. You want to make a distinction and say that the question must be one and not several.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I agree. The question must be a single, self-contained one. One question should not contain three

or four questions. Now the member clubs three or four questions in a question and then again gets up to ask another question. It is that to which I object.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I could have understood you if you had stopped the member when you found that he was unwarrantably combining more than one question in a question. But you did not do so. You permitted him to put the question in the way he did.

MR. SPEAKER : I reminded him about it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The question was asked and the answer given. The questioner got the impression that he had asked his first question. Even now you say you would give him another chance.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : But a matter of principle is involved. Two supplementaries are the right to which a member is entitled, the member who is asking the question first of all. That right should not be impinged upon.

MR. SPEAKER : The question put by the hon. member was more than one. I leave it to your judgment.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Minister was trying to make out as if the question of price was a small issue. That being so, I wanted it to go into his head that it was a major issue so that he could understand the import of the question properly. Still he did not understand and did not answer.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You put restrictions on us when Ministers do not answer questions properly. Will you ask Ministers also to behave properly and give proper answers to questions ? We are here to get information on questions during question hour (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What I said applies to all.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is for the Chair to decide whether the answers are to the questions or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Let this be clear. When a supplementary is asked, it should be a single, self-contained question. But if it is going to be number one, two, three and so on, it becomes difficult...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This has become a habit with us. How can you change it ?

MR. SPEAKER : If Shri Tapuriah thinks that he has put only one question, he might put his second question. In my opinion, his first question was not one but three.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : In view of the fact that we are getting better prices for our wagon exports in other countries, is it advisable for the country to commit its manufacturing capacity to long-term contracts at uneconomical prices and thereby book our capacity and affect our possibilities of other export ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Nobody is committing this country to an uneconomic price. As I said, the price is to be negotiated. As for the export to other countries, we are exporting wagons to other countries at good prices and we are trying to develop and diversify our export of wagons. So, the question of not—

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What was the question, and what is this answer ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry I am not yielding. It is for the Chair.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : It is absurd. Every child knows and understands that we are exporting things. What we wanted to know was, at what price you are exporting to other countries ; that is the information we want. (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry, the hon. Member is exceeding his jurisdiction. It is for the Chair. (*Interruption*) It is another question he is asking.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : No, no. We want an answer to the question which he has put. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The main question is whether it is a fact that the Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of the USSR for the supply of wagons, etc. On the question about the agreement, if you say 'Yes' the next question may arise as to what are the terms, at what price it may be fixed, etc., and if they ask about it and if you have information I think you should give it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for the terms and the prices paid to other contractors, I have to get another notice to give the answer. I cannot say it now. But the question was, if I have understood him aright, instead of exporting to other countries, at good prices, are we putting the country or committing the country to a long-term agreement with the Soviet Union at uneconomic prices. This was the question. I am saying it is not true. We are exporting to other countries, and we are not committing ourselves to any long term basis, (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Try to be quiet and listen to him. At this rate, how can I listen and how can you also listen to him ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I have to make a submission. Do we understand from the Minister's answer that if and when any agreement will be signed with the USSR, it will not be a loss to us ? I could not understand it, and that is why I want to know whether, if and when it is signed, it will not be a loss to our country.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Krishna.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : When the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia visited this country early last year, when this country was in a severe grip of recession and inflation he mooted the idea of India supplying wagons to Russia. So, that came as rather a piece of good news for us. Since then two delegations from Soviet Russia have come out to India, and just now the Minister said that a delegation has just gone back and it is going to submit a report. Again, we are sending another team of experts to take a trip to Russia, may be a holiday trip, at the taxpayers' account, and we wish them bon

voyage. We should like to know whether the Minister would take Parliament into confidence and give an honest answer whether the Government still believes that there could be a negotiated price which could be fixed. As is revealed just now, the prices that the Soviet Union has quoted would not account even for the cost of raw materials. So when the disparity is so much, does the Government still believe honestly that an agreement could be struck between Soviet Union and India? Part (b) of my question is, is the Soviet Union dillydallying because of the simple reason that they are trying to persuade the Indian Government to buy their TU-154 aeroplanes?

MR. SPEAKER : Only part (a) need be answered.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He asked whether we are sending any team to Soviet Union for negotiations. The answer is, we are not sending.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I insist on the second part of my question being answered.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that only part (a) should be answered.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is unfortunate and also an insinuation to the Republic of India that the price quoted by India has not been accepted by India as the STC said after the last meeting at Moscow. Subsequently a series of negotiations went on. I want to know how many lakhs of rupees have been spent to woo the Russians during these negotiations. I also want to know whether the Government of India would reorient its policy in this regard and a new change will take place under the circumstances of trade relationship between Russia and India in such a way that stability of the Indian price is established?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In a negotiation of this kind, which is going on for a long time, the STC must have spent some money. But it is on trade account. It is not customary to give how much money was spent for each negotiation. May be the account may not be ready. I am not in a

position to say how much STC has spent on the negotiation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a specific answer as to how much money was spent in negotiating this deal to push our wagons to Russia.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force him to answer it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a fact that Government representatives and representatives of STC have made observations in the past that our prices were internationally competitive and that no other country in the world was in a position to supply waggon of that type cheaper than ours. If so, what are the reasons for the non-materialisation of these negotiations? Is Government aware that the Russians have purchased similar waggons from other countries at much higher prices than what was offered to India. If so, what is the justification for it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that the specification given by the Russians for this type of waggons was of a special kind and it is not comparable with any other specifications. The hon. member said that Russians have paid higher price to other countries. We have no official means of checking it. But we know from unofficial sources what price has been offered by other countries. Our point is, we have offered them a price based on our own competitiveness and on our cost of production, taking a commercial view of it. Unless there is an agreement on the price, an agreement of this nature will not be concluded.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question has not been answered. I asked whether Government representatives in the past had made statements that our prices were internationally competitive and that no other country in the world was in a position to supply waggons of that type cheaper than ours. I also asked whether some other countries have obtained a higher price from the Russians than what was offered to us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have said that the specification given to us by the Russians was of a special kind and there are no comparable specifications to our knowledge. We have offered them a competitive price.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Wer we
heapest or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it. I
cannot force him to reply. Please sit down.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि करार नहीं हो पाया। और रूसी व्यापार-मंडल यातचीत करने के बाद वापिस गया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि रूस वैननों की जो कीमत दे रहा है वह हमारे लागत-खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति में यह बातचीत किस आधार पर आगे चल रही है। रूस के द्वारा वैनन का जो दाम दिया जा रहा है और जो हमारी लागत-कीमत है उनमें क्या अन्तर है ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not customary to give in advance our price. In trade practice, it is never done. I am not in a position to disclose our price. Certainly when an agreement is concluded and when we come before the House, we will give it.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : रूस ने हम में आठ पट्टियों के वैनन मांगे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है कि क्या रूस में आठ पट्टियों का रेलवे का ट्रैक भी है या नहीं और कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि रूस हम से वैनन खरीद कर उन्हें किसी दूसरे देश को मुनाफे पर देना चाहता है ? जब हर एक चीज की कीमत एक-एक मिनट में ऊपर जा रही है, तो पांच या सात साल का ठेका या सौदा करना कदां तक भारत के हित में होगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रूस अपनी माइवे-रियन रेलवे के अन्तर्गत जो नई रेलवे लाइन बना रहा है, ये वैनन वह उसके लिए चाहता है। उसने अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक यह स्पेसिफिकेशन दिया है। उसने किसी दूसरे देश को बेचने के लिए ये वैनन नहीं मांगे हैं। जब भी हम कोई लांग-टर्म एग्जीमेंट करते हैं, तो उसमें

आगे चल कर दामों के बढ़ने या घटने का पूरा विचार किया जाता है।

SHRI SWELL : I would like to know how many wagons, our wagon industry is currently producing every year, whether they are able to meet our internal requirement and whether it is a fact that orders are pouring in from other countries, such as from South Korea, Burma, Ceylon, East Africa and East Germany, and they are offering better prices ; if so, whether it is worth while to continue with this deal with Russia.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am not in a position to say as to how many wagons are being produced. That will be for my colleague, the Minister of Industrial Development, to say. But there is good capacity in the country for meeting the internal demand as well as the large international demand. Already, we are exporting wagons to Burma, South Korea, Kenya, Hungary and Iran ; also, another contract with Sudan and Poland has been entered into.

Working of Coffee Board in India

*64. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment into the working of the Coffee Board in India during the last 3 years ;

(b) if so, the nature of the irregularities found ; and

(c) the action taken to improve the working of the Board.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) . (a) No, Sir, the Coffee Board is a statutorily constituted authority and has been entrusted with the day to day working by the Rules made under the Coffee Act.

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

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am putting a very plain, self-contained and straight question and it will not require much intelligence on the part of the Minister to reply to it also.

The Coffee Board, like other institutions

and boards, has a peculiar and lamentable feature. They always indulge in wasteful expenditure. To point out an instance, when the AICC meeting was held at Bangalore the Coffee Board supplied free sandwiches and coffee to the members of the Congress Party at the meeting. I can understand Congressmen having free coffee because we are told that the funds collected by their leaders are not accounted for... (Interruption). I want to know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Coffee Board is taking political sides and is indulging in wasteful practices like supplying free coffee and sandwiches to members of the Congress Party.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : This question has been answered separately as an unstarred question.

MR. SPEAKER : You must ask, which Congress Party.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Syndicate Congress. It was supplied in Bangalore. It has appeared in the press and the Board has been censored. Why is the Minister shirking it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have not yet answered it.

As I said, this question has been answered in reply to an unstarred question but I may add that under the Coffee Board Act itself there are two aspects, the commercial aspect as well as the promotional aspect, before the Coffee Board. The Coffee Board does incur certain expenditure for promotion of coffee... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You must listen.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : A large gathering takes place including not only members of the Congress party but also journalists and others. It is not only on this occasion but there are many occasions like that... (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Don't bring in journalists here. Because they cannot protest, you are blaming them. Don't name them here.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not only in a Congress session but on other occasions also, social and others, the Coffee Board makes an arrangement.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The Minister is taking shelter-under the plea that it is a statutory Board. The Government of India must have some hold on it, some power to give them a directive. On the one side, this sort of wasteful expenditure is going on and on the other side, the employees of the Coffee Board have been agitating for the payment of bonus. May I know whether they have made any representation to the Government of India to direct the Coffee Board to consider their case sympathetically and to meet their legitimate claims ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as the question of the bonus of the employees is concerned, that has been accepted. I am one with the hon. Member that whatever power the Act gives to the Government of India should be exercised so that wasteful expenditure does not take place. Whenever any such matter has been brought to our notice, we have taken action. But, as I said, it is a statutory body. The Parliament does not give us any power to run day-to-day affairs of the Board.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को जो काफी पिलाई गई वह उनके उद्देश्य का एक हिस्सा है—प्रमोशनल। तो मैं वह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने किसी और राजनैतिक पार्टी के अधिवेशन में भी मुपन काफी पिलाई है और पिलाई है तो किस पार्टी में पिलाई है ? अन्यथा क्या यह पोलिटिकल करप्शन नहीं है और मिस्यूस आफ पावर नहीं है।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will collect all that information. But I am told in the last Dussehra celebrations also they made similar arrangements. There were other occasions also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I wanted to know about political parties. Is it not corruption ? My question related only to the political parties. I am not concerned

with Dussehra celebrations or other occasions. You tell me about the political parties.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will find out.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want to know whether the Government have made any assessment into the working of the Coffee Board. Recently, the Coffee Board supplied sandwiches and coffee free worth Rs. 45,000 to the A.I.C.C. session held in Bangalore .. (Interruptions).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, no.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Minister said that it is only a promotional activity. May I know whether the Government will accept the principle of giving a directive to the Coffee Board to help other political parties also to have their conferences and supply coffee free in these conferences ? (Interruptions).

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am told the money spent over that occasion was about Rs. 9000 and not Rs. 45,000 as the hon. Member said. (Interruptions.)

श्री रवि राय यह 9 हजार भी बहुत ज्यादा है भगन माह्व ।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Ours is a poor country ; you cannot justify even this much amount.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have not made any comment. I have only corrected the hon. Member. Since this question has been raised, I am prepared to consider whether the Coffee Board should make arrangements at political meetings in future.

Supply of Railway Wagons, Coaches and Equipment to Sudanese Government

+

*65. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Sudan have recently placed an order for

the supply by India of various kinds of railway wagons, coaches and equipment ; and

(b) if so, the details of the order placed together with the terms and conditions on which the order has been accepted ?

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

(b) 120 covered wagons, 43 coaching underframes and 3000 automatic couplers on usual terms and conditions.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What are the 'usual terms and conditions' ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is this the way that the House should be treated ? There is a specific question as to what are the terms and conditions. Is this the answer to be given to that ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He must have explained the terms and conditions.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : They are matters of detail. In supplementaries they can ask about those.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : When you do not answer the main question, what will you reply to supplementaries ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Covered wagons 120—price Rs. 75 lakhs approximately ; coaching underframes 43—price Rs. 5 lakhs ; automatic couplers 100—price Rs. 2 lakhs ; automatic couplers of different varieties 2,900 price Rs. 33 lakhs. The payment is to be made in free foreign exchange and the letter of credit is to be opened. Transaction for about a crore of rupees between the STC and the Government of Sudan is to be financed by the World Bank credit, and the contract was secured through tenders.

If these details are provided, the answer would be very long and that is why it was not done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A statement could have been attached.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI :
The Minister of Communications of Sudan.

Mr. Mahomoud Haseeb, came to India and visited all our factories in Chittaranjan, Varanasi and Perambur. He also visited some of the private institutions that manufacture coaches. I would like to know how much of this order has been placed in the private sector and how much in the public sector. Has any order been placed in the private sector?

SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : Orders for Rs. 75 lakhs plus Rs. 2 lakhs *i.e.*, 77 lakhs automatic couplers and covered wagons—are placed with the STC and the rest with private parties.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : It is a good trend that we are exporting Rail wagons etc. to various countries, may I know whether our industry is geared up so that we could meet all our export demands?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes, Sir. As I have said, we are exporting to a number of countries. The capacity is there. We have the capacity to meet our internal demand as well as the increased international demand.

SHRI R. BARUA : It appears from the information received, though not officially, that Russia is offering much more price for such wagons to other countries than what it is doing to India. Our wagon industry, and the wagon manufacturers are in a soup. So long they were under the hope that they would be manufacturing wagons for a big supply to Russia, but that has receded very far. May I know whether the supply of wagons to Sudan is also going to be on a long term basis and whether other sources or other areas can also be exploited for the purpose of encouraging wagon manufacturers?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not a specific contract. Sir, it is not a long-term contract.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It has been reported in the newspapers that the Government has been giving 20% subsidy to all other countries except the Soviet Union with regard to wagon deals. May I know whether the Government is giving the 20% subsidy regarding this Sudan deal also?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The export assistance is given to the industry as a whole

and it applies to all exports from the industry.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Regarding the Soviet deal, Government is not giving 20% subsidy which it is giving to other countries. I want to know whether the Government is giving the subsidy regarding wagon deals with the Soviet Union also?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We do not give any subsidy as such. We call it export assistance to help the industry enable to export. This assistance is available to all wagon manufacturers who enter into export agreement irrespective of whatever country to which they export.

SHRI R. BARUA : Is it the declared policy of the Government to give subsidy to such industries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We do not give subsidy. That word we should give up.

SHRI UMANATH : It is promotional assistance.

श्री हृकण चन्द्र कछवाय : अभी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने हुए आपने बताया है कि हम कुछ डिब्बे गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनवा रहे हैं। गैरसरकारी क्षेत्रों के संबंध में मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि जो बड़े उद्योग हैं उन्हें अच्छा कोटा दिया जाता है, लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों की उपेक्षा की जाती है। क्या सरकार जब किसी देश का आर्डर बुक करेगी तो छोटे उद्योगों को बराबर सहायता मिले, उनसे भी माल लिया जाय—इस का ध्यान रखेगी इस समय उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है।

श्री बा० रा० भगत : बैगन बनाने वाले छोटे उद्योग नहीं हैं, बहुत बड़े और कम-बड़े हो सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारी ओर से कम-बड़े और बहुत-बड़े में भेद नहीं किया जाता है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : For the last two years the wagon manufacturing industry, particularly in the eastern part of this country, particularly in Calcutta, is facing a crisis because the Railways are not prepared to buy the rated capacity of manufacture of

this industry. Can the Minister say how much of the wagons which we are exporting have been given to the industries located in the eastern part of India ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I said, it is true that sometime back the wagon industry, particularly in the eastern region and near about Calcutta and other places, was faced with large unutilised capacity and they have got the orders, but it is difficult for me to give the precise number of wagons unless I get prior notice.

श्री तुलसी दास जाखन : प्रखबारों में यह खबर आई थी कि रूस के साथ जो कांटेनर हुआ था बैंगन के लिए, उसको उन्होंने बाद में नकार दिया, इसलिए कि वहाँ की आबो-हवा के लिये वे बैगन्ज ठीक नहीं थे। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अब जो अग्रीमेंट हुआ है, क्या उसमें आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखेंगे कि अब नो भी बैगन्ज तैयार हों, वे वहाँ की आबोहवा को देख कर तैयार की जाय ? क्या ऐसा कोई प्रीकोशन सरकार लेने जा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वहाँ के वातावरण को देख कर जो स्पेसिफिकेशन हमने दिये हैं, वे उनको मंजूर हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I would supplement the question of my friend, Shri Kundu. When there was a recession in the country, especially in the engineering trade, there were a lot of wagon manufacturers whose entire capacity became idle. I would like to know whether there is any improvement after the export of wagons to Sudan and other countries, and, if so, to what extent the employment potential has increased and whether those workers who were declared surplus, have been taken back. Has any assessment been made to that effect ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think, Sir, that estimate can be given, if I get notice. It is a large question. It is the Ministry of Industrial Development which is primarily concerned. We are concerned only with the export aspect. The fact is that although they are not working to their full capacity—in each case it varies from industry to

industry—the utilisation of capacity has gone up and if we get some orders, suppose we get the Russian order, we will not only be working to full capacity, but we will have to create new capacity.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The question is : where there is capacity, orders are not given and new capacities are being created. Will the hon. Minister kindly look into this problem ? For, it is a very serious one, because thousands of workers are being retrenched.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No new capacities are being created.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि बैगन मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ने बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था और बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सिफारिश की थी कि उन के यहाँ कंपैसिटी है, वर्क्स बँट्टे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको काम घन्था नहीं मिल रहा है, इस तरफ सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अगर यह बात सही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने क्या लिखा था और सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात सही है। न केवल बैगन इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में बल्कि तमाम इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में वेस्ट-बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा था कि वहाँ पर वर्क्स बेकार हैं, उनको चाहे रेलवे काम दे या एक्सपोर्ट का काम दिया जाय। इन दोनों मामलों में काफी उन्नति हुई है और हालत अब पहले के हिसाब से काफी अच्छी है।

Expansion of Industrial Units

+

*66. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :**
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow expansion of 40 Industrial Units to enable them to export their goods to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, which are the units proposed to be expanded and what are the items to be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). There has recently been a significant revival of domestic demand, as a result of which a diminution of export capacity in certain lines is feared, threatening to curtail exportable surpluses. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is at present engaged in identification of industrial units and product-lines where expansion of capacity is needed to sustain the momentum in the export of industrial products and to achieve a compound growth rate of 7% per annum in our exports. Some applications for expansion of capacity have also been received and are under consideration. These applications after concrete proposals for expansion of capacity would be submitted to the Licensing Committee for advice. It is not possible at this stage of the exercise to list the units which may be concerned. A list of the product-lines so far identified in this connection is however laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Product-Lines so far Identified

Sewing machines
Drop Forged Handtools
Small cutting tools
Dry batteries
Storage batteries
Stretch Reduction Mill for steel tubes
Bright bars and shaftings
Radio receivers and electronic components
Properzi rods
Refrigerators
Diesel engines
Fuel injection equipment
Bicycles and Parts

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It may be that there is a big demand now for goods which are needed for export and expansion of certain units is called for. But I should like to know whether Government have laid down very detailed and strict and concrete

principles for the expansion of units and whether Government will see to it that when such expansion takes place, they will not allow the growth of further monopoly in the field of industry and that this will be in the framework of the declared policy of Government that further development of monopoly will not be allowed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is an overriding-social objective and that will be borne in mind. This particular matter is at present being examined and concretised, and one of the general ideas that have emerged is that a unit which can be built up for substantial exports can be licensed and given top priority but this substantial capacity will vary from unit to unit and it may be that it is a very large house or a monopoly house ; if it is a product for which it has to be given, it could be on a hundred per cent basis, but if certain other products are of a smaller extent for export, then the substantial capacity will be less and it may be 20 per cent or 25 per cent, but it will vary from industry to industry and the nature of the concerns which are producing them.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I want specifically to know from Government whether they will try to encourage new entrepreneurs who may be coming up in these fields for the production of items which are to be exported.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : New entrepreneurs will be encouraged but obviously a new entrepreneur cannot give production for 100 per cent export ; so, the substantial capacity in this case will be different from that in another case where with the expansion, the concern would be able to export 100 per cent or 80 per cent or 90 per cent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fall in Prices of Tea in World Market

*63. **SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the likely effect on tea exports by the likely fall of the world price of tea ; and

(b) whether Government propose to see

that tea industry does not suffer on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The continuing fall in the world price of tea affects adversely the foreign exchange earnings of all tea exporting countries including India. However, it is yet premature to estimate accurately the adverse effect. Measures to stabilise tea prices have been under discussion under the auspices of the F.A.O. In a meeting of the tea exporting countries held in Mauritius, it has been agreed that 90 million pounds of tea will be withdrawn from the estimated exports in 1970. A consultative committee on tea has been formed consisting of producing and major importing countries to evolve regulatory measures to give effect to this decision and to study further measures necessary to stabilise prices.

So far as the Indian Tea Industry is concerned, substantial relief in export and excise duties has already been given in October 1968 and in March 1969.

रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों को सप्लाई

- *67. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :
श्री मणिमोहरी जे० पटेल :
श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :
श्री तुलसी दास जाधव :
श्री श्रीकार सास बेरवा :

क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को अब तक कितनी मात्रा में हथियार और कितने विमान सप्लाई कि गये हैं : और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रकट किये गये विरोध के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार सोवियत संघ ने टैंक, 130 एम० एम० गन और गोलीबार, रडार सेट, हेलिकाप्टर, टैंकों के लिए कालू पुर्जों और अन्य विभिन्न सैनिक सामान सप्लाई किये हैं।

यद्यपि राशियों के पर्याप्त तौर पर विश्वसनीय आंकड़े ज्ञात हैं, उन्हें प्रकट करना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।

(ख) इन सप्लाईयों के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत अधिकारियों को हम ने अपनी निम्न सूचित कर दी है। उन्हें बताया गया है कि पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र शक्ति में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि, विशेष कर पाकिस्तान की चीन के साथ सैनिक दुश्मि-संधि के कारण भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए एक भारी संकट का कारण है। और कि पाकिस्तान को आयुधों की सप्लाई उपमहाद्वीप में तनाव बढ़ाएगी ही हम आशा करने है कि सोवियत सरकार और अन्य सरकारें इसका उचित रूप से ध्यान करेंगी।

Refusal to Admit Indian Delegation to Rabat Conference

- *68. SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOUHURY :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI V. VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the invited Indian delegation was refused admission to the Islamic Summit at Rabat ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Indian delegation was prevented from participating in the concluding session of the conference.

(b) Government of India have expressed their anguish and resentment at the extraordinary manner of functioning of the conference against the established practice followed by international conferences. The Indian Ambassador in Morocco and the Charge d'affaires in Jordan have been recalled.

Regional Preferences and Payment Arrangements In ECAFE Region

*69. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's proposal for a system of regional preferences and payment arrangement in the ECAFE region has met with stiff opposition from Japan ;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the proposal and the grounds for opposition put forward by Japan ;

(c) the names of the countries in the region which are supporting India's proposal ; and

(d) the further efforts being made by Government to see through the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). In pursuance of the relevant decisions taken at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation held in December, 1968, suggestions and schemes for evolving an Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation Programme adequately supported by Regional Payments Arrangements in the ECAFE region have been discussed in different ECAFE meetings in the recent past. No individual country has either put forward any concrete proposal nor has any country opposed the suggestions and schemes under consideration. Group discussions are still going on with a view to reaching a consensus on a concrete scheme. Suggestions in favour of regional preferences and special payment arrangements have received general support from many member countries of ECAFE but no country has yet made any specific commitments. The National Unit of the Government of India is working in close co-ordination with other National Units in the region and the ECAFE Task Force in this multi-action exercise.

Upgrading of Indian Mission at Hanoi

*70. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND

KACHWAI :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI K. M. Koushik :

SHRI PILOO MODY :

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR

SHAH :

SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH :

SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI LAKHAN LAL

KAPOOR :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade our Mission at Hanoi ;

(b) whether the U. S. Government have protested against this move ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the *Times of India* of the 22nd October, 1969 that South Vietnam has informally indicated to Government that Saigon would not be able to assure the safety of Indian residents should New Delhi raise the status of its Mission in Hanoi ;

(d) if so, the details of representation received from South Vietnamese Government on the subject ; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Government are considering how best expression can be given to the desire in the two countries to strengthen their relations.

(b) It is for the Government of India to decide the nature and extent of bilateral relations with foreign countries. There can be no question of considering any protest from a third country. However, U. S. Government have conveyed their views to us because of their involvement in Vietnam.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The report is not correct. No such representation has been received from the Government of South Vietnam

(e) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Foreign Trade

- * SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to nationalise the whole foreign trade ; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is, however, proposed to extend progressively the scope of activities of the State Trading agencies in the import and export trade, specially with a view to accelerate the process of entrusting the import of raw materials to these agencies.

Brezhnev Plan for Asian Security

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

- (a) the outcome of his recent visit to Moscow ;
- (b) whether the Russian authorities clarified the meaning of Brezhnev plan called the Asian Security system ;
- (c) if so, the details thereof ;
- (d) whether the U.S.S.R. Government agreed for the new contract for manufacturing of the improved version of MIG-21 Aircraft in India ; and
- (e) the plan of U.S.S.R. to provide arms to Pakistan in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (d). The recent visit of the Defence Minister to the Soviet Union provided an opportunity for exchange of views with the Defence Minister of Soviet Union and other leaders on various problems of mutual interest. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of these discussions.

(b) and (c). The Hon. Member may be referring to certain remarks made by Mr. Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in a speech delivered on the 7th June, 1969. Clarifications from various sources indicate that the arrangement contemplated is that all Asian countries renounce the use of force to settle their differences, and co-operate in economic development.

(e) Government's views on the supply of arms and military equipment to Pakistan was again made known to the Government of U.S.S.R. It is expected that Soviet Union will give due weight to our views.

Study Team on Merger of Sick Textile Mills

- *73. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have constituted a team of officers to examine the implications of possible merger of sick textile mills with stronger ones ;
- (b) if so, the names of personnel in the team and when it is likely to start functioning ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Officers Team consists of :

1. Textile Commissioner.
2. A representative of the Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance.
3. A representative of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
4. A representative of the Department

of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

5. A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Team is already on the job and its report is expected shortly.

- (c) Does not arise.

Indo-U.S. Talks on Vietnam Issue

- *74. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether he went to U.S.A. recently ;
(b) the details of discussions held ;
(c) whether the Vietnam issue was also discussed ; and
(d) if so, the views expressed by either side on the issue and the decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) The Foreign Minister was in United States from 25th September to 6th October, 1969, to attend the U. N. General Assembly session. While at the U. N. he had exchanged of views with many leaders from various countries on a variety of subjects. It would not be possible to disclose the details of the discussions as they were confidential.

- (c) Yes Sir.

(d) Exchange of views also took place on the Vietnam question with the representatives of many countries. The exchanges are confidential. It was not the purpose of these exchanges to reach specific decisions.

रबात सम्मेलन में शामिल होने के प्रयत्नों से धर्म निर्पेक्षता की नीति का उल्लंघन

- 75. श्री सूरज मान :

श्री यश बल्ल शर्मा :

श्री सचर गुह :

श्री स० ध० धगड़ी :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सूयकार :

श्री बसवन्त :

श्री बि० प्र० मण्डल :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने रबात में मुस्लिम देशों के शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए निमंत्रण प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की थी ;

(ख) श्री फखरुद्दीन अली फ़हमद किन कारणों से रबात गये थे और वह किस हैसियत से वहाँ गये थे ;

(ग) क्या भारत धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य है और यदि हाँ, तो इस्लामी शिखर सम्मेलन में वह किस हैसियत से भाग लेना चाहता था ;

(घ) रबात में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के साथ किये गये व्यवहार के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में इस्लामी सम्मेलनों के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति होगी ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बबनेश सिंह) :

(क) इस तरह के सुझाव दिये गये थे कि भारत को रबात सम्मेलन में भाग लेना चाहिए। भारत सरकार ने यह बताना दिया था कि अगर निमंत्रण दिया गया तो भारत इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेगा।

(ख) श्री फखरुद्दीन अली फ़हमद रबात सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल के नेता की हैसियत से रबात गये थे।

(ग) भारत धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य है। सरकार के विचार से रबात का सम्मेलन यद्यपि इस्लामी सम्मेलन के नाम से बुलाया गया था लेकिन इस में इस क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक मुद्दों पर विचार किया जाना था। अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सम्मेलन में शामिल होने के निमंत्रण को स्वीकार करना उचित समझा गया।

(घ) जिन घटनाओं के कारण हमारे प्रतिनिधि-मंडल को समापन समारोह से बाहर रखा गया उन पर भारत सरकार ने अपना आक्रोश

श्री नाराजगो प्रकट की है। मोरक्को से भारतीय राजदूत और जोर्डन से भारतीय कार्यनायक को वापस बुला लिया गया है।

(ड) भविष्य में इस तरह के किसी सम्मेलन के निमंत्रण पर उसकी अच्छाइयों-बुराइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जायेगा। उसे स्वीकार-अस्वीकार करने का निर्णय उस सम्मेलन की परिस्थितियों और प्रकृति पर निर्भर करेगा। बहरहाल, भारत विद्युत् धार्मिक सम्मेलनों में सरकारी स्तर पर भाग नहीं लेगा।

Loans to Ex-Servicemen

*76. SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to give loans to Ex-servicemen, not on the basis of security, or surety, but solely on the basis of their labour potential ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : No, Sir. Government have no such proposal under consideration.

India's Decision to Participate in Rabat Conference

*77. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India had sought for an invitation to attend the Rabat Conference attended to by Muslim Heads of States with a view to condemn Israel's destruction of Al Aqsa mosque ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs led a delegation

to Rabat within less than 24 hours of the receipt of invitation ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Cabinet approval in this regard was not taken and the Prime Minister was away on tour ;

(d) if so, who gave clearance to the delegation ; and

(e) what is Government's reaction to the rebuff that India had to suffer as India was not permitted to participate in that conference ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) There had been suggestions that India should participate in the Rabat Conference. Government of India had made it known that if invited they would attend the Conference.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The decision to send the delegation was taken by the Government at the highest level. Cabinet approval was not necessary.

(e) The Government of India have expressed their anguish and resentment at the developments which led to the exclusion of our delegation from the concluding session. The Indian Ambassador to Morocco and Charge d'Affairs in Jordan have been recalled.

'Al Fatah' Delegations's Visit to India

*78. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of 'Al Fatah' toured India in the last week of September, 1969 ;

(b) the object of this delegation in visiting India and what were the places visited by them ;

(c) the programme gone through by them while in India ; and

(d) how far it was in conformity with the neutral policy India has been advocating to allow the representatives of such an organisation to visit India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Three members of 'Al Fatah' came to

India at the invitation of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, a non-official organisation. It is understood that besides Delhi, they visited Lucknow, Kanpur, Patna, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad where they addressed meeting and met some people. India's policy of non-alignment was not affected by the visit of some members of Al Fatah at the invitation of a private organisation.

Review of Indian Citizenship and Nationality Rules

*79. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 229 on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the suggestion made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court regarding the Indian Citizenship and nationality Rules; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Establishment of a New Unit Under Bharat Electronics Ltd., for Manufacturing Sophisticated Radar and Microwave Equipment

*80. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1559 on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether details of the proposal to set up a new unit under the Bharat Electronics Ltd. to meet the requirements of sophisticated radar and microwave equipment has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed unit ; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. SHRA) : (a) to (c). The details of the proposal are still to be finalised.

Hydrogen Bomb Tested by China

*81. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has recently tested a hydrogen bomb ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the danger from China has increased ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to meet this danger ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) China tested a hydrogen bomb on 29th September, 1969.

(b) and (c). Government's assessment of the threat posed to our security and the steps taken to meet these were indicated to the House on 23rd July, 1969 in answer to Unstarred Question Nos. 462 and 495.

Award on Chandigarh

*82. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any commitment by Government or by herself to award Chandigarh to Punjab ; and

(b) if so, when such commitment was made and under what conditions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Scheme of Kerala Government for Fourth Plan

*83. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the Central Government propose to accept the Industrial Scheme sent by the Kerala Government's Planning Advisory Body during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Planning Commission have not received any such scheme from the Kerala Government.

सभी समुदायों के लिए समान आचार संहिता

*84. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता में एकता बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य के होते हुए भी देश में भिन्न-भिन्न संहितायें प्रचलित हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एकता कायम करना तब तक कठिन है जब तक कि यह व्यवहार तथा आचार में स्थापित न की जाये ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार एक समान संहिता बनाने का है जो सभी धर्मों तथा समुदायों के लोगों पर समान रूप से लागू हो ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने भारत के सिविल कानून की लगभग सभी शाखाओं की संहिता बनाई है ; इसमें समाज के कुछ वर्गों पर लागू होने वाले निजी नियम शामिल नहीं हैं। भारत जैसे विशाल देश में, जिसमें बहुत-से राज्यों, कई कबीलों और अन्य समुदायों के लोग रहते हैं और जिनसे भारत राष्ट्र बनता है, यह जरूरी है कि विवाह, तलाक और उत्तराधिकार जैसे मामलों से सम्बन्धित निजी कानूनों में समानता न हो।

(ग) सरकार के पास अभी ऐसे प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं हैं। सदन यह मानेगा कि ऐसे मामलों में एक समान संहिता तब ही हो सकती है जब कि समाज के ऐसे वर्गों में समझ-बूझ और सहमति हो जिन पर प्रस्तावित नियमों का सीधे प्रभाव पड़ता हो। सरकार को आशा है कि समय बीतने पर आवश्यक समझ-बूझ पैदा हो जायेगी।

India's Participation in Islamic Summit at Rabat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet took the decision to seek the invitation and take part in the Islamic Summit at Rabat ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) if not, the name of the Ministry that took the decision and the reasons for doing so ;

(c) the reasons why Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was asked to lead the Indian delegation seeing that he has nothing to do with the Ministry of External Affairs ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Islamic Summit was purely a religious and communal conference with only the item of Al Aqsa mosque fire on its agenda ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The decision to send a delegation to Rabat was taken by the Government at the highest level. The conduct of India's foreign relations is the responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs. Cabinet approval was not necessary in this case.

(c) It was considered that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed would be able to lead the delegation effectively.

(d) No, Sir. Most of the items on the agenda dealt with political issues concerning the region as a whole.

Head-Hunting in Nagaland

*86. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reports about head-hunting in Frontier tracts of Nagaland ;

(b) the number of cases reported so far ; and

(c) the action taken to prevent such incidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b).^(a) No report of head-hunting in Nagaland has been received for the past many years.

(c) Does not arise.

बिल्सी में अल-फतह कार्यालय

*87. श्री रामावलार शर्मा :

श्री स० खं० सामन्त :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अल-फतह प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने, जो सितम्बर, 1969 में भारत आया था, भारत में अपना मिशन खोलने की अनुमति सरकार से मांगी थी ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के अनुरोधों पर विचार करना सरकार के लिए उचित है ;

(ग) क्या यह अनुरोध स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पल सिंह) : (क) ने (घ). अफो-एशियाई एकता के लिए भारतीय एसोसियेशन के निमंत्रण पर अल-फतह के जो तीन सदस्य भारत की यात्रा पर आये थे उन्होंने भारत में एक सूचना केन्द्र खोलने के प्रश्न का उल्लेख किया था। इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

Diplomatic Recognition of G. D. R.

*88. SHRI J. AHMED

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had sponsored an official delegation to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of German Democratic Republic at Sofia ;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the delegation ;

(c) whether the delegation assured the German Democratic Republic that Government would soon accord diplomatic recognition to G.D.R. ; and

(d) if so, when this decision was arrived at by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Sir,

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

Review Committee's Report on State Trading Corporation

*89. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI NAVAL ISHORE
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1435 on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Review Committee on State Trading Corporation has since submitted its final report to Government ;

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

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1990/69].

(c) The report is under consideration.

रोजगार कार्यालयों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए पृथक् विभाग खोलना

*90. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के प्रत्येक रोजगार कार्यालय में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए एक पृथक् विभाग खोलने का है जिससे उन्हें शीघ्र ही रोजगार मिल सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों की माफ़त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को काम दिलाने की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया गया है कि रोजगार दिलाने के प्रत्येक राज्य निदेशालय में

एक विशिष्ट कक्ष की स्थापना की जाए। जन-शक्ति और रोजगार दिलाने की योजनाओं के वित्तीय नियंत्रण के। अप्रैल, 1969 से राज्यों को अन्तरण के साथ इस मामले में निर्णय लेना राज्य सरकारों का काम होगा।

**Separate Development Board for
Chhotanagpur**

402. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she has received a memorandum from Chhotanagpur Socialist Forum complaining of Stepmotherly treatment by the State and asking for a separate Development Board for Chhotanagpur in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) As the matter falls within the purview of the State Government, this has been forwarded to them for appropriate action.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

403. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for exporting 125 million tonnes of iron ore to Japan over a period of 15 years beginning from 1969-70 were commenced early in March, 1969 but have not been completed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the delay is due to the fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation could not secure cabinet clearance because the Cabinet was busy with political preoccupation ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in the meanwhile the Australian competitors have gained foothold in Japan ; and

(d) whether the deal has now been cleared and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The

first phase of negotiations for the sale of over 200 million tons of iron ore to Japan took place with the Japanese steel mills in April—May, 1969 and the next round of discussions is currently in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, Australia has been one of the major suppliers of iron ore to Japan.

(d) As indicated above MMTC Delegation is currently in Japan negotiating with the Japanese steel mills.

**Trade Agreements with Foreign
Countries**

404. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade agreements signed by India with other countries during 1968-69 ;

(b) the names of countries with whom the agreements have been signed ;

(c) the brief details of the agreements ;

(d) whether the handloom fabrics have also been included in the agreements for export of commodities to other countries ; and

(e) if so, the approximate value of the handloom fabrics to be exported to each country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Government have concluded eight Trade Agreements/Arrangements with the following countries during the year 1968-1969 :-

Thailand, Sudan, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Rumania, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Afghanistan.

(c) The details of the Agreements concluded are contained in the publication entitled "India's Trade Agreement with other countries", copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). Handloom fabrics have been specifically included for exports in our Trade Agreements with Poland, Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic. There is no specific mention of this item in Trade Agreements concluded with other countries, though

handloom fabrics can be exported under textiles to these countries according to the contracts to be concluded between the Indian Exporters and the Importers in these countries.

No specific monetary ceiling is prescribed for export of handloom fabrics in the Trade Agreements.

Civil Gazetted Government Employees from Gujarat Holding T. A. Commission

405. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Civil Gazetted Government employees from Gujarat holding Territorial Army Commission :

(b) whether these officers were called for service during Emergency ;

(c) if so, whether their interests for promotions in their parent departments have been safeguarded ; and

(d) whether any of such officers were passed over for promotion ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Exhibition in Hong Kong

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Industrial Exhibition was held by our country in Hong Kong in May, 1969 ;

(b) the total amount spent thereon ; and

(c) the amount of total orders secured as a result of the exhibition ?

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

(b) Total amount spent on the exhibition was about Rs. 79,400/- out of which an amount of Rs. 16,518 was spent by the Government and the balance by the Indian Business Community in Hong Kong.

(c) Although no specific orders were booked at the exhibition, some of the 2200 trade enquiries received are expected to result in substantial business. However, exhibits worth about Rs. 80,000 were sold during the exhibition.

चैकोस्लोवाकिया में रूस द्वारा हस्तक्षेप

407. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने रूसी राज मर्मज्ञों के साथ बातचीत के दौरान चैकोस्लोवाकिया के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह बातचीत गोपनीय प्रकृति की थी और इसका ब्योरा बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Import of Merino Wool

408. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Merino wool imported annually and in what percentage it is distributed among the various States ;

(b) whether Rajasthan is getting its proper share and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any representation has been received from the Paras Hosiery, Bikaner regarding the supply of Merino wool to them ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The quantity and value of raw wool imported from Australia, which is generally Merino wool, are as follows :—

Quantity in lakh Kgs.
Value in lakh Rs.

Year	Quantity	Value
1966-67	110	1110
1967-68	116	1104
1968-69	117	1101

(Figures relate to imports for actual users as well as registered exporters. Separate figures in respect of actual users are not available)

Imported wool is allocated to actual users on the basis of recognised installed capacity, i.e., on per loom basis in the worsted weaving sector, on per spindle basis in the case of worsted spinning sector and on the basis of consumption during the prescribed basic periods in the case of hosiery and knitting wool sectors. The recognised units in Rajasthan which qualify for allocations in accordance with the above policy are receiving their quota regularly.

2. In the case of hosiery sector, allotments for imported raw wool are normally made on the basis of past consumption in the prescribed basic period, i.e., 1956 to 1959. As the Paras Hosiery, Bikaner, started after this period, they are, like many other

units in the country, not eligible for a regular quota. A small allocation is, however, being made to them, prorata, out of a reserve kept for units which do not qualify for regular allotments. As no exception could be made in respect of a particular unit, representations from the unit for an enhanced allocation have had to be turned down.

प्रधान मन्त्री की विभिन्न देशों यात्रा

409. श्री धर्मुन सिंह मढौरिया : क्या

प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 से 1967 तक की अवधि में उन्होंने किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की ;

(ख) उनमें से किन-किन देशों से उन्हें उपहार प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ग) उन उपहारों में से कितने उपहार उन्होंने सरकारी कोष में जमा किये ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, ग्रन्थ शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जो सूचना मांगी गई है, उसका एक व्योरा सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश का नाम 1	दोरे की तिथियां 2
फ्रांस, अमरीका	24-4-66 से 3-4-66
संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, यूगोस्लाविया तथा रूस	7-7-66 से 17-7-66
नेपाल	4-10-66 से 7-10-66
श्रीलंका	18-9-67 से 24-9-67
मास्को, पोलैंड, यूगोस्लाविया, बल्गेरिया, रूमानिया तथा संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य	8-10-67 से 21-10-67
मास्को	6-11-67 से 8-11-67
सिक्किम तथा भूटान	3-5-68 से 6-5-68
पूर्व एशिया के देश, (सिंगापुर, आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड तथा मलयेशिया)	18-5-68 से 1-6-68

1

2

लालीन अमरीका के देश, ब्राजील, उएवे, अर्जन्तीना, चिली,	21-9-68 से 17-10-68
पेरू, कोलंबिया, वेनेजुला, ट्रिनिडाड, टोबेगो तथा गुयाना	
यूनाइटेड किंगडम	5-1-69 से 11-1-69
बर्मा	27-3-69 से 30-3-69
अफगानिस्तान	5-6-69 से 10-6-69
जापान तथा इंडोनेशिया	23-6-69 से 3-7-69

(ख) जैसा कि सदन में पहले बताया गया है, मांगी गई सूचना देने से एक मित्र देश और दूसरे मित्र के बीच तुलना करने से परेशानी पैदा होगी और उसका विवरण देना सार्वजनिक हित में न होगा।

(ग) थोड़े से उपहारों को छोड़कर, जिनका मूल्य बहुत थोड़ा है और जिन्हें संबद्ध नियमों के अन्तर्गत रख लिया गया है, अधिकांश उपहार या तो तोशाखाना में जमा करा दिए गए हैं अथवा सरकार ने उन्हें प्रदर्शन के लिए सुरक्षित रख दिया है या उन्हें प्रधान मंत्री जी के सरकारी निवास में उपयोग के लिए रख दिया है। बाकी उपहारों के विषय में एक समिति बना दी गई है जो यह सिफारिश करेगी कि उनका अन्ततः किस प्रकार उपयोग या निबटारा किया जाए।

Islamic Summit Conference

410. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent over the Indian delegation to the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat in Morocco ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). An expenditure of Rs. 49,705.81 was incurred on the Indian delegation to the Islamic Summit Conference held in Rabat ; of which Rs. 3,306.81 was in foreign exchange.

Export of Textile Machinery

411. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI .

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is exporting textile machinery to some foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which textile machinery is exported ; and

(c) the value of textile machinery exported during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Export of Textile Machinery from India

Country	(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
	1968-69	1969-70 (April-August)
Ceylon	18	8
Czechoslovakia		31
Germany East	1	5
Ethiopia	15	2
Kenya	26	2
Saudi Arabia	9	Neg.
Singapore	1	1
Uganda	4	1
U. A. R.	46	84
Total including other countries.	128	137

(Source : Home Bulletin of Engineering Export Promotion Council).

International Trade Fair Award

412. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a function for giving an International Trade Fair Award was organised on the 29th September, 1969 at Mavalankar Auditorium, Rafi Marg, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Food and Agriculture was to distribute the prizes ;

(c) whether the delegates had assembled at the Hall from all over the country ; and

(d) if so, whether the Minister attended the function and distributed the prizes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Since no such function was organised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, it is regretted that this Ministry is not in a position to furnish any information in this regard.

Closure of Textile Mills In
Madhya Pradesh

413. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss in cloth production as a result of disturbed situation in June this year in Indore (Madhya Pradesh) ;

(b) the duration of closure of various textile mills in the city ; and

(c) the loss of labour earnings, Government revenue, foreign export orders and local consumption as a result of this closure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) One million metres (estimated).

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Duration of closure
1.	Indore Malwaunited Mills	Fully closed on 3rd, 19th, 23rd and 28th June, 1969. Partially closed from 4th to 9th June, 1969.
2.	Hukamchand Mills	Fully closed on 19th and 20th June, 1969. Partially closed on 2nd July, 1969.
3.	Kalyanmal Mills	Fully closed on 19th and 20th and 21st (day shift only).
4.	Rajkumar Mills	Fully closed on 19th, 20th, 24th and 25th June, 1969.

(c) No study to assess the loss to labour earnings, Government revenue, foreign export orders and local consumption as a result of this closure has been undertaken by Government.

Delhi Dry Port

414. SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for developing a dry port in Delhi has been accepted by Government recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) The demand for developing a dry port in Delhi is under the consideration of the Government and an inter-Ministerial Working Group has been set up to examine the matter in all its aspects. A final decision, in this regard, will be taken on receipt of the report of the Working Group.

Discussion on Problems of Engineering Industry

415. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advisory Council on Trade discussed in September this year various problems faced by the engineering industry ;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the problems discussed and the ways and means thrashed out to solve them ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Council ?

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

(b) and (c). The problems of engineering industry relating to the supply of various categories of iron and steel for the production of engineering goods for exports were discussed. Steps to meet the requirements of steel for export commitments of the engineering industry during the year are being taken viz. (1) an order for the import of scarce categories of steel is being negotiated by Messrs. Hindustan Steel Ltd., (2) Priority next only to Defence is being given to distribution of indigenously produced iron and steel for purposes of export production of engineering goods.

U. S. Ambassador's Statement on Indian Socialism

416. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the U. S. Ambassador at a recent Press Conference in Shillong that India's acceptance of socialism as a goal did not mean that the country was heading for Communism and much more needed to be done for the people of forestall the spread of Communist doctrine in India ;

(b) whether Government consider that such statement amounted to gross interference in the internal affairs of our country ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press reports appearing in the Assam Tribune (Gauhati) on September 2, containing the extracts of Ambassador Keating's speech.

(b) and (c). It is the Government's view that the general trend of Ambassador Keating's speeches does not indicate any interference in the internal affairs of this country. The specific statement referred to in the question appears to be in the nature of a general comment. In the circumstances, the Government have no intention to take any action in this regard.

Indo-Nepal Talks

417. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether wide ranging discussions between India and Nepal on all outstanding issues were held in August, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the King of Nepal had discussions with the Prime Minister on the 5th September, 1969 ; and

(c) if so, the matters discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

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

(c) A copy of the Joint Statement issued at the end of the Indo-Nepal talks held in New Delhi from August 29 to September 4, 1969, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1991/69.]

The Prime Minister met His Majesty the King of Nepal on 5th September, 1969, in Delhi when the latter was in transit through India to Europe. Their discussions were held in a cordial and friendly spirit and covered

all matters of mutual interest for both countries.

Black-Listing and Squeezing of Indians in Hong Kong

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

(a) whether the Hong Kong authorities have prepared a black list of Indians living there for the purpose of squeezing them out from Hong Kong in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Our enquiries reveal that no black list of Indians in Hong Kong has been prepared by the Government of Hong Kong.

(b) Does not arise.

Autonomous Board for Ordnance Factories

419. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI M. S. MURTI :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KHUSHWAH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have an Autonomous Board for Ordnance Factories in the country ;

(b) if so, when the Board is likely to be constituted and will start functioning ; and

(c) the detailed aspects which the Board will be assigned to deal with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The question of establishing an Ordnance Production Board is under examination by Government.

Manufacture of Defence Stores in Private Sector

420. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to encourage the manufacture in the private sector, of defence stores item that could do away with imports in the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Following steps have been taken by Government to encourage the manufacture of hitherto imported Defence items in the private sector :

(i) A separate Department of Defence Supplies has been constituted to undertake the work of import substitution.

(ii) Sample rooms have been set up at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where samples of various imported items have been displayed. Intending manufacturers visit these sample rooms where guidance is provided by technical personnel.

(iii) Help is afforded to the firms, on which orders are placed, for the procurement of controlled or scarce raw materials.

(iv) Import licences are granted for getting necessary balancing equipment, if necessary.

(v) On account payment facility is given for the purchase of raw materials and components.

(vi) Where development costs are heavy or where the purchaser has to undertake several experiments and trials to meet specifications, such expenses are reimbursed by the Government.

(vii) Manufacturers who develop an item are given order for 100% of the first year's requirement, 80% of the requirement of the second year and substantial portion of the requirement in subsequent years.

Changes in Foreign Policy After Rabat Conference

421. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI M. S. MURTI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI CHANDRIKA
PRASAD :
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP
SHARMA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the treatment meted out to the Indian representatives at Rabat Conference convened in connection with the desecration of the Al Aqsa Mosque, any changes in the foreign policy of Government particularly with the Arab world and other Muslim countries have been considered necessary ;

(b) if so, the details and nature of the modifications proposed to be made ; and

(c) whether any all-party conference has been or is being convened for deciding on this issue ; if so, when and where ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No change is contemplated in the Government's basic West Asia policy. Bilateral relations with individual countries, including countries in this region, are of course constantly under review.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of a Heavy Water Plant at Baroda with French Collaboration

422. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDAN :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
DR. P. MANDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Heavy Water Plant is proposed to be set up at Baroda in collaboration with France ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the project indicating its production capacity, cost and foreign exchange content ; and

(c) the main terms of the collaboration agreement and how the management of the company would be shared ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTERS OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. We have entered into an agreement with a French Consortium for the supply of equipment, for the supervision of erection and for commissioning.

(b) The capacity of this Plant will be 67 Metric Tonnes of Heavy Water per annum. The cost of the Plant is estimated to be Rs. 15.1 crores with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 7.75 crores.

(c) The Plant will be owned and operated entirely by the Department of Atomic Energy.

Barooh Committee's Report on Tea Industry

423. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1428 on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations of the Barooh Committee's Report on Tea Industry ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking decisions thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Barooh

Committee on the Tea Industry are still under examination. Some of the recommendations which have far-reaching implications have had to be reviewed in the light of recent developments for international regulation of exports and for joint marketing in certain sectors.

Expulsion of India From Rabat Conference

424. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI C. K. BHATTA-
 CHARAYA :
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU :
 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI RAGUVIR SINGH
 SHASTARI :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
 SHRI J. K. CHOUDHARY :
 SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI K. M. Koushik :
 SHRI PILOO MODY :
 SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
 SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI RAM SEVAK YADAV :
 SHRI DEORO PATIL :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
 SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
 SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
 SHRI HEM BARUA :
 SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI J. H. PATEL :
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India initially was not invited to participate in the Islamic Conference at Rabat ;

(b) whether subsequently, invitation was extended to our country and a delegation was sent from here ;

(c) whether a delegation went from here and on reaching Rabat was expelled from the Conference ; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prior to the arrival in Rabat of the Leader and some other members of the Indian Delegation, the Indian Ambassador in Rabat attended the afternoon session of the Conference on September 23, in the capacity of Acting Leader. The Leader and three other members of the Indian Delegation who reached Rabat on the afternoon of September 24, 1969 were not able to participate in the concluding session of the Conference.

(d) The Government of India took a serious view of the circumstances under which the Indian delegation was prevented from attending the final session of the Conference after having been unanimously invited. In consequence they have recalled their Ambassador in Morocco and their *Charge d' Affaires* in Jordan.

Curtailment in Production of Jute Goods by Mills

425. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR
 SHASTRI :
 DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
 be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production in the Jute mills during September and October, 1969 has been lagging behind the capacity despite plentiful supply of raw jute ;

(b) whether this has led to a serious shortage of jute goods for export purposes ;
 and

(c) whether the shippers and dealers have blamed the mills owners for deliberately restricting production in order to depress raw jute prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The production of jute goods in September, 1969, was of the order of 86,100 tonnes with 208 working hours and in October 1969 it was 85,000 tonnes with 200 working hours. An analysis of the working of the jute mills has indicated that most of the mills are utilising their capacity to the maximum and there is very little idle capacity except for purposes of normal maintenance etc. The reasons for the reduction in the tonnage is due to a shift from heavy goods to finer goods, closure of some mills due to lack of finances and unsettled conditions in some areas where jute mills are located. There was a shortage of jute goods for export purposes but the position is improving. Raw jute prices are very firm and are round about Rs. 126 to Rs. 128 per quintal compared to the support price of Rs. 107.17 per quintal.

Soviet Proposal for Asian Security Pact

426. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI M. S. MURTI :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the Soviet proposal for an Asian Security pact ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The attention of the Honourable Mem-

ber is invited to the Answer to Question No. 3443 in the Lok Sabha on 13th August, 1969.

Production of Transport Aircraft in India

427. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturers of the Fokker aircraft have submitted a proposal to Government for collaborating with the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., for producing a transport aircraft in India ;

(b) if so, the terms of the offer ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). An offer of manufacture of Fokker F-28 aircraft under licence in India was made by the Fokker Company, and certain preliminary proposals discussed. No formal and concrete proposal has been made by them.

Withdrawal of International Control Commission from Cambodia

428. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI BAL. RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHAI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI RANEN SEN :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cambodia has demanded withdrawal of the International Control Commission from its territory ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) the decision which has been taken by the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on the Cambodian demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Cambodia had communicated on October 9, 1969 to the International Commission for Supervision and Control their desire that the Commission should be dissolved with effect from December 31, 1969. The Cambodian Government has subsequently clarified on October 18, 1969 that the reasons for its decision were purely financial and not political, and that if suitable financial arrangements could be made they would be glad to keep the Commission in the country in the general interest.

(c) add (d). The Government of India is in touch with the two Co-Chairmen and the two other members of the Commission, namely, Canada and Poland, to consider what measures should be taken in the light of request of the Cambodian Government.

वायुसेना के विमानों में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किये गये दौरों पर किया गया खर्च

429. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री ने वायुसेना के विमानों में किस तारीख को किन-किन स्थानों की यात्रा की ;

(ख) इन यात्राओं पर कुल कितना खर्च किया गया तथा 1 अक्टूबर 1969 तक प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा कितने बिलों का भुगतान किया गया ; और

(ग) सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा संवाद-दाताओं को छोड़कर अन्य जिन व्यक्तियों ने उनके साथ इन विमानों में यात्रा की उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं तथा किन कारणों से इन विमानों में साथ ले जाया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जीवाजी इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी, ग्वालियर

430. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्वालियर में जीवाजी इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है और इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : जीवाजी औद्योगिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना में शामिल है उस प्रयोगशाला में, कानपुर को प्रसारित रक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला में (मैटोरियल्ज) के कुछ प्रवाह को वासित करना । इस योजना के अनुसार ड्रग्स तथा ऐंटीबायोटिक्स और व्यावहारिक रसायन डिब्बोजन कानपुर की रक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (मैटोरियल्ज) से ग्वालियर की जीवाजी औद्योगिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, को 1963 में अन्तर्गत कर दिये गये थे ।

Recommendations Made by Committee on Untouchability Recruitment in Armed Forces

431. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Committee on Untouchability has recently made some positive recommendations in regard to the policy of recruitment to the Armed Force of the country ;

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

(c) in case the negative attitude still persists, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Committee on "Untouchability, economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes" has recommended specific reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the recruitment to the Armed Forces of the country. The recommendation is under examination.

दिल्ली तथा अन्य छावनी क्षेत्रों में
भुग्गी भोपड़ियों

432. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री शारदा नन्ध :
श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली छावनी क्षेत्र में भुग्गी- भोपड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनके निवासियों को आवास की सुविधायें देने के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भावी योजना क्या है ; और

(ग) देश के सभी छावनी क्षेत्रों में कुल कितनी भुग्गी-भोपड़ियाँ हैं तथा इस बारे में सरकार का क्या योजना लागू करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्णा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली छावनी में भुग्गी-भोपड़ियों के रूप में अतिक्रमणों का संख्या लगभग 825 है। शेष छावनियों में अतिक्रमणों की कुल संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मासूम की जा रही है, और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा। इन अतिक्रमणों की कोई विशेष भवन सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देने के लिए कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया।

एयरोनाटिक्स समिति का प्रतिवेदन

433. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री शारदा नन्ध :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एयरोनाटिक्स समिति के प्रतिवेदन के संदर्भ में किये गये निर्णयों/उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है और उससे क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : कमेटी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों द्वारा प्राप्त क मामलों पर कार्यवाही की गई है। तदपि सिफारिशों द्वारा प्राप्त कुछ मामले अभी सरकार द्वारा विचाराधीन हैं।

की गई कार्यवाही के विस्तार प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा। तदपि, जब सभी सिफारिशों पर निर्णय किये जायेंगे, एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा, कि जिन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्रकट की जा सकती है।

ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों द्वारा विदेशों को
भेजी गई युवतियाँ

434. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री शारदा नन्ध :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 सितम्बर, 1969 को दिल्ली में जारी किये गये "पांचजन्य" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय युवतियाँ विदेशों को भेजी जानी हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत से कितनी युवतियाँ विदेशों को इस प्रकार भेजी गईं, इसके क्या कारण थे, वे किन देशों को भेजी गई थी तथा उनमें से कितनी वापस आ सकी हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और सूचना सुलभ होते ही सदन के सामने तथ्य पेश कर दिए जाएंगे।

कजाकिस्तान के साथ सांस्कृतिक करार

435. श्री सूरज मान :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री यश वत्त शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल उच्च न्यायालय के एक न्यायाधीश ने भारत-रूस मैत्री संघ की केरल शाखा के अध्यक्ष की ओर से हाल में कजाक भारत मैत्री संघ के साथ एक करार में हस्ताक्षर किए हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों, चल-चित्रों तथा साहित्य के परस्पर आदान-प्रदान करने तथा एक देश के राष्ट्रीय त्योहारों को दूसरे देश में मनाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त करार की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ;

(ग) क्या एक न्यायाधीश को ऐसे करार पर हस्ताक्षर करने का प्राधिकार प्राप्त है तथा क्या सरकार इसे न्याय संगत समझती है ; यदि हाँ, तो कैसे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सदन के पुस्तकालय में इसकी एक प्रति रख दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). न्यायाधीश के रूप में नियुक्त होने से पूर्व प्रत्येक न्यायाधीश को इस आशय की शपथ (अथवा प्रतिज्ञापन) लेनी पड़ती है, जैसा कि संविधान की तीसरी अनुसूची में विस्तार से बताया गया है कि वह कानून द्वारा स्थापित भारत के संविधान में सच्चा विश्वास और निष्ठा रखेगा और भारत की प्रभुसत्ता और अखण्डता को बनाए रखेगा। हाई कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश के लिए इसके अलावा और कोई औपचारिक आचार संहिता निर्धारित नहीं है और सुमान्य, स्वस्थ तथा हितकारी परम्पराओं पर सख्ती से चलने का कार्य प्रत्येक न्यायाधीश पर ही छोड़ दिया जाता है। न्यायाधीश सामाजिक समारोहों में और ऐसे दूसरे समारोहों में शामिल होने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं जिसमें सांस्कृतिक और बौद्धिक मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाए। उनसे यह प्रत्याशा की जाती है कि वे इस प्रकार व्यवहार करेंगे कि जिससे उनकी न्यायिक निष्पक्षता पर कोई उंगली न उठा सके।

राज्यपालों द्वारा विदेशी शराब तथा तम्बाकू का प्रयोग

436. श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री यश वत्त शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 जुलाई, 1969 के 'मार्गनाइजर्स' नामक समाचार-पत्र में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ राज्यों के राज्यपालों ने गत वर्ष 17,789 रुपये के मूल्य की शराब तथा तम्बाकू का आयात किया था ; और

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

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). विदेशी उच्चाधिकारियों के आतिथ्य के लिए राज्यपालों को शराब तथा तम्बाकू के थोड़े से परिमाण की अनुमति देने की सरकारी नीति के अनुरूप अप्रैल, 68—मार्च, 69 की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्यपालों को शराब तथा तम्बाकू के आयात के लिए 3921 रु० मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ।

Investigations into Prices of Raw Jute

437. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started investigations into the prices of raw jute in West Bengal ;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has opposed such an initiative on the part of the Central Government ; and

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

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

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

Shortage of Boots and Mosquito-Nets at Unit Level

439. SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortage recently, at unit level, of items like boots and mosquito-nets ; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There is no shortage of Boots. There is, however, shortage of Mosquito-Nets.

(b) Round mesh netting which is normally used for the Mosquito-Nets supplied to the Defence Forces, is not available to the extent of our requirement. It has accordingly been decided to use square mesh netting to the extent of the deficiency. The supply position of Mosquito-Nets is likely to ease within the next few months.

Tank Factory at Avadi

440. SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tank factory at Avadi has run into bottlenecks retarding the production of complete tanks ; and

(b) if so, by what percentage the supply position of tanks to units is behind schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Bottlenecks arise from time to time in the process of production. These are eliminated by timely action and are not allowed to retard production programme of tanks. By and large targets fixed for production of Vijayanta Tanks have been achieved so far.

Modifications in Jeeps for Carrying Wireless Sets

441. SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jeeps and

vehicles supplied to units have to be fitted with modifications for carrying wireless sets ;

(b) whether these modifications vary from Unit to Unit and Commanding Officer to Commanding Officer ; and

(c) whether Government propose to carry out these modifications in the Ordnance Factories or Military Workshops ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Necessary modifications are already being carried out in EME Workshops.

Diversion of Exports of Indian Goods through Nepal

442. **SHRI JAI SINGH :**
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2350 on the 6th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the investigation with regard to the diversion of exports of Indian goods through Nepal has since been completed by Government ;

(b) if so, with what results ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the nature of enquiries being conducted and the time likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the nature of the enquiries, it is likely to take time.

Over-Invoicing of Export Licences for Woollen Goods

443. **SHRI JAI SINGH :**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2348 on the 6th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the cases of irregularities involving over-invoicing and other mal-practices in respect of licences issued under the Export Promotion Scheme for the woollen goods has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1992/69]

Purchase of Soviet Helicopters

444. **SHRI JAI SINGH :**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 20th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether India had decided to purchase Soviet M-8 Helicopters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the other types of Helicopters which are likely to be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The selection of a smaller helicopter is under consideration.

India's Support for Pakhtoonistan Movement

445. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan visited India in September, 1969 ;

(b) whether he sought support of Government for his Pakhtoonistan Movement ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d). Government's policy in regard to Pakhtoonistan was explained in detail during the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in the Lok Sabha on November 13, 1968. There has since been no change in this policy.

Pak. Refusal to Hold Bilateral Trade Talks with India

446. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan was opposed to the resumption of trade with India ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government will continue to impress upon the Pakistan Government the desirability of the resumption of trade between India and Pakistan for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Increasing Soviet Presence in the Indian Ocean

447. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India's view is that the Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and cooperation. However, beyond its territorial waters, the Government of India has no jurisdiction over foreign activities on the high seas. The Government is, however, keeping a watch on the situation.

Ban on Imports of synthetic fabrics from Nepal

448. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing stiff competition from the cloth imported from Nepal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some entrepreneurs have set up garment manufacturing industries in Nepal because the Japanese and Chinese fabrics are very cheap and the garments manufactured from these fabrics are superior to the garments made from the indigenous cloth ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that there are no textile mills in Nepal manufacturing these garments and the cloth is either Japanese or Chinese or of some other foreign country ; and

(d) if so, whether the desirability of putting a ban on importing garments from

Nepal has been considered, and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Import of synthetic fabrics from Nepal has caused some problems but it has been agreed to regulate imports to conform to the levels reached in 1967-68.

(b) to (d). According to available information, some entrepreneurs have set up units in Nepal for manufacture of ready-made garments. There are textile mills in Nepal manufacturing fabrics from synthetic yarn.

It is likely that garment manufacturing units in Nepal use also imported fabric.

The Government of India are watching the imports of garments from Nepal and appropriate measures will be taken if the situation warrants it.

Price of Raw Rubber

449. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint meeting of the Indian Rubber Growers' Association and President of Rubber Marketing Cooperative Societies held recently at Kottayam had urged Government to fix the minimum price of natural rubber at not less than Rs. 550 per quintal ;

(b) whether it was also urged in the meeting to with-hold permits for further imports of rubber ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The Association have recommended stoppage of imports of rubber until the internal prices improve.

(c) The indigenous production of rubber is not sufficient to meet the requirements. The gap has to be met with by imports. The imports are being regulated through State Trading Corporation in order to ensure that these do not dampen the internal prices of raw rubber. The recommendations of the Tariff Commission on revision of minimum prices of raw rubber are under examination.

Raising of Tibet Issue in U.N.O.

450. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI YAJNA DATTA
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some 200 Members of Parliament have written to Government to re-think about Government Policy on Tibet issue ;

(b) whether Government are considering to raise the question in U.N.O. Human Rights Commission ;

(c) whether Dalai Lama has also associated himself with this demand ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is still under consideration.

Israeli Resentment over Indian Stand on Al Aqsa Mosque

451. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Israeli Foreign Minister has deplored the official

statements of Government of India regarding fire in Al Aqsa Mosque ;

(b) whether they have sent any official letter of resentment regarding this matter ; and

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

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

(b) No official communication has been received.

(c) Does not arise

Indo-Pak. Talks on Farakka and Eastern Rivers

452. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ground has been covered regarding technical matters during the Secretariat level talks between India and Pakistan on the issues relating to Farakka Barrage and Eastern rivers ;

(b) the matters duly settled and those yet to be covered and when ; and

(c) whether Pakistan President has given to understand to the Indian Prime Minister that Kashmir issue should be linked also with this issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The meetings at Secretaries' level are for the purpose of reviewing the progress already made in respect of the technical discussions and to establish procedures for the intensification and acceleration of these technical level talks. Three meetings of the Secretaries have so far taken place at which the various technical issues have been considered and hydrological data at key sites have been exchanged.

There has been agreement on the dry weather flow data at Farakka. Similar agreement in regard to the flow data at Hardinge Bridge in East Pakistan is yet to be arrived at.

At these meetings the Pakistanis have failed to provide correct data about their requirements from the Padma. The projects as formulated by Pakistan are unrealistic and pose a serious threat to Indian interests. Pakistan has accordingly been informed that they should come up with realistic data concerning their requirements to enable further progress to be made.

The proposed projects of India and Pakistan on Teesta have also been discussed and further information in regard to the Pakistan project is awaited.

The Indian delegation has also raised the question of the Karnafuli project of Pakistan at these meetings.

Further discussions on all these issues are yet to take place.

(c) No, Sir.

Creation of International Voluntary Corps

453. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India with six other countries presented a draft resolution to the United Nations Economic and Social Council requesting for the creation of an international voluntary corps ;

(b) whether any progress has been made in this direction or any reply has been received from the U. N. Secretary General ; and

(c) the names of other countries who supported the resolution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Resolution was adopted without any opposition.

(b) The Economic and Social Council's resolution calls for a study on the "constitutional, administrative and various financial arrangements" for creating an international corps of volunteers. The U. N. Secretary-General, who is to undertake the study in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Heads of other Organizations in the United Nations system concerned with volunteers, has been instructed to submit

his report to the Economic and Social Council session in 1970 for consideration and reference to the next U. N. General Assembly for a decision. The U. N. Secretary General's report is under preparation.

(c) The resolution was co-sponsored by India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition the following countries supported the resolution :—

Chad, Libya, Sierra, Leone, Sudan, Upper Volta, Japan, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Argentina, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay, Belgium, France, Ireland and U.S.A.

Cease-Fire in Nagaland

454. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the time-limit for the extension of cease-fire in Nagaland ; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend the cessation of operations there beyond a month, at a time, in view of the recent violence from the other side ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The term "Cease-fire" is a misnomer. The correct term is "Agreement on Suspension of operations" or AGSOP for short. This came into force from the 6th September, 1964 and has been extended from time to time. The present extension of one-month expires on the 30th November, 1969.

(b) Decision on whether the AGSOP should be extended at all and on the period of extension is taken by the Governor on the basis of his assessment of the prevailing situation. Despite occasional out-bursts of violence the situation has been steadily improving.

Union Deputy Minister's Visit to Ajmer with Some Foreigners

455. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Union Deputy Minister visited Ajmer during September/October, 1969 alongwith some foreigners ;

(b) if so, the nationality of the accompanying foreigners ;

(c) whether those foreigners had any valid visa with them ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action against the Union Deputy Minister ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) and (d). Presumably, the reference is to the Deputy Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering. According to the Deputy Minister, he visited Ajmer between 31st August and 2nd September, 1969, to attend the Urs. One Pir Mir Azizullah Haqqani, a Pakistani national also travelled in the same train with the Deputy Minister, along with his wife and two children. He had come to India with an authorisation to visit Kashmir. Before Pir Haqqani could go to Kashmir, he went to Ajmer for the Urs. He had left his travel documents in Delhi through oversight. On return to Delhi, it was found that his passport though otherwise valid was not endorsed for Ajmer. He immediately brought the entire matter to the notice of the authorities concerned. According to the Deputy Minister Shri Haqqani was permitted to visit Ajmer during Urs. celebrations last year.

Legal proceedings were initiated against him for visiting Ajmer without authorisation. At his trial Shri Haqqani pleaded guilty to the charge, and was convicted under section 14 of the Foreigners Act. However, as the Magistrate had come to the conclusion that there was no *malafide* on his part to deceive the authorities or to take undue advantage of the visa issued to him the Magistrate took a lenient view and sentenced him only to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 400/- or in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for six months.

(e) In view of the position explained above, part (e) of the Question does not arise.

Delay in Finalization of Fourth five Year Plan

456. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan is being delayed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Fourth Plan is likely to be finalized towards the end of January 1970.

Posting of Eastern Rifles Men at Titagarh, West Bengal

457. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether men of the Eastern Rifles had to be posted at Titagarh West Bengal on the 18th September, 1969 ;

(b) the circumstances in which this had to be done ; and

(c) the reasons put forward by the local Government for seeking the help of the army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). No request was received from the Government of West Bengal for the deployment of troops at Titagarh on the 18th September, nor does the Army have any Unit named, "Eastern Rifles".

Shifting of Naval Physical Laboratory from Cochin

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

propose to shift the Naval Physical Laboratory from Cochin to any other place in India ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to develop the above laboratory soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory will concentrate on research work in Naval Oceanography and allied fields. Steps are being taken to equip the laboratory adequately for this purpose.

भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में नष्ट हुआ पाकिस्तान का सैनिक सामान

459. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में हुए भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में पाकिस्तान का सैनिक सामान बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नष्ट हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान उस समय हुई क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जिन देशों ने क्षति पूर्ति करने में पाकिस्तान की सहायता की है उनके नाम क्या हैं और पाकिस्तान ने कितने टैंक तथा विमान प्राप्त कर लिए हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हाँ। पाकिस्तान ने ने युद्ध के दौरान उठाई क्षतियों को पूरा करने से अधिक कार्य कर लिया है। जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है 1965 से लेकर पाकिस्तान ने अपनी स्थल सेनाएं दुगुनी कर ली हैं, जिसमें अब

शामिल हैं दो कवचित डिवीजन और उसने लडाका विमानों की संख्या भी दुगनी कर ली है। उसके नौसैनिक पक्ष में पनडुब्बियों समेत आधुनिक पोत बढ़ाये गए हैं। सैनिक साज-सामान की किस्में और राशियां, कि जो पाकिस्तान ने विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त की हैं, 19 फरवरी 1969 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 202 के उत्तर मे सदन के ध्यान में लाई गई थीं। मोवियत मंघ द्वारा पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में सूचना भी, आज तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 67 के उत्तर में दी गई है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में चीनी छापामार युद्ध प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

461. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री स० कुन्डू :
श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :
श्री खेगलराया नायडू :
श्री ग्रजुन सिंह मढौरिया :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मयावन :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र सेनाओं के अधिकारियों को छापामार युद्ध में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में एक स्कूल की स्थापना कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त स्कूल

की स्थापना पाकिस्तान के वायु सेनाध्यक्ष एयर मार्शल नूरखी की चीन यात्रा के दौरान हुई बातचीत का परिणाम है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोरिल्ला युद्ध में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की उपस्थिति के कारण काश्मीर तथा मिजो पहाड़ियों की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी समस्या और अधिक विकट हो जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उचित सुरक्षा प्रबंध करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) में (घ) सरकार ने इस विषय पर समाचार-पत्रों की रिपोर्ट देखी है, और उसे पाकिस्तानी सेविबग को गोरिल्ला युद्ध इत्यादि में चीनी प्रशिक्षकों द्वारा दिए जा रहे प्रशिक्षण का ज्ञान है। सरकार को चीनी प्रशिक्षकों की पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में गतिविधियों का भी ज्ञान है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी योजनाएं बनाने समय इन संवर्धनों का ध्यान रखा गया है।

नेपाल से भारतीय कर्मचारियों को वापिस बुलाना

462. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री श्यामकर सूपकार :
श्री ग्रजुन सिंह मढौरिया :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री खेगलराया नायडू :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री मयावन :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री जे० ग्रहमद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल की सीमा पर वेगोक-टोक आवागमन से संदेशास्पद और विदेशी व्यक्तियों के आने का निरंतर बना हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नेपाल भारत से भारतीय ट्रायलैम आपरेटर और सैनिक सम्पर्क दल को वापिस बुला लेने का लगानार अनुरोध कर रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य वाही की गई हैं और सरकार का इस सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) जी नहीं। भारत और नेपाल के बीच की सीमा सिर्फ इन दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रिकों के स्वतन्त्र आवागमन के लिए ही खुली है। भारत अथवा नेपाल में अन्य देशों के राष्ट्रिकों का प्रवेश अन्तराष्ट्रीय व्यवहार के अनुसार ही नियमित होता है।

(ख) इस मामले पर नई दिल्ली में अधिकाधिकारियों के स्तर पर 29 अगस्त से 4 सितम्बर तक बातचीत हुई थी और इसमें दोनों देशों की सरकारों में इन प्रश्नों को हल करने के बारे में सम्मिलित मिफारिशों की गई हैं जिनका अब अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Arrangements for Safe Custody of Diplomatic Bags

463. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a diplomatic bag marked 'A' and containing valuable con-

fidential documents sent by an Indian Mission from a Communist country was lost on the 15th September, 1969, owing to the carelessness on the part of the people responsible for its safe custody and lack of security arrangements at the Airport ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Security Officer of the External Affairs Ministry, who happened to be at the Palam airport then, saw the bag and took it to the Ministry ; if so, the name of the Officer ;

(c) whether incidents of a similar nature have happened before and if so, when and how many ; and

(d) the reasons why Government doesn't engage a professional cadre of Couriers to do the job to ensure safety of confidential documents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was no loss but in the course of a surprise check carried out to test efficiency of security arrangements, one bag was taken into custody at the airport. As there was effective alertness, the bag was released and despatched to its destination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the existing satisfactory arrangements for the transmission of diplomatic bags to Indian Missions abroad with the flights of national carriers viz., Air India and the Indian Airlines, Government does not consider it necessary to engage a cadre of couriers for all the 109 Missions abroad.

Treatment Meted out to Indian Delegates at Rabat

464. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that members of

the Indian delegation to the Rabat Summit were ill-treated by the Moroccan authorities by cutting out water supply of their residence, by not giving them food in time, by making them drive 90 km to Casablanca to catch a scheduled flight instead of giving them an air-craft to Paris as promised earlier ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the drivers attached to the Indian delegation would not even drive the members out of the Villa under the pretext of no orders ;

(c) the total cost to Government of the delegation sent to Rabat including airfare ;

(d) the reasons why members of the delegation did not reveal the shabby treatment meted out to them by the Moroccan authorities in Rabat itself ; and

(e) whether Government have protested about this and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Rs. 49,705.81.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Manhandling of Indian Diplomat in Hongkong

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri L. T. Pudaite, a diplomat attached to Indian Mission in Hong Kong, was caught pick-pocketing in a bus by the Police, stripped naked and searched by a British officer ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this incident took place because Shri Pudaite, a Mizo, looks more like China man than an Indian ;

(c) the reasons why Government cannot avoid such incidents by selecting diplomats with characteristic Indian faces and features ; and

(d) whether a protest has been lodged with the British authorities and if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Shri L.T Pudaite, a third secretary in the Indian Commission in Hong kong was

taken to a police station on totally unfounded charges of pickpocketing and subjected to a search due to mistaken identity and language difficulties.

(c) Considering the variety of racial features among the people of India, those of the Indian diplomat in question are as characteristically Indian as any others.

(d) Yes, Sir. The British Govt. have expressed regret over the incident and have accepted that the treatment received by Shri Pudaite was inconsistent with the courtesies due to him on account of his status. In view of this the Government of India have decided to treat the matter as closed.

Visit of 'Al Fatah' Delegation

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

(a) the total amount of money by way of purses given to the 3-member Al Fatah delegation during their recent visit to India ; names of individuals and organisations that presented the purses ; total cost to Government for extending hospitality to the delegation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is likely to allow the Al Fatah members to open offices in India and recruit volunteers for this movement ;

(c) if so, whether Government's open encouragement is in keeping with our non-alignment policy and the principle of non-violence practised by us ;

(d) whether Government have realized that Al Fatah branches in India might soon throw our law and order situation into jeopardy ; and

(e) whether one of the Al Fatah members had already declared his intention of trading guerillas in Kashmir to fight against India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India are not aware of the exact amount of money presented to the Members of the Al Fatah Delegation during their recent visit to India. The Government of India have no information regarding the names of individuals and organisations that presented the purses. No expenditure was

incurred by the Government on the AI Fatah Delegation which came at the invitation of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, a non-official organisation.

(b) to (d). No formal request for the opening of an office in India has been received so far. If a request is made the matter will be examined in accordance with the policy of the Government of India

(e) The Government of India have no such information.

Dialogue with China

467. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI BENISHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any change in China's attitude of belligerency towards India ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to have a dialogue with China ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) Government's position is clear. We are willing to talk with China on a basis consistent with India's territorial integrity, sovereignty and national honour.

(c) There has been no response from China so far.

Imposition of Tariffs on Indian Textile Exports to U. K.

468. SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI OMPRAKASH
TYAGI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks with U. K. have been held regarding the imposition of tariff duties on the export of Indian textiles to England ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the outcome of the talks ; and

(d) the extent to which the export of textiles from India has been affected by the termination of agreement regarding import of Indian goods by British Government on the imposition of duty on it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). As indicated in the statement laid in the Lok Sabha on the 28th July, 1969, India's High Commissioner in London brought to the notice of the British Government, India's serious concern in the matter. The matter has been receiving continuous attention and has been taken up through diplomatic channels. Talks at official level will shortly be held between the two countries' representatives early in December, in New Delhi.

(d) As the proposal of the British Government is to impose a tariff only from the 1st January, 1972, the question does not arise.

Patrol Boats for Navy

469. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations with a few foreign firms for technical collaboration in producing patrol boats for Navy have been concluded ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the production of such boats will start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit to Ahmedabad by Deputy Law Minister

470. SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :

SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she has received any complaint from the Government of Gujarat against the activities of Shri Mohd. Yunus Saleem, Deputy Minister of Law, who during his visit to Ahmedabad asked the riots victims not to leave the refugee camps and not to return to their homes ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the action taken against the Deputy Minister of Law for such communal actions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) The Prime Minister received two communications from the Chief Minister of Gujarat on the visit of Shri Mohd. Yunus Saleem, the Union Deputy Minister of Law. Shri Saleem also sent a report to Prime Minister regarding his visit and his assessment of the situation. The House will appreciate that it is not possible to give details regarding communications exchanged between the Prime Minister on the one hand and the members of her Council of Ministers or of the State Government on the other.

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

Chinese Protest on P.M.'s Meeting with Dalai Lama

471. SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Charge d' Affairs in New Delhi has strongly protested to Government over the recent meeting of Dalai Lama with Prime Minister ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On the 16th October, 1969 the Chinese Charge d' Affairs verbally "protested" to the Ministry of External Affairs against the meeting of His Holiness the Dalai Lama with the Foreign Minister of India (not Prime Minister).

(b) The reply of the Government of India was that appropriate courtesies due to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, including calls on leaders were, as usual extended to him. The Chinese charge d' Affairs "protests" were categorically rejected.

Shortage of Engineers in Defence Services

472. SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of engineers in Defence Services ;

(b) whether any efforts were made by the Defence Department to attract the Engineers offering better service condition ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There is a shortage of engineers in Army and Navy but there is no shortage in Air Force.

(b) and (c). Army efforts were made to attract engineers by offering them the following better service conditions as against other categories :-

- (1) Engineering Graduates were granted Short Service Commission, on probation, in the rank of 2/Lt., from the date of commencement of the course, or the date of reporting at the I.M.A., whichever was later.
- (2) They were granted two years ante-date for purposes of seniority, promotion and increments of pay.
- (3) Additional ante-date was also granted to officers drawn under the Compulsory Service Liability

Scheme in recognition of their service in Civil Departments.

- (4) Provisional Short Service Commissions were granted to suitable Engineering students of final year and pre-final year degree courses under the University Entry Scheme. This Scheme was, however, suspended in 1968 due to better response of Engineers.
- (5) The number of vacancies for permanent commissions to graduate engineers was increased from 90 to 200 per annum with effect from July 1969.
- (6) Short Service Commission (Technical) was introduced for Engineering Graduates from October 1969, with 350 vacancies annually.
- (7) Permanent Commissioned Officers without engineering degree in the Technical Corps, and those to be given Permanent Commissions, hereafter in the same Corps will be trained on long engineering courses.

NAVY

The deficiencies are being met by attracting persons through National Defence Academy, Direct Entry and University Entry Schemes.

Map of India Published in Sainik Samachar

473. SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian map has been published in the Sainik Samachar, a weekly issued by the Ministry, in its Independence Day Issue ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Kashmir has been shown outside the borders of Indian territory ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for publishing this Map in the Independence Day Number of this weekly ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The sketch which appeared on cover page of the Independence Day Number of the Sainik Samachar was not intended to be a map of India, either geographical or political, but was merely an artists design adopted for the cover page.

Al Fatah Office in India

474. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Al Fatah delegation which visited Delhi in September, 1969 sought Government's permission to open its office in India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Delegation referred to the question of opening an office in India, when it called on the Minister of External Affairs. No formal request has, however, been received so far. If a request is made, the matter will be examined in accordance with the policy of the Government of India.

India's Participation in Rabat Conference

475. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the consideration that weighed with

Government in sending a delegation to the recently held Islamic Conference at Rabat ;

(b) whether the Indian delegation was excluded from the Conference at the instance of Pakistan ;

(c) the attitude of the participating countries on the issue of India's attendance at the Conference ;

(d) whether Government have reviewed India's policy towards Arab countries in the context of the Rabat episode ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India attended the Rabat Conference because it was to discuss political matters of great interest to the region as a whole.

(b) and (c). The Government of India was unanimously invited to participate in the Conference. However, it is understood that Pakistan supported by Jordan threatened to boycott the Conference if the Participation of the Indian delegation continued. Some countries tried to resolve the issue but Pakistan remained adamant and the Indian delegation could not participate in the concluding session of the conference.

(d) and (e). There is no basic change in the Government of India's West Asia policy.

सेवा निवृत्ति पर जूनियर कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों तथा गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को भुगतान की गई पेंशन, और उपदान सामान्य भविष्य निधि

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

(क) 15 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी होने के पश्चात, स्वेच्छा से सेवा निवृत्ति होने वाले या सरकार द्वारा सेवा निवृत्त किये जाने वाले सेना के जूनियर कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों और गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को श्रेणी वार पेंशन, उपदान और सामान्य भविष्य निधि भत्ता की कितनी कितनी धन राशि दी जाती है ; और

(ख) ऐसे मामलों में कितना समय बीनने के पश्चात भुगतान किया जाता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात, तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1993/69]

(ख) सूचना रक्षा सेवा (पेंशन) नियंत्रक इलाहाबाद से प्राप्त की जाती रही है कि जो पेंशन देने वाला अधिकरण है और एक विवरण यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

सेवानिवृत्त रक्षा अधिकारियों की सैनिक बोर्डों के सचिवों के रूप में नियुक्ति

477. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकारों को यह निदेश देने का है कि सैनिक बोर्डों के सचिवों के पदों पर तीनों रक्षा सेनाओं के सेवानिवृत्त उच्च अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया जाये ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सुभाव प्राप्त हुए है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). (1) जिला सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों के पुनः हट्टीकरण के लिए भारतीय सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों के 27 दिसम्बर, 1967 को आयोजित छठे अधिवेशन में यह फसला किया गया था कि भूतपूर्व भारतीय कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को दूसरे तथा तीसरे वर्ष के जिला सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों के सचिवों के तौर पर नियुक्त किया जाय, कि जब और जसे वह स्थान रिक्त हो। इस विषय को 14 अक्टूबर, 1968 को आयोजित आई० एस० एस० एण्ड ए० बोर्डों के सातवें अधिवेशन में दुहराया गया था, और सभी राज्यों ने इस संकल्प को कार्यान्वित करना स्वीकार किया था।

(2) जहाँ तक राज्य सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों का संबंध है, राज्य सरकारों को फरवरी, 1964 में प्रार्थना की गई थी, और पुनः फरवरी, 1965 में कि राज्य सेवा के किसी वरिष्ठ अफसर को बोर्ड का पूर्णकालिक सचिव नियुक्त किया जाए। आगे उन्हें यह भी सुझाव दिया गया था कि यदि यह किसी सेवा निवृत्त सेवा अफसर को राज्य एस० एस० एण्ड ए० बोर्ड का सचिव नियुक्त करने का विचार रखते हों तो वह ऐसा अफसर हो, जिसने सशस्त्र सेनाओं में सेवा से नियुक्ति से पहले ले० कर्नल/कर्नल या समतुल्य पर धारण किया हो। 6 राज्यों द्वारा सेवानिवृत्त अफसरों से पूर्णकालिक सचिव नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

ग) जी नहीं।

भारतीय भूतपूर्व सैनिक लीग द्वारा सैनिकों की पेंशनों में वृद्धि की मांग

478. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भूतपूर्व सैनिक लीग से एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसमें यह मांग की गई है कि सभी श्रेणियों के सैनिकों (रिजर्व सैनिकों तथा पेंशन भोक्ताओं) को पेंशन बढ़ाने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वयं सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सिविल पक्ष पेंशनरों के लिए आदेशों के आधार पर मिलिटरी पेंशनरों को भी पेंशन में तदर्थ वृद्धि स्वीकृत

कर दी गई। पहली तदर्थ वृद्धि अक्टूबर, 1963 में स्वीकृत की गई थी, और 10 रुपये की एक और 1-9-1969 से स्वीकृत की गई है। रिजर्विस्ट पेंशन की दरों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए पेंशन को दर 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से 15 रुपये प्रति माह कर दी गई है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशन के पुनरीक्षण के लिए इस समय कोई पेंशन आयोग स्थापित करना जरूरी नहीं समझती।

संसद् तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये स्थानों के आरक्षण की मांग

479. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय भूतपूर्व सैनिक लीग से एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें संसद् तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भी स्थानों के आरक्षण की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वयं सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). मांग को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि राज्य सभा के लिये नामांकन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 80 (3) की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत होता है। जिसमें भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कोई सुरक्षण करना सम्भव नहीं है। ऐसी ही स्थिति राज्यों के उच्च सदन की है। भूतपूर्व सैनिक, दल की ओर से या स्वतन्त्र जैसी स्थिति हो चुनाव लड़ने की स्वतन्त्र हैं। विधान निकायों में सीटों का आरक्षण करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती।

**Indian Diplomat Maltreated in
Hong Kong**

480. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in early September this year an Indian diplomat was picked up as a suspected pick pocket in Hong Kong, was stripped of his trousers at a police station and was later on found innocent ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hong Kong Government have refused to apologise for the incident on the ground that the police have a duty to investigate every alleged crime ; and

(c) whether Government have taken note of the matter as it violates the principle of diplomatic immunity and taken necessary steps to prevent humiliation to our diplomats in future and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Shri L. T. Pudai, a Third Secretary in the Indian Commission in Hong Kong was taken to a police station on totally unfounded charges of pick-pocketing and subjected to a search due to mistaken identity and language difficulties.

(c) The matter was taken up with the British authorities who have acknowledged that Shri Pudai was not treated in accordance with the courtesies due to him on account of his status and have expressed their regret at the incident.

**Indian Technical Experts Beaten up
in Nepal**

481. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four Indian Technical Experts in Nepal were beaten up in early September this year, near Itahari when they had gone there for some purchases ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such incidents in future to ensure the safety of Indian technical personnel sent on duty to Nepal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). On 8th September 1969 when four members of the staff stationed at Itahari camp on the East-West Highway, Eastern Sector, were returning to camp in the evening from Itahari Bazar after making some purchases, they were abused and two of them were manhandled by some local rowdy elements.

(c) The matter was immediately taken up by the Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu and the Director, Indian Cooperation Mission with his Majesty's Government of Nepal. The attention of the Royal Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi was also drawn to the incident. We have been assured by HMG that instructions have since been issued to their local authorities to afford all possible protection and necessary police help so that Indian personnel employed on the Project are not harassed in the future.

Capture of China-Trained Nagas

482. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of Government's security measures, a large number of underground Nagas found their way into China for training in Guerilla warfare and procuring arms ;

(b) the number of Nagas who managed their way into China ;

(c) whether Government have been able to capture all the Nagas on their return from China after training ; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government

have taken or proposed to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to the latest assessment about 1,650 underground Nagas went to China in 1967 and 1968. About 700 of them have returned after training in guerilla warfare and procuring arms and ammunition. About 275 of these have been captured and the remaining have split themselves into small groups and dispersed in various areas of Nagaland.

(d) All possible security measures have been taken to intercept underground personnel going to and returning from China and security forces are also carrying out operations to apprehend the China-returned underground personnel who are still at large.

Talks held between Representatives of USSR and Defence Minister

483. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURY :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation led by the Defence Minister visited U.S.S.R. in October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, details of the talks held with the representatives of the Government of U.S.S.R. and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Defence Projects of mutual interest were reviewed during this visit. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and the results were satisfactory. It will not be in the public interest to give any further details.

Foreign Minister's Visit abroad

484. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he paid a visit to the European and American countries during October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the names of countries which he visited ; and

(c) the nature of discussions held with the leaders of those countries and descisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Minister of External Affairs went to the U.S.A. in October, 1969 to lead the Indian Delegation to the XXIV Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

(c) The discussions were confidential and consisted of exchange of views on international problems.

Talks with Rebel Nagas

- 485 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have talks with rebel Nagas for their settlement within the Indian Union ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). As has been stated on many occasions in the past, a settlement of the Naga problem was reached with the Naga leaders in 1960. When law and order is fully restored, further implementation of the 1960 Agreement can be gone into. While all citizens of India, including Nagas, are free to make suggestions for the betterment of

Nagaland to the Governor and Government of Nagaland, Government of India are not contemplating any talks with the underground.

Supply of U. S. Arms to Pakistan

486. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is still getting Arms Supply from U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged a protest with that Government on this account ; and

(c) the reaction of U. S. A. Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) As far as Government are aware there have been no supplies of lethal military equipment by U. S. A. to Pakistan since the ban imposed in 1965.

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

U S Plan for Vietnam

487. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. A. have prepared a new plan on Vietnam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The President of the United States delivered a public address on Vietnam on November 3, a copy of which is placed in the library of Parliament.

(c) The Government of India is studying the President's address as well as the statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on November 6.

Admission of China to UNO

488. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government still support for the admission of China in U. N. O. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). China is a founder Member State of the U.N. and the Government of India's position is that the Peoples Republic of China should occupy the Chinese seat in the U. N.

Chinese Protest Against India

490. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has accused India of expanding its military power in collusion with the Soviet Union ;

(b) whether any protest note has been received in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the nature of reply given by Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Chinese propaganda media have often made allegations of this nature.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Israeli Accusation for Indian Participation on Rabat Conference

491. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Israeli Government have accused India for attending the Islamic Summit Conference in Rabat only to give evidence of her anti-Israel attitude ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Since the Government of India have only seen press reports in this connection, the question of its reaction does not arise.

Congo Indians Asked to Leave

492. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI S. KUNDU :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
 SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI S. M. BANEREE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Congo have asked the Indian families living there to leave the country immediately ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total number of Indian families affected by this order ;

(d) whether Government have taken up this matter with the Congolese Government ; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (c). According to our information 93 Indian citizens have been asked to leave Congo (Kinshasa) by the Congolese Government.

(b) In terms of a decree issued by the Congolese Government in August, 1969, all foreigners who were in the Congo (i) without authorisation or without proper travel documents, (ii) engaged in trade which should normally be in the hands of local nationals, or (iii) without adequate means of support were required to leave that country and individual orders were issued in each case by that Government.

(d) and (e). So far as Indian nationals

who were affected by these orders were concerned, representations were made to the Congolese Government and they assured us that their cases would be considered sympathetically.

U. S. Ambassador's Reaction to Asian Security Plan

93. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Ambassador in India has expressed his country's opposition to an Asian Security Plan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen Press reports of the U. S. Ambassador's statement of the 9th September in Calcutta in which he made a reference to an Asian Security Plan.

(b) Government of India are opposed to joining any military alliances, whether sponsored by America or U.S.S.R.

Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory at Ichapur, West Bengal

494. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a final decision to wind up the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory at Ichapur in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when Government proposed to wind it up ; and

(d) the arrangements which have been made to provide alternative employment to the retrenched staff of the laboratory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Inquiry to an Indian Girl in Kuala Lumpur Riots

495. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a three year old Indian girl lost both her hands during riots at Kuala Lumpur in May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Embassy offered any assistance to the girl ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. No Indian national figured among the casualties during the riots in May, 1969 at Kuala Lumpur.

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

Arms Supply by North Korea to Pakistan

496. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHRA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding the supply of arms by North Korea to Pakistan ;

(b) whether Government have made inquiries into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) According to available information, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has not so far supplied military equipment to Pakistan although the possibility of Pakistan being able to obtain some quantities of small arms and ammunition from them, cannot be ruled out.

Prices of Nylon Yarn

497. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that after the cut in the excise duty on Nylon Yarn in this year's budget the spinners instead of passing on the benefit to the consumer increased the price of the said yarn ;

(b) if so, the percentage increase during the last three months ;

(c) whether any protests were made by the small weavers in Surat and Amritsar areas and by the public workers ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check this rise in prices ?

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

(b) The range of increase in the average prices (including excise duty) has been 21.1 to 30.9% in 15 denier yarn 1.1 to 35.9% in 20 denier and above 10% in 40 denier in July-September, 1969 as compared to the average prices of the pre-budget period (November, 1968-February, 1969).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In order to increase production of nylon yarn licences have been issued to more units and these are under implementation. Textile Commissioner is also keeping a constant watch so as to find out ways and means of bringing down prices.

परमाणु शस्त्रों के निर्माण के बारे में नीति पर पुनर्विचार

499. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार परमाणु शस्त्रों के निर्माण के बारे में अपनी नीति पर पुनः विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन देशों के पास ऐसे शस्त्र हैं उन्होंने बहुत सी अन्य घातक

मिसाइल आदि का निर्माण भी कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बदले में कुछ कारगर उपाय करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को विभिन्न देशों की नाभिकीय शक्ति का ज्ञान है। नाभिकीय आयुधों के विकास के विषय में सरकार को नीति समय समय पर मदन को स्पष्टतः बताई गई है। ध्यान 23 जुलाई, 1969 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 495 के उत्तर की ओर प्राकटित किया जाता है।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए एक संगठन की स्थापना

500. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत के विदेशी व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ अनिश्चित कारगर उपाय करने के बारे में सोच रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजकीय व्यापार निगम जैसा कोई संगठन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) सरकार, निर्यातक द्विती के साथ सतत सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है और वह निरन्तर निर्यातों की ओर उन्हें बनाये रखने तथा विकसित करने के उपायों की समीक्षा करती रहती है।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम पहले से ही विद्यमान है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान सीमा के साथ साथ पाकिस्तान की सैनिक गतिविधियाँ

501. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के साथ लगते हुए पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान द्वारा सैनिक गतिविधियाँ तेज कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन महीनों में इस क्षेत्र में कुछ छोटी घटनाएँ भी हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में सतर्क रहने के लिए सेना को कोई आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यद्यपि पाकिस्तान-राजस्थान सीमा के पार सड़कों तथा अन्य संभार-तन्त्री सुविधाओं का निर्माण और सुधार करता रहा है, राजस्थानी सीमा के पार पाकिस्तानी सैनिक गतिविधि में कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं हुई। पशु उठा ले जाने, डकैती और सीमा पार से व्यक्तिगत प्रवेश की कुछ घटनाएँ हुई हैं। सीमा सुरक्षा सेना सीमा पर सावधान है।

भारतीय निर्यात

502. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन महीनों में विदेशी व्यापार में कोई और प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रगति किन किन निर्यात मदों के सम्बन्ध में हुई है और यह सामान किन किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या सामान घटिया होने के कारण कुछ सामान को प्रस्वीकार कर दिया गया है और कुछ सीदों को रद्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन किन देशों ने सौदों को रद्द किया है तथा अस्वीकृत सामान का व्योरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जून, 1968 की तुलना में जून, 1969 में हमारे निर्यात अधिक थे परन्तु बाद के दो महीनों (जुलाई-अगस्त) में वर्ष 1968 के उन्ही महीनों की तुलना में कम निर्यात हुए।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-हल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). निर्यात तथा व्यापार में हजारों मदें शामिल हैं। जिन प्रकार के व्योरे मांगे गये हैं उन्हें एकत्र करना संभव नहीं है। यदि किसी विशिष्ट मामले का उल्लेख किया जाये तो उस का पता लगाया जायेगा।

Supply of Aircraft to Pakistan by U.S.S.R.

503. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the U. S. S. R. has supplied to Pakistan sophisticated aircraft including interceptor Mig-19 and Mig-21, light bombers and field artillery guns recently ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Pakistan has concluded a long-term defence agreement with the U. S. S. R. ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that considerable economic assistance has also been given by the U. S. S. R. to Pakistan, more especially for the establishment of a steel complex in West Pakistan and development of atomic power in East Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information available with Government regarding the types of military equipment which Pakistan obtained from the Soviet Union were brought to the notice of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 80 answered on 23rd July 1969. There is no confirmation of the arrival of MIG-21s or light bombers from the Soviet Union, nor of

a long-term defence agreement between the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Big Powers Assurance for Peace in the Indian Ocean

504. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister in her recent public utterances had stated that if the big powers are prepared to guarantee peace in the Indian Ocean, the power vacuum there need not be filled following the withdrawal of British naval bases ;

(b) whether the big powers have responded favourably to the above suggestion ; and

(c) if not, the alternative measures contemplated by Government to fill the power vacuum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that no vacuum will be created in the Indian Ocean area consequent on the withdrawal of the British Naval Forces. However, the Prime Minister has mooted a suggestion for an international agreement or convention to ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the countries in the region.

(b) Interest has been evinced in this suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

Eviction of Indians from Malaysia

505. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI M. H. GOWDA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRIMATI SUSHEELA ROHATGI :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 8,000 persons of Indian origin in Malaysia are facing eviction following the non-renewal of their work permits under a new regulation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 19,000 persons of Indian origin who had acquired Malaysia citizenship have lost citizenship and become 'Stateless due to technical reasons' ;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Malaysian Government to stop the exodus of Indians from that country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India has no information on the precise number of persons of Indian origin who may be affected by the new regulations, as the Malaysian Government have published no statistics so far.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have been in touch with the Government of Malaysia on this matter. The Malaysian Government have assured us of sympathetic consideration and no immediate problems are anticipated.

Prior Indian Assurance to accept Rabat Conference Decision

506. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador in Morocco had given an understanding to the organisers of the Rabat Conference that India would abide by the decisions of the Conference, when there was no indication of what the decisions would be ;

(b) if so, the authority on which he gave this understanding ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have claimed that the Conference has resulted in some positive gains for India ;

(d) if so, the nature of gains ; and

(e) the capacity in which India would be attending the Conference ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The fact that India was unanimously invited by all the participating delegations at the Plenary Session of the Conference in spite of some opposition at the preparatory meeting, was recognition of India's position with the Islamic Countries. India was represented at the afternoon Plenary Session of the 23rd September when our Delegation was welcomed and our acting leader made a statement.

(e) India was invited to the Conference at the governmental level.

Air Defence Pact with USA

507. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the revelation made by the U.S. Ambassador to India in 1962, in his latest book about India's desire to enter into air defence pact with U.S.A. at that time ; and

(b) if so, the present position in this regard and whether Government is contemplating any kind of defence pact with any country at the moment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government has seen the extracts regarding air-defence arrangements in Prof. Galbraith's book "An Ambassador's Journal".

(b) Government have not entered into any such pact nor are they contemplating any defence pact.

पंचन लामा का धर्मिक शिविर (लेबर कैम्प)
से बच निकलना

508. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री विष्णु मिश्र :

श्री अजमल खाँ :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह बेब :

श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री ब० अमात :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिब्बत में बौद्धों के धर्म गुरु पंचन लामा चीनियों के धर्मिक शिविर से बच कर निकल भागे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में चीन सरकार से कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार श्री पंचन लामा के प्रश्न को सुरक्षा परिषद् में उठाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने पंचन लामा के बारे में अखबारों में विभिन्न खबरें देखी हैं लेकिन उनके अस्ते-पते बारे में कोई पक्की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) यह वैसा मामला नहीं जिसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर के अन्तर्गत सुरक्षा परिषद् में समुचित रूप से उठाया जा सकता हो ।

चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना पर बैंकों के
राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रभाव

509. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

श्री श्री जम्ब गोयल :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री जाम्ब फरेनेडीज :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री और योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). इस मामले का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

फरक्का को अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मामला बनाने का
पाकिस्तान का प्रयत्न

510. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरक्का बांध सम्बन्धी मामला पाकिस्तान के लिए इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है जितना इसे बताया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि काश्मीर के मामले की तरह पाकिस्तान अब फरक्का बांध के मामले को भी अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मामला बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान भारत के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध बनाए रखने की बजाय किसी न किस रूप में संघर्ष जारी रखना ही अपने हित में समझता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इन मामलों पर बार-बार बातचीत करके उनकी नीति को प्रोत्साहित क्यों कर रही है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) और (घ). इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत के विरोध करने की अपनी गति छोड़ दी है। लेकिन, पाकिस्तान की दुश्मनों का सामना करने का एक तरीका यह है कि पाकिस्तान को हमसे बातचीत करवाई जाए।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण भारत के प्रति विदेशों की नीति में परिवर्तन

511. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्वागी : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के कारण भारत के प्रति किसी देश की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है अथवा होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी नीति में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है अथवा होने की सम्भावना है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण किसी देश ने भारत के प्रति अपनी नीति बदल दी है अथवा उसके ऐसा करने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

एशिया की सुरक्षा एवं अमरीका

512. श्री ध्रुव प्रकाश त्वागी : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 जुलाई 1969 को अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति द्वारा मनीला में दिये गये इस प्राण्य के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एशिया की देशों को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए अपना प्रबन्ध स्वयं करना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या अमरीका द्वारा अपनी विदेश नीति में किये गये इस परिवर्तन से भारत की सुरक्षा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति के इस वक्तव्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में एशिया के देशों के साथ विचार विमर्श करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रपति निक्सन ने अपनी एशियाई यात्रा के बारे में जो ध्यान दिया है उसकी ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है।

(ख) इससे भारत की सुरक्षा पर किसी तरह का कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) किसी सामूहिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था में शामिल होना सरकार की नीति नहीं है।

Scarcity of Chemicals for use in Textile Industry

513. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether imports of certain chemicals like rangolite's hydrosulphite of soda which are used mainly in the textile processing industry have been suddenly curtailed ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their curtailment and the dates from which imports have been curtailed ;

(c) whether these chemicals are indigenously available ;

(d) whether Government are aware that prices of these chemicals have shot up and if so, to what extent ; and

(e) whether it has threatened closure of mills and consequent retrenchment of labour and if so, the steps, which Government are taking to meet the situation ?

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

(b) Import of hydrosulphite of soda and rangolite's was banned in April, 1961 in view

of the satisfactory indigenous production of these chemicals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The prices of hydrosulphite of soda and rangolite^c are at present reported to be Rs. 35 per Kg. and Rs. 38 per Kg., respectively, as against the manufacturer's prices of Rs. 17.50 per Kg. and Rs. 18.50 per Kg., respectively.

(e) No, Sir. However, Government have licensed State Trading Corporation to import 2:500 tonnes of hydrosulphite of soda and 200 tonnes of rangolite^c and the imports have already begun. The registered exporters have also been permitted to import these chemicals upto 20% of the face value of the replenishment licences for dyes and chemicals against export of cotton textiles.

**Sheik Abdullah's Meeting with Pak.
High Commissioner in India**

514. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Hindustan Times of the 15th October, 1969 wherein it has been stated what Sheikh Abdullah had been frequently meeting the Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi during the second week of October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether any permission was obtained by him from Government ; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No prior permission is required by Indian citizens for meeting foreign diplomats.

**Indian Army Personnel Injured by
Hostile Nagas on Dimapur-Kohima
National Highway**

515. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Brigadier of the Indian Army and some other army sepoy were injured in an attack by the Hostile Nagas on the Dimapur-Kohima National Highway on the 24th September, 1969 ;

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

(c) the steps taken to provide additional security arrangements there ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A special convoy of six vehicles in which a Brigadier was travelling with his escort was fired upon by about 15 underground personnel on Dimapur-Kohima road on the 24th September 1969. The escort returned the fire and charged at the ambushing group which fled into the nearby jungle. The Brig. and one Other Rank, who were wounded in this incident, were evacuated to the Military Hospital. The Brig. was discharged on 17th October, 1969. The O.R. is undergoing treatment in the hospital and is improving.

(c) Appropriate security arrangements have been taken to deal with the situation in the area.

Chinese Activities in Tibet

516. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Chinese activities in Tibet and establishment of atomic energy head-quarters in Lop Nor in Sinkiang ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to strengthen the Indian Border security arrangements to counter Chinese activities ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No.

2491 on 6th August, 1969, Government are aware of Chinese military activities across the border, including those in various military installations in Sinkiang. Government are aware that at Lop Nor, the Chinese have been testing missiles, nuclear and thermonuclear weapons. In Tibet the Chinese have been constructing a number of bunkers, barracks, storage space for ammunition and in general improving the roads linking various military stations. These activities have been taken note of in making our defence arrangements.

**Enquiry into Expenditure Incurred
by Coffee Board on AICC Delegates at Bangalore**

517. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount had been spent by the Coffee Board (India) to provide snacks and break-fasts to the delegates of All India Congress Committee free of cost at the AICC Session at Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the estimated amount spent thereof ;

(c) whether the permission was also obtained from the Board's Head Office ;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to held an inquiry into this matter ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Coffee and light snacks, but not breakfast, were served free of cost on the occasion of the AICC Session at Bangalore.

(b) The Board's expenditure was limited only to the cost of coffee and snacks amounting to Rs. 9,700/- as against the total expenditure on the space and premises, furniture, refrigeration and kitchen facilities of about Rs. 30,000/-, which was borne by the organisers.

(c) Does not arise as the decision was taken by the Head Office.

(d) & (e). No such service was consistent with the policy of the Board who utilise the opportunity of important occasions and

gatherings for the promotion of the beverage ; similarly free service had been given on earlier occasions at the All India Women's Conference, Asian Recreation Congress in Bangalore, All India Conference on Industrial Communications, All India Beauty Contest, etc.

Chinese Embassy Invitations

518. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has put an embargo on the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi with regard to the despatch of invitations to Indians for functions inside the New Delhi Embassy ;

(b) if so, whether the Chinese Embassy has been strictly adhering to these restrictions ;

(c) whether the Chinese Charge d' Affaires sent on the 17th September, 1969 invitation cards direct to the Indians for a reception at the Embassy ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for the violation of the restrictions placed on them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to the present instructions issued by the Ministry of External Affairs, the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi should route invitations to non-diplomatic persons for receptions held by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi through the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Chinese Embassy sent invitation cards directly to non-diplomats for the reception held at the Chinese Embassy in connection with the 1st October, 1969 celebrations.

(d) The requirement of routing invitations through the Ministry of External Affairs is only designed to ensure proper security for the Chinese Embassy. As the Chinese Embassy have failed to observe the procedure. Necessary steps have been taken to identify the non-diplomatic invitees to the

Chinese Embassy receptions before being permitted to enter the Embassy.

Production in Ambarnath Ammunition Factory

520. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to step up production in the Ambarnath Ammunition Factory in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Estimates Committee or any other Government Committee have recommended that the top management of the Factory should be changed from time to time ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Certain steps are in hand to create additional capacity for certain components of equipments/ammunition for the Defence Services in the Ordnance Factories located at Ambarnath in the Fourth Plan Period.

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

Abdullah Committee's Report on Small Scale Rubber Cultivators

521. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1436 on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Abdullah Committee on small scale rubber cultivators have since been examined by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Committee are still under examination of the Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Pension benefits to Master Craftsmen

522. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA VERMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 237 on the 30th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding provision of pension benefits to master craftsmen ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. To provide financial assistance to Master Craftsmen in indigent circumstances.

(b) The details and the procedure for implementing the scheme are being worked out.

Representation Made by I. N. A. Association for Payment of Pay and Allowances to Ex-I. N. A. Personnel

523. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I. N. A. Association had made any representation after the last session of the Lok Sabha regarding promised pay, pension, allowances to Ex-I. N. A. personnel ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Defence Minister granted an interview to representatives of the Azad Hind Fauj Association on the 15th September 1969. The following points were made by the Association representatives with regard to payment of the balance of forfeited pay and allowances of ex-INA personnel :

(i) In cases where pay accounts are not available, the credit side of the pay accounts should be reconstructed with the help of the sheet rolls of the individuals concerned. For the reconstruction of the debit side of such pay accounts, personal affidavits of

the individuals concerned should be accepted.

(i) Allowances such as batta, Japanese campaign pay and ex-patriation allowance, which had been excluded while calculating the amounts due to ex-INA personnel, should also be taken into account.

(iii) For purpose of payment of forfeited pay and allowances, non-combatant clerks whose pay records are not available should not be grouped with other non-combatants, as the emoluments of the former were higher than those of the latter.

For the reconstruction of the debit side of the pay accounts it would not be possible for the Government to accept personal affidavits. This was indicated to the Association representatives during the interview. The other two points are under examination of the Government.

भारतीय निर्यात वस्तुओं की मांग

525. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत छह महीनों से भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली विभिन्न वस्तुओं की विदेशों में मांग कम हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत छह महीनों में किन किन वस्तुओं की मांग तथा निर्यात में कमी हुई है ; और

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). अप्रैल—जुलाई, 1969 में विगत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी लगभग 20 वस्तुओं (अधिकांशतः परम्परागत) के निर्यातों में गिरावट आई है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये सभ्या] TL-1994/69 परन्तु चार माह की अवधि, जिसके लिए व्योरेवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, किसी निश्चित तुलना के लिए बहुत कम हैं।

(ग) खली तथा घरण्डी के तेल के मामले में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का विचार है। कच्ची ऊन के सम्बन्ध में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से 10 प्र० श० यथामूल्य निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है। चीनी के निर्यातों में मुख्य बाधा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों का कम होना है। वधित स्वदेशी मांग और निर्यात क्रयदेशों को पूरा करने के लिए नो तथा इस्पात के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। चाय के मामले में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में हमारी चाय के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त करने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। निर्यातक मिलों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रुई का आवंटन किया जा रहा है। कच्चे पटसन और नारियल जटा तथा उससे बने माल के निर्यातों में गिरावट उतार-चढ़ाव वाली है, लगातार नहीं।

Incentives to Jute Industry

526. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering several measures for granting relief and incentives to the Jute mills ; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

भारत का विदेशी मानचित्र जिसमें काश्मीर का नहीं दिखाया जाना

527. श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री बल्ल बल्ल शर्मा :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री प्रेनियर जदिस, जे० बी० गुसम एण्ड जे० मोटे द्वारा लिखित तथा जाज एण्ड दैत्य कम्पनी लिमिटेड, लन्दन द्वारा प्रकाशित 'ए स्केच मैप हिस्ट्री आफ दी ग्रेट बार्स एंड ग्राण्टर, 1914-1967' पुस्तक के छठे संस्करण के 100वें पृष्ठ पर दिये गये मानचित्र में काश्मीर को भारत का भाग नहीं दिखाया गया है ; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) हमने 'ए स्केच मैप हिस्ट्री आफ दी ग्रेट बार्स एंड ग्राण्टर, 1914-1967' के छठे संशोधित संस्करण की एक प्रतिलिपि को बहुत सावधानीपूर्वक देखा है जिसमें आयरलैंड, स्विट्जरलैंड, जे० बी० गुडसन और जे० ए० मोरिस ने तैयार किया है और जाज एंड दैत्य कम्पनी लिमिटेड, लन्दन ने प्रकाशित किया है। इसमें पृष्ठ संख्या 100 पर एक नक्शा है जिसमें काश्मीर को भारत के हिस्से के रूप में नहीं दिखाया गया है।

(ख) इस नक्शे को ठीक कराने के लिए हम इस मामले को उसके प्रकाशक के साथ उठा रहे हैं ताकि इस किताब का जब अगला संस्करण/मुद्रण निकले तो उसमें काश्मीर को भारत का अंग दिखाया जाए।

Indo-Nepal Talks on Trade

528. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-level trade talks between India and Nepal were held in the first week of October this year ;

(b) if so, the precise issues discussed :

(c) the decisions taken thereat ; and

(d) the solution thrashed out for checking smuggling of goods across the Indo-Nepal border, at these talks, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Talks between official Delegations of India and Nepal on matters relating to trade and transit between the two countries were held in New Delhi from October 29 to November 4, 1969. The talks were adjourned after exchange of views. The discussions are expected to be resumed shortly.

P. M.'s Discussions with U.S.S.R. Prime Minister

529. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had discussion with the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister at Palam Air Port on the 6th September, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the subject discussed and the decisions arrived at ;

(c) whether the Indian Prime Minister had conveyed her strong feelings of Indian people against the decision of U.S.S.R. arms supply to Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister thereto ?

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

(b) to (d). The talks were of a con-

fidential nature and it is not possible to divulge the details.

Import Trade in Raw Material

530. SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

DR. P. MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Council on Trade met on the 27th and 28th September this year and examined the recently-announced policy of Government for progressively taking over the import trade in raw materials ;

(b) if so, the points examined ; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Council ?

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

(b) and (c). Apprehensions were expressed at the meeting that the STC and MMTC may not be able to import the raw materials efficiently. It was pointed out that these Government agencies were importing, with increasing efficiency, a number of important raw materials from world market in competition with other buyers and have also been able to supply them at prices which are fair and equitable and it was therefore proposed to accelerate the process of canalising the import of raw materials through these agencies.

Training to Personnel of Nationalised Banks in Foreign Trade

532. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has organised a comprehensive training programme to train the personnel of the nationalised banks in various fields particularly in foreign Trade and export credit ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry have requested the institute to undertake a study of the market of Iran to suggest trade expansion and identify products that could be sold to Iran ; and

(c) if so, whether the study reports have been received ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) At the instance of National Institute of Bank Management the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade proposes organising a special training programme on "Financing Exports" for the senior executives of the nationalised Banks, with the object of helping the banking industry to build up a cadre of executives adequately equipped for directing the export promotion activities of banks.

(b) No, Sir ; the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has, however, on its own recently undertook a survey of exports prospects of products and commodities selected on the twin criteria of import possibilities in Iran and export surpluses of India, as well as possibilities of establishment of Joint ventures and also areas requiring greater economic cooperation between the two countries.

(c) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade have made available the report to concerned Departments of the Government, Export Promotion Councils and other export organisations for initiating action on the recommendations contained therein.

कलपवक्त्र में फास्ट ब्रीडर एटॉमिक रिएक्टर

533. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फ्रांस के सहयोग से कलपवक्त्र में स्थापित किये जा रहे 'फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर' में किस ईंधन का प्रयोग किया जायेगा और इस में कोरियम का किस प्रकार उपयोग होगा ; और

(ख) उक्त रिएक्टर के परिणामस्वरूप भारत कब तक एक बड़े एटॉमिक फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर को स्थापित करने की स्थिति में होगा ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, बिस्व मन्त्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) कलपक्कम में स्थापित होने वाले फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर से ईंधन के रूप में प्लूटोनियम आवसाइड इस्तेमाल किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। थोरियम का उपयोग रिएक्टर में आवरण के रूप में किया जायेगा ताकि इसे किरणायन की सहायता से यूरोनियम-233 में बदल कर इसका ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सके।

(ख) कलपक्कम में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर की स्थापना से बड़े आकार के अटॉमिक फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों के विकास के लिये आवश्यक अनुभव मिल सकेगा। यह आशा की जाती है कि अगली दशक के अन्त तक बड़े फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों का अटॉमिकल्पन तथा निर्माण सम्भव हो सकेगा।

पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ भारत का व्यापार

534. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ कितने मूल्य का आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आयात के मुकाबले निर्यात निरन्तर रूप से गिरता जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें विगत तीन वर्षों में पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से किये गये आयात व उन देशों को किये गये निर्यात के वास्तविक आंकड़े दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

(दस लाख रु० में)

देश का नाम	आयात	1966		1967		1968	
		निर्यात	आयात	निर्यात	आयात	निर्यात	आयात
बल्गारिया	52.86	34.27	19.04	40.32	70.25	40.34	
च कोस्लोवाकिया	338.97	275.76	272.11	308.02	351.87	316.00	
हंगरी	122.97	121.70	145.50	115.83	107.96	118.62	
जर्मन प्रजातन्त्रीय गणराज्य	207.03	191.29	219.50	198.18	224.98	208.97	
पोलैण्ड	185.57	153.57	247.11	186.33	219.58	259.07	
रूमनिया	42.90	54.17	45.56	51.60	44.82	58.62	
सोवियत संघ	1108.15	1328.71	996.99	1269.54	1261.01	1390.70	
यूगोस्लाविया	27.70	179.37	138.18	146.71	132.46	161.39	
योग :	2276.15	2342.84	2082.99	2316.53	2412.93	2553.71	

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बनावटी बालों का निर्यात

535. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनावटी बालों का निर्यात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितनी कमी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) सरकार द्वारा बनावटी बालों के निर्यात के लिये कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रखा गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात तथा आयात

536. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं आयात तथा निर्यात की गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विदेशी व्यापार में सामान्य वृद्धि के अनुपात से राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किये जाने वाले व्यापार में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

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

(घ) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा विगत तीन वर्षों में आयातित तथा निर्यातित सामान का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
निर्यात	31.00	23.6	48.5
आयात	67.9	115.8	114.1
योग	98.9	139.4	162.6
भारत का कुल व्यापार (आयात तथा निर्यात)	3234.०	3206.3	3221.6

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

केलों का निर्यात

537. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रा० कु० बिड़ला :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केले नष्ट हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उनके निर्यात से 24 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है और अब केलों का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में केलों के निर्यात के लिये इस समय क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में सोवियत संघ तथा जापान को दिये गये समस्त पोतलदानों में राज्य व्यापार निगम को 24 लाख रु० की हानि हुई। ये हानियाँ मुख्यतः उच्च सेवेटन लागत और समुद्री भाड़े के फलस्वरूप हुई, न कि माल के नष्ट होने के कारण।

वारिज्यिक यातायात हेतु स्वेज नहर के खुल जाने पर ही सोवियत संघ तथा यूरोपीय गन्तव्य को केलों के निर्यात पुनः आरंभ किये जायेंगे। गुजरात तथा महाराष्ट्र की सहकारी समितियाँ द्वारा अन्य गन्तव्यों को पूर्ववत् निर्यात जारी है। इस समय राज्य व्यापार निगम केलों का निर्यात नहीं कर रहा है।

Invitation to India to Attend Rabat Conference

538. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

SHRI NATH PAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation on behalf of India attended the Rabat Islamic Conference ;

(b) if so, whether any invitation from the sponsors of the Conference was sent to Indian Government ; and

(c) if so, when this invitation was issued and through whom ?

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

(b) and (c). The unanimous decision to invite the Government of India to the Conference was conveyed to the Indian Ambassador in Rabat by the Foreign Minister of Morocco on September 23, 1969.

Absorption of Information Service of Indian Officers in Indian Foreign Service

539. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Information Service of India Association had presented representations to his Ministry requesting that selections made in 1968 and 1969 from Information Service of India be annulled ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on these representations ;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendation of the Pillai Committee regarding absorption of Information Service of India Officers into Indian Foreign Service (A) and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove discontent among the Information Service of India Officers ?

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

(b) to (d). The Pillai Committee's recommendation regarding absorption into IFS (A) of as many Public Relations Officers and Information Officers as are found suitable, was accepted. Fourteen ISI officers have since been appointed to IFS (A) on the basis of screening of all eligible ISI Officers in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

The Pillai Committee had also recommended that the remaining Officers should be given the option of joining IFS (B) or continuing in their present posts and on present terms till they retire. This part of the Pillai Committee's recommendation is being examined along with the suggestions made by the ISI Association.

Provisional Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam

540 SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of recognising the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam has since been examined by Government ; and

- (b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The question is being examined in all its implications.

- (b) Does not arise.

Energy Produced in Tarapore Reactor

541. SHRI BASWANT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many Megawatts of energy is being produced in Tarapore Reactor ; and

(b) the reasons for the stoppage of Tarapore Atomic Plant during some time past ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) During October 1969, 128 million units of electricity were produced.

(b) The supply during the pre-commissioning period had necessarily to be intermittent as the reactors had to be shut off on different occasions for intensive checking. Some interruption of power supply occurred in August 1969 due to breakdown in the Switchyard operated and maintained by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. This breakdown was primarily due to saline pollution and humid atmosphere.

India's Imports

542. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for allowing an increase in imports ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the criteria for selecting the parties and industrial concerns which will be allowed such increased imports and the details about the items to be imported according to this decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). In formulating the import policy, item-

wise scrutiny is undertaken, in consultation with the technical authorities concerned, to ensure that import is allowed only in respect of those items which are not manufactured in the country and are essentially required. Representations for the grant of licences for higher values or for a change in the item-wise import policy are considered by the Committee set up by the Government which include technical advisers. These Committee examine each case on its merits with a view to allow essential import for maximising production.

Direct contact by the Indian External Affairs Minister with Heads of Foreign States

543. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Members of Parliament have protested to the Prime Minister against the Foreign Minister's establishing direct contacts with Heads of States and thereby alienating the sympathy which his counter-parts would have in those countries ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Only one Member of Parliament has written to the Prime Minister on this subject.

(b) Ministers, while visiting foreign countries at the invitation of their Governments, very often call on the Heads of Government/State as a matter of courtesy which is a well recognised diplomatic practice. It is all the more so in the case of the Foreign Minister who may have to discuss matters of bilateral and international importance.

Pak. Readiness for Talks with India

544. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI :

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is now prepared for bilateral talks India : and

(b) if so, the concrete steps which have been taken both by India and Pakistan in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Although some statements have been made by the Pakistani Minister of Information in the U.N. General Assembly Pakistan does not appear prepared for bilateral talks without any conditions.

(b) India has proposed several times to hold unconditional talks with Pakistan on all Indo-Pak problems. Prime Minister also wrote to President Yahya Khan suggesting the setting up of a bilateral body at which all Indo-Pak questions could be discussed. There has been no satisfactory response from Pakistan.

मन्त्रिमंडल सचिवालय में बलकों की पदोन्नति परीक्षा

545. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्त्रिमंडल सचिवालय में बलकों की पदोन्नति के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा किसी परीक्षा का आयोजन किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितने बलकों ने परीक्षा दी तथा कितने उत्तीर्ण हुए और कितने बलकों की पदोन्नति की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अनुत्तीर्ण परीक्षार्थियों को उत्तीर्ण परीक्षार्थियों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता देकर वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति दी गई है अथवा दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Manali-Leh Road

547. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Manali-Leh road has been completed ;

(b) if so, whether it has been opened for traffic ; and

(c) the total cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A fair whether 3 ton road has been established from Manali to Leh. However, construction and completion of a number of protective works and temporary bridges is in progress.

(b) The road is open to limited traffic.

(c) As some works are still in progress, it is not feasible to give the total cost of construction of the road. Upto the end of July 69, an expenditure of Rs. 971.76 lakhs has been incurred on the construction of this road.

Arms and Ammunition received by Pakistan from other Countries

548. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foreign arms and ammunition received by Pakistan from foreign countries uptill now ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The quantum of arms and ammunition received by Pakistan from various countries has been brought to the notice of the House, from time to time. Information regarding supplies by U.S.A. and China was given on 13th November, 1969, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 431. Certain additional information relating to the types of military equipment

acquired by Pakistan, recently, was given on 6th August, 1968 in the reply to Starred Question No. 380. Military equipment that Pakistan has received from the Soviet Union has been given today in reply to Starred Question No. 67.

(b) Government are alive to the situation created by the Pakistan military build up.

Acquisition of Tanks By Pakistan from China

550. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has acquired T. 59 tanks and arms from China ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan's announced strength now is nearly equal to that of India ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to restore military balance between India on the one side and Pakistan and China on the other ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The types and quantities of various weapons and equipment which Pakistan obtained from China were brought to the notice of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 431 answered on 13th November, 1968.

(b) and (c) : Pakistan's armed forces are more than half of India's. Our state of defence preparedness takes into account the magnitude of the threats which confront the country.

भारतीय भाषाओं को जानने वाले राजदूतों की नियुक्ति

551. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ५० मु० सईव :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1969 के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या 1428 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी भारतीय दूतावासों को अपना कार्य हिन्दी में करने के बारे में प्रादेश जारी करने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि जिन देशों की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है व भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा अब भी अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग करने के कारण उनको अंग्रेजी का मानसिक दाम समझते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में ऐसे दूतों को नियुक्त करने का है जिनको भारतीय भाषाओं का ज्ञान है तथा जो भारतीय संस्कृति से परिचित हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) इस स्थिति में सारा काम हिन्दी में ही करना तो सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन विदेश-स्थित मिशनो को अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि वे जहाँ तक व्यवहार्य हो हिन्दी का प्रयोग करें, जैसे हिन्दी के पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दें, निमन्त्रणा पत्र और संदेश हिन्दी में दें और अगर जरूरत हो तो इसके लिए स्थानीय भाषा का भी प्रयोग किया जाए, नाम पट्ट और साइनबोर्ड हिन्दी में बनवाएं। अपने अधिकारियों को यह भी हिदायत दे दी गई है कि वे आपस में बातचीत करते समय हिन्दी में ही बोलें और जहाँ कहीं सम्भव हो विदेशी व्यक्तियों के साथ भी हिन्दी में बात करें।

(ख) सरकार इस ओर से प्रावधान है कि उचित तौर पर तो कोई ऐसी धारणा नहीं बना सकता।

(ग) जो लोग भारतीय दूत के रूप में नियुक्त किए जाते हैं वे एक या एक से अधिक भारतीय भाषाएं जानते हैं और भारतीय संस्कृति और परम्परा से अच्छी तरह परिचित होते हैं।

Replacement of Naval Equipment

552. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the guns, firing mechanism and magazine lifts of our bigger navalships have become so

old that they are not reliable in time of war ;

(b) whether frequent failures occur during exercises ; and

(c) the efforts being made to replace the equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Every effort is made to modernise the equipment.

Manufacture of Surface-to-Surface Missiles

553. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with any foreign firm for the manufacture of surface-to-surface missiles ;

(b) the types of missiles to be manufactured and the firms and countries involved in the collaboration ;

(c) whether all parts of missiles will be manufactured in collaboration with the same firm ; and

(d) the capabilities of the missiles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d) : It will not be in public interest to give all this information at this stage.

Transport Aircraft Used By Indian Air Force

554. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of transport aircraft being used by the Indian Air Force at present.

(b) whether there is a plan for standardisation ; if so, what are the standard aircraft on which the future plan of the Air Force is based ;

(c) whether it has been recommended by the Army and Air Force authorities that a large helicopter fleet is essential for the Air Force ;

(d) whether efforts are being made to manufacture these various aircraft in India ; and

(e) the major private sector participation in the manufacture of Aircraft or components ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) For carriage of freight principally AN-12, C-119G (packet), Caribou and Dakota are used.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is planned that the Indian Air Force should have only two types of aircraft, one heavy type and the other a medium type.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A proposal for manufacturing medium transport aircraft is under consideration.

(e) The participation of the private sector in the manufacture of aircraft or components is very small. A few items like aluminium alloy sheets, tyres and tubes etc., are being supplied by the private sector.

Manufacture of 'Gnat' Aircraft

555. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of manufacture of 'Gnat' aircraft has been slowed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The programme of manufacture of Gnat aircraft remains intact but the yearwise production schedule has been suitably adjusted in our bid for larger indigenisation.

Sub-Marines Received by Pakistan From U.S.S.R. and Other Countries

556. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a delay in the training of crew for sub-marines to be received from the U.S.S.R. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have any information regarding the number of submarines received by the Pakistan Navy and the number out of these, of Soviet Make ; and

(d) how many sub-marines Pakistan is likely to receive, as per information of Government, from the U.S.S.R. and from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have information about the number of Submarines with Pakistan but it would not be in the public interest to disclose details of this information. None of these Submarines has come from the Soviet Union.

Exports of Electronics

557. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by Shri P. A. Bhatt, Managing Director of the Asian Electronics regarding great export potentiality for electronics ;

(b) whether the restrictions imposed on import of copper or tin required by the electrical industry and electronics in the country are causing serious set-back for the export of its products ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is not possible to trace the particular suggestion referred to by the Hon. Members in the absence of sufficient details regarding the forum where the suggestions were presented.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Under the current policy import of copper is allowed against export of many of the engineering items. However, import is also allowed on advance basis for execution of specific export orders. Even requests for import of copper against export of engineering goods for which there is no provision for such imports, are considered on merits and import allowed.

Al Aqsa Mosque

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several Muslims and non-Muslims in India have strongly reacted to the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque in Israel ; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India's reaction to the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque has been stated by the Minister of External Affairs in his statement in the Lok Sabha on August 26, 1969 and in the Rajya Sabha on August 28, 1969.

Indian Delegation Sent to Rabat

559. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to send a delegation to Rabat was taken after full discussion in the Cabinet and if so, who presided over this Cabinet meeting and on what date ;

(b) whether the decision was taken after or before the formal invitation and agenda were received ; and

(c) if a decision was taken on receipt of the invitation well in advance, the reasons for the delegation to leave India in such hurry and almost at the last minute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The decision to attend the Conference at Rabat was taken by the Government of India at the highest level upon receipt of an unanimous invitation from the Conference. Earlier indications were available that India's presence was desired by many of the participating countries.

Spindles and looms in Textile Mills to be scrapped

560. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number out of the closed textile mills, considered fit for scrapping ;

(b) the number of spindles and looms that will go out of commission as a result, from the existing capacity ; and

(c) the steps being taken to replenish this capacity and even to grant new capacity needed to fulfil the Fourth plan targets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) 16

(b) Spindles : 230132

Looms : 2312

(c) The scrapped capacity is allocated for establishment of new units. The Fourth Five Year Plan does not envisage any increase in either spinning or weaving capacity of the mill sector. However, the following steps are proposed to be taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan to increase the production of cotton textiles :—

(i) Renovation and modernisation of the machinery of some of the textile mills which is old and obsolescent.

(ii) Installation of additional power-looms.

Use of Imported Cotton

561. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian cotton is fit for manufacturing yarn up to 40s count and even 60s count ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many mills are employing imported cotton even upto 40s count ;

(c) whether in the interests of indigenous cotton production, Government propose to ban the use of imported cotton upto 40s ;

(d) whether in order to encourage the use of indigenous cotton, Government would also consider giving some incentives to mills using such cotton upto 40s count ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some varieties of cotton are fit for spinning yarns upto 40s or even 60s, but their production does not exceed 10% of the total production of cotton in the country.

(b) Not many mills are using imported cotton for spinning upto 40s. Such use is generally restricted to specialised purpose of sewing thread, hosiery, healds, industrial fabrics etc.

(c) to (e). The matter is being examined.

Import of Cotton

562. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of cotton to be imported during the current year ;

(b) the quantity and value of cotton so far imported and the names of the countries from which imported ;

(c) the quantity proposed to be imported under the new PL-480 agreement ;

(d) the reasons for which import substitution measures are not being seriously followed in the matter of cotton ; and

(e) how the imports are likely to affect cotton production and prices in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

For the current cotton year viz. September, 1969—August 1970, import of the following quantities of cotton has been allowed :—

Country	Quantity	Value
	(in bales of 180 Kgs. each)	(Rs. in crores)
U. A. R.	1,35,000	2.30
Sudan	1,90,000	30.06
U. S. A. under PL-480	1,00,000 (approx.)	9.45
Other countries	75,000	12.24 (approx.)

Note : 1. Import from U. A. R. and Sudan is under bilateral trade agreement and the provision is in terms of value and quantity in case of the U.A.R. and value in respect of Sudan.

2. Provision in the PL-480 Agreement is in terms of value.
3. The release of 75,000 in respect of all other countries is in terms of quantity.

(b) Nil.

(d) and (e). Programme of import of cotton for a year is settled after taking into account the quantitative and qualitative requirements of cotton and the availability of indigenous cotton. In this assessment care is taken that import does not affect the indigenous production or prices of cotton. All efforts are being made to step up production of indigenous cotton.

Ill-Treatment of Minorities in West Pakistan

564. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Muslims are badly treated in West Pakistan and they are forced to leave that country ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interest of minorities there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the unhappy lot of minorities in West Pakistan which has compelled large number of them to migrate to India. Government have repeatedly reminded the Pakistan Government of their obligations towards the minorities.

Gujarati Muslims Barred from Entering into Pakistan

565. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has requested India not to permit Gujarati Muslims to go to Pakistan ; and

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

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

(b) The Pakistan Government has been informed that there is no truth in the allegation that Gujarati Muslims were migrating to Pakistan. However, it is our policy not to permit unauthorised crossings of the border from either side.

Crossing of Pak-Bound Chinese Caravan into Indian Territory

566. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese Caravan entered Pakistan through the Nintaka Pass, crossing Indian territory in the Gilgit area, illegally occupied by Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to intercept this Caravan ?

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

(b) The Caravan came to Gilgit in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, ostensibly to barter their goods under the so-called Sino-Pak Agreement of October, 1967 and the arrangements made thereunder in November 1968 for the opening of the over-land route.

(c) As the northern areas of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir are under Pakistan's unlawful occupation, Government have taken no steps to intercept the Chinese Caravan. However, as the House has already been informed, Government have totally reserved their position in notes to the Governments of China and Pakistan, making it clear that the so-called Sino-Pak Agreement of October, 1967 and the arrangements finalised thereunder, are illegal, invalid and unacceptable to us.

Title Conferred on Defence Minister by U. S. S. R.

567. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any title from the Soviet Union ; if so what is the title ; and

(b) the justification of accepting titles from Foreign countries, when after the Independence most of the titles awarded during the British days were denounced ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M. Ps. Sent Abroad

568. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Members of Parliament sent to foreign countries during the last six months on Government cost ;

(b) the criteria adopted in the selection of Members of Parliament for such purposes ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have been given such opportunities more than once, whereas others have not been given the same ?

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

Visit by a Union Deputy Minister to Riot-Affected Area of Ahmedabad

569. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Union Deputy Minister, Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem, visited the riot-affected areas of Ahmedabad ;

(b) whether the Deputy Minister was deputed by the Centre for an on the spot study ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during his stay, he visited only the minority community and made statements which increased tension ;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat and leaders of many political parties have urged upon the Prime Minister to take stern action against the Central Minister whose conduct was far from happy ; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the Deputy Minister ?

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

(b) The Deputy Minister himself decided to visit Gujarat.

(c) According to the Dy. Minister he followed mainly the programme drawn up by the authorities of the State Government and has denied that his statements increased tension.

(d) and (e) The Chief Minister of Gujarat sent two letters to P. M. on the Deputy Minister's visit ; and the Deputy Minister also sent a report to the Prime Minister. The House will appreciate that it is not possible to give the details regarding these communications. Letters on the subject were also received from some M. Ps. No action was considered necessary.

Recommendations of Sub-Committee of Indo-Iranian Commission for Economic Trade and Technical Co-operation

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

(a) whether any meeting was held between India and Iran to consider the recommendations of the sub-Committees of the Indo-Iranian Commission for Economic Trade and Technical Co-operation ; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations that have been accepted by both the countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Decisions on specific proposals and recommendations which have been or are expected to be put forward by the various Joint Committees set up by the Indo-Iran Joint Commission are expected to be taken at the second meeting of the Commission scheduled for January 1970.

Australian Naval Base in Indian Ocean

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Australian

Prime Minister is reported to have stated that Australia will shortly build naval bases in the Indian Ocean ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to establish some bases in the Indian Ocean in order to curb the increase in the Soviet intrusion in the Indian Ocean ; and

(d) if not, whether Government are fully satisfied that the country's naval developments are adequate to meet and maintain the country's interest in the Indian Ocean area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Australian Prime Minister stated on 9th October 1969 that his Government had decided to begin the planned development of a Naval base at Cockburn Sound in Western Australia on their own territory.

(b) As this is entirely a matter of internal concern to the Australian Government, there is no call for the Government of India to express any reaction in the matter.

(c) and (d). The Government of India do not favour the establishment of military or naval bases in foreign countries. There is, therefore, no question of India establishing any bases in the Indian Ocean except on Indian territory. Adequate steps within available resources are being taken to develop our naval strength and also to develop our naval establishments on Indian territory to ensure the country's security. Regarding the entry or movement of foreign warships on the high seas in the Indian Ocean there is no question of interfering with the acknowledged freedom of the seas. The Government of India have, however, repeatedly suggested that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace and that steps which may result in introducing tensions in the area should be avoided.

Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-man delegation was sent to explore the scope of trade agreement for the period 1970-75 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit ;

(c) whether any basis for the long term should be decided upon ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). An Indian Trade Delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Trade visited Czechoslovakia in October, 1969. As a result of the discussions held in Prague, a long term Trade and Payments Agreement has been signed between the two countries on 31.10.69 valid from 1.1.1970 to 31.12.1974. Copies of the Agreement have been placed in the Parliament Library. It is envisaged that this Agreement would serve as an instrument for the further strengthening and consolidation of mutual economic relations and by 1974, the actual trade turnover between the two countries is expected to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. Both Governments have agreed to bring about progressive diversification in the commodity composition of exports and imports in keeping with the changing requirements of both countries. Czechoslovakia has shown interest in purchasing steadily increasing quantities of light engineering goods, cotton textiles, Ready-made garments, Iron ore and other processed and consumer goods on the basis of long-term arrangements. Czechoslovakia has agreed to supply over the next five years, increasing quantities of Tool-alloys and special steels rolled steel products including drum sheets, Tractors, machine Tools etc. in addition to other capital goods. It has been agreed that groups of Czechoslovak experts will visit India to identify new sectors of co-operation and to study the possibilities of further growth and expansion of trade between the two countries.

पाकिस्तान की जेलों में त्रिलोक चन्द को
बी गई यन्त्रणाएं

: 73. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्याधी : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 30 जनवरी, 1969 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित हुए उस समाचार और पाकिस्तानी जासूस गुलजार हुसैनसाह और एक

भारतीय बालक श्री त्रिलोक चन्द के चित्र की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि पाकिस्तानी जासूस को भारतीय जेलों में कोई कष्ट नहीं दिया गया जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप वह 70 वर्ष की आयु का होते हुए भी कम उम्र का मालूम होता था और त्रिलोक चंद को पाकिस्तानी जेलों में अनेक यन्त्रणाएं दी गई जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप वह बहुत दुबला और कमजोर दिखाई देता है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में यह जांच कराने का है कि क्या भारतीय अधिकारियों ने त्रिलोक चन्द के भारत में प्रवेश करते समय त्रिलोक चन्द के बिगड़े हुए स्वास्थ्य के कारणों के जानने के लिए आवश्यक पूछताछ की थी ?

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

(ख) और (ग). श्री त्रिलोक चन्द ने भारत वापिस आने पर जो बयान दिया था उसक अनुसार पाकिस्तान में गिरफ्तारी के बाद पूछताछ के दौरान पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने उन्हें बहुत तंग किया था । जब वे पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द ही थे उस समय, भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ यह मामला उठाया था कि जेल में उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार किया जाए । लेकिन, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस बात को मानने से साफ इंकार किया है पाकिस्तान में उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया था ।

गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1968 के लिए जारी किये गये पास

574. श्री रामस्वरूप बिछार्थी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी 1968 की गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड को देखने के लिए कुल कितने पास पास जारी किए थे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पास केन्द्रीय सरकार

के अधिकारियों और उनके सम्बन्धियों को जारी किए गये और दिल्ली में बाहर रहने वाले लोगों को कितने पास जारी किए गये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों को यह विशेष सुविधा देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने और भविष्य में इन पासों पर कुछ शुल्क लगाने का है ; और

(घ) घन की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस पर होने वाले व्यय को कम करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1968 के लिए 62600 स्थानों के लिए निमन्त्रण पत्र जारी किए गए थे । इनमें से लगभग 21500 स्थानों के लिए निमन्त्रणपत्र सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेवि वर्ग समेत केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न वर्गों के अधिकारियों और उनकी पत्नियों के लिए जारी किए गए थे और लगभग 8400 स्थानों के लिए उनके सम्बन्धियों और अतिथियों के लिए ।

निमन्त्रण पत्र गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को भी जारी किए जाते हैं । दिल्ली से बाहर रहने वालों के लिए कितने स्थानों के लिए निमन्त्रण जारी किए गए बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1968 के लिये निमन्त्रण पत्रों के लिए प्राप्त प्रार्थनापत्र सम्भाल कर नहीं रखे गए । यदि अभिलेख प्राप्त भी होते सूचना दे पाना सम्भव न होता, क्योंकि सभी मामलों पर यह इशारा नहीं दिया जाता कि जिन व्यक्तियों के लिए निमन्त्रणपत्र जारी किए गए हैं वह साधारण दिल्ली निवासी हैं, या बाहर के ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न पर कि प्रायः गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के लिए बैठने के हत्कों में प्रवेश सशुल्ल टिकटों द्वारा हो या निमन्त्रण पत्रों द्वारा जैसे कि अब है, ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया

है, और फैसला किया गया है कि वर्तमान को छोड़ा न जाए।

(घ) इस राष्ट्रीय समारोह के महत्व का उचित ध्यान करते हुए गणतन्त्र दिवस पर उठने वाले खर्च में यथा सम्भव जितनी हो सके बचत करने का हर प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

Indo-UAR New Agencies

575. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and UAR have come to an agreement to set up agencies to focus national news through Radio and Press in order to ensure authentic information ; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof and when this new arrangement will start working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) While no final or formal agreement in this context has been arrived at, the question of exchange of news, films and radio and television programmes between India and UAR was discussed in Cairo, on September 13, informally by our Minister of State of Information and Broadcasting with the UAR Minister of National Guidance. The various suggestions made during that discussion are under examination by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian withdrawal from Meeting of Non-Aligned Nations Group

576. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India with-

drew from the meeting of the non-aligned nations group at UN held on the 23rd October, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of the other member countries of non-aligned nations thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian representative withdrew from the meeting upon finding Pakistan seated at the table, to report the matter to the leader of the Indian Delegation. He was advised not to return until the circumstances under which Pakistan attended the meeting were clarified. It was subsequently learnt that Pakistan was not invited and attended the meeting in an unauthorised manner.

(c) The convenors of the Group meetings are considering steps to prevent non-members from attending them.

Indo-Pak Agreement on Transit Trade

577. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has agreed for transit trade through its territory between Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, India and Nepal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Visit by the Union Deputy Law Minister to Riot-Affected Areas of Ahmedabad

579. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the reports in the Press that the Chief Minister of Gujarat and some Members of Parliament did not approve of the activi-

ties of Shri Yunus Saleem, Deputy Minister of Law, in the riot-affected areas of Ahmedabad ; and

(b) if so, what is her reaction thereto and the details thereof ?

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

(b) No action has been considered necessary.

Building of an Ordnance Depot in Kashmir by China

580. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese caravan has come to the part of Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are building an ordnance depot in Kashmir ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Chinese caravan came to Misgar, about 134 miles north of Gilgit, in the last week of August, 1969. There is so far no information on the building of an ordnance depot in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir. Activities having a bearing on our security are taken note of in making our defence arrangements.

Difference in Pay Scales of Commissioned Officers in Defence Services and Officers in Civil Services

581. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a vast difference in the pay scales and promotional channels of Commissioned Officers in Defence Services and Gazetted Officers in Civil Services ;

(b) whether Commissioned Officers are not satisfied with their pay scales and have been representing about it ; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The pay scales of Defence Services personnel generally are equated to the pay scales of corresponding civilian personnel in Government employ. In addition, Defence Services personnel are given certain concessions because of the special hazards and requirements of their service. Promotional channels are determined by organisational requirements and these differ from Service to Service. In 1968, a significant number of posts were upgraded to the ranks of Col./equivalent and above specifically to make available additional channels of promotion to officers of the three services.

(b) and (c). Wherever any disparities are brought to light, the matter is examined with a view to removing them in conformity with the general approach outlined in (a) above.

राजस्थान सीमा पर पीर पगार द्वारा जासूसी

582. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने जसलमेर के समीप भारतीय सीमा से लगे हुए क्षेत्रों में ऐसे पीर पगार बसाये हैं जो कि भारत के विरुद्ध जासूसी करने में लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने बाड़मेर के निकट भारतीय सीमा पर लगभग 30 किलोमीटर भूमिगत सड़क का निर्माण किया है ताकि रैनिक गतिविधियों को गुप्त रखा जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने विरोध के रूप में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सड़कों के निर्माण और सुरक्षा महत्व की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्नों

सहित जैसलमेर सीमा के पास पाकिस्तानी गतिविधि का सरकार को ज्ञान है। नदपि ऐसा कोई स्पष्ट इंगित नहीं है कि बाड़मेर सीमा के पार किसी भूगर्भ सड़क का निर्माण किया गया है। सीमा सुरक्षा सेना राजस्थान सीमा की गश्त करती रहती है, और निरन्तर सतर्कता बरती जा रही है।

साम्यवादी चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद

583. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को साम्यवादी चीन से सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद करने तथा तैवान के साथ संबंध स्थापित करने के बारे में कुछ ससद सदस्यों से हस्ताक्षरयुक्त कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

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

बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने वह सम्मिलित प्रेम वक्तव्य देखा है जिसके बारे में यह बताया जाता है कि वह 125 संसद-सदस्यों ने जारी किया है और उसमें यह माँग की गई है कि चीन के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध तोड़कर तार्इवान के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित किए जाएं।

(ख) सरकार की नीति सर्वविदित है। सरकार को इस बात की कोई वजह नहीं दिखाई देती कि चीन लोक गणराज्य को मान्यता देने और उसके साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध कायम रखने की नीति बदली जाए।

Summoning of Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad by Pak Foreign Office in connection with Riots in Ahmedabad

584. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan

Foreign Office summoned the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad on the 23rd September, 1969 in connection with the riots in Ahmedabad ; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Pakistan High Commissioner to India also spoke to the Government of India.

(b) The Pakistan is expressed concern at the outbreak of communal violence in Ahmedabad. We informed them in reply that this was our internal matter and regretted that the Pakistan radio was continuously inflaming communal passion. We added that there has been universal condemnation in India of violence in Ahmedabad, including statements by the Prime Minister, Home Minister and other important Indian leaders and that the State Government was doing everything to bring the situation under control.

Crash of an I. A. F. Bomber near Haryana in Hoshiarpur District

585. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an I. A. F. bomber crashed near Haryana, about 16 Km from Hoshiarpur on the night of 12th August, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of the incident including the cause of the crash, the condition of the Pilot who is reported to have been injured and admitted into a hospital ; fate of other I. A. F. personnel, if any, on the bomber ; and

(c) the extent of loss in terms of money in this crash ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) An IAF aircraft accident occurred on 12th August 1969 at 1840 hours about six miles North West of Hoshiarpur.

(b) and (c). The Court of Inquiry Report has not yet been finalised. Full details including causes and the extent of damage will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received. The pilot was the sole occupant and suffered some

fractures of dorsal vertebrae. He was medically boarded on 15th October 1969 and has been granted sick leave for six weeks. On other Service personnel or civil life or property was involved in the accident. The aircraft was a total loss. The value or the price of the aircraft can not be disclosed as this would not be in public interest.

Indians to be evicted from Uganda

586. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report that about 16,000 Asian Nationals will be uprooted from Uganda and they may have to seek entry into Britain, since the Government of Uganda have enacted two laws which will affect adversely Artisans and traders ;

(b) the number of Indians who are residing and carrying on trade and other callings there and will become victims by the enforcement of the two enactments ; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to protect the interests of the Indian nationals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect but are unable to say at this stage how many Indian nationals may be affected by the enforcement of the new legislative measures in Uganda which come into effect in 1970.

(c) The Government of India will continue to extend all assistance to Indian nationals in the protection of their legitimate interests.

U. NU's Request to Settle in India

587. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the reported statements made by Mr. U. Nu, former Burmese Prime Minister, during his recent visit to Tokyo on the 16th October, 1969 about his having firmly decided to come to India, retire and become a missionary here ;

(b) whether Government have received any request from him in the context of his above mentioned statement ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) whether Government propose to impose any conditions before allowing Mr. U. Nu to come to India and his becoming a missionary in view of the existing most friendly and cordial relations between the Governments of India and Burma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The attention of Government has been drawn to news reports of several statements attributed to U. Nu.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Statement of Pak Leaders on Exchange of Population

588. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a joint statement issued in Karachi recently by five Pakistani leaders, all members of the former All India Muslim League Council (as it was called before the Partition of India) in which it has been suggested that :

(i) the exchange of population is the means for effecting a settlement of the Indian Muslim problems on a permanent basis ;

(ii) the President of Pakistan—General Yahya Khan, should take up the question of protection of Indian Muslims at the International level ; and

(iii) to force India to enter into a fresh agreement following the ineffectiveness of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact ; and

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

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

(b) We categorically reject the view expressed by these Pakistani citizens.

Shortage of Hydro-Sulphite of Soda

589. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations were received about the scarcity of Hydro-sulphite of Soda in the country ;

(b) whether Government have considered the extent of sufferings by the Handloom Industry in India due to the shortage of Hydro-sulphite of Soda ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage, particularly in the Handloom Industry ?

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

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the shortage :

(i) The Import Policy for 1969-70 has been amended to facilitate Import of Hydro-sulphite of Soda as replenishment at 20% of the face value of the replenishment licences for dyes and chemicals against exports of textiles items, including handlooms ; and

(ii) State Trading Corporation of India has been licenced to import 2500 tonnes of Hydro-sulphite of Soda for distribution to actual users.

भारत-थाइलैंड व्यापार करार

590. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा थाइलैंड के बीच व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये मन्त्री-स्तर पर बातचीत हुई थी किन्तु विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रश्न ने इसमें बाधा उत्पन्न कर दी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे दूर करने के लिये दोनों सरकारों ने क्या-क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ; और

(ग) करार की किन-किन बातों पर भारत

और थाइलैंड सहमत हुए हैं तथा भारत द्वारा कितने मूल्य का सामान थाइलैंड को भेजा जाना है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). थाई आर्थिक कार्य मन्त्री महामहिम श्री बुन्चना ग्रट्टु कोर के नेतृत्व में थाइलैंड के प्रतिनिधिमंडल और भारत सरकार के विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्री श्री बनिराम भगत के नेतृत्व में भारत के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के बीच नई दिल्ली में अगस्त, 1969 में व्यापार-वार्ता हुई। बैठक में जिन विषयों पर बातचीत हुई और बैठकों में जो मोटे मोटे निष्कर्ष निकले वे एक संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में दिये गये थे। इसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जानी है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई। देखिये सहा LT-1995/69]

पाकिस्तान की अमरीका द्वारा हथियार दिये जाना

591. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अमरीका किसी न किमी ढंग से पाकिस्तान को हथियार तथा गोलाबारूद दे रहा है हानाकि वह इस बात का खण्डन करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा हाल ही में दिये गये हथियारों और गोला-बारूद के परिणामस्वरूप भारत की सैनिक शक्ति के सन्तुलन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने 1965 के बाद पाकिस्तान को घातक सैनिक सामान की सप्लाई नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Book written by a Pakistani circulated in India through Pakistan High Commission

592. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a booklet entitled *Dharma-Bums* written by Dr. Azizul Hasan Abbasi Vidyarthi, a Pakistani Author, has been circulated through Pakistan High Commission in India ;

(b) whether this book contains malicious and most outrageous propaganda against certain Hindu religious and social personalities including Bhagwan Ramachandra, Lord Krishna and Mahatma Gandhi : and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such literature entering into India from Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A booklet entitled "The Dharma-Bums", written by one Dr. Azizul Hasan Abbasi Vidyarthi, a Pakistani author, and printed in Pakistan, was alleged to have been circulated by the Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi. The Government have no information to indicate that it was actually circulated by Pakistan High Commission. The Pakistan High Commission also in a press release on 3 November, 1969 denied having distributed this booklet.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have since taken necessary action to prohibit the import and circulation of this book in this country. Similar action is taken by the Government whenever such literature comes to their notice.

Military Threat from Pakistan on Gujarat Border

593. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the border villages of Kutch and Banaskantha district in Gujarat State are being evacuated because of a possible military threat from Pakistan on that border ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the

Chief of Staff of the Indian Army visited this area twice in October this year ;

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to safeguard that border ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

International Control Commission for Indo-China

594. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether financial difficulties are hampering the effective functioning of the International Control Commission for Indo-China ; and

(b) whether the International Control Commission has failed to pay local charges to the Cambodian Government due to financial difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Financial difficulties have hampered the effective functioning of the International Control Commissions in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

(b) Yes Sir. The International Control Commission has not found it possible to reimburse certain sums to the Cambodian Government due to the failure of certain contributory powers to make their contributions in time.

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की बैठक

595. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री गणेश घोष :

श्री अ० कु० गोपालन :

श्री के० रमानी :

श्री इ० के० नायमार :

श्री बेबराव पाटिल :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री सु० कु० तापाड़िया :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1969

में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक दिल्ली में हुई थी ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें किन-किन विषयों पर विचार किया गया ;

(ख) इस सम्बंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है और उसे कार्यरूप देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उस बैठक में बिहार सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व बिहार के राज्यपाल ने किया था ; और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्होंने बिहार के विकास के लिए कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की थी ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, ग्रन्थु व्यक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इम्तिहास गांधी) :
(क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की समिति की बैठक दिल्ली में 26 सितम्बर, 1969 को हुई थी। समिति ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अभिनिर्धारण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों को आरम्भ करने के लिए राजकोषीय व वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों से संबंधित दो कार्यकारी दलों के प्रतिवेदनों पर विचार किया।

(ख) एक संक्षिप्त विवरण, जिसमें समिति द्वारा किये गये मुख्य निर्णय दिये गये हैं, मभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था LT 1996/69]

(ग) बिहार के राज्यपाल ने, जो कि समिति में राज्य सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे, कार्यकारी दल के प्रतिवेदन पर अपनी टिप्पणी प्रस्तुत की। यह बैठक किसी विशेष राज्य के विकास की विशिष्ट स्कीमों पर विचार विमर्श करने के आशय से नहीं की गई थी।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा भारत-जर्मन सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलनों का उद्घाटन

596. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह नीति निर्धारित की है कि कोई मंत्री भारत-जर्मन सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलनों का न तो उद्घाटन करेगा और न ही उनमें भाग लेगा ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि एक केंद्रीय मंत्री को कहा गया था कि वह 7 सितम्बर, 1969 को पटना में होने वाले आठवें बिहार राज्य भारत-जर्मन सांस्कृतिक सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन न करें ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पास सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत तथा रूस का सहयोग करार

597. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने रूस के प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के साथ हाल ही में मास्को में बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने रूस सरकार के साथ इस आशय का एक करार किया था जिससे एशिया के देशों में सहयोग तथा सद्भाव बढ़ाया जाये ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उससे भारत को क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह बातचीत गोपनीय प्रकृति की थी और इसका व्योरा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

भारत तथा यूगोस्लाविया के बीच वीसा प्रणाली की समाप्ति

598. हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारत तथा यूगोस्लाविया के बीच वीसा प्रणाली को समाप्त करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना कब क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ; और

(ग) जिन देशों के साथ भारत की इस समय वीसा प्रणाली है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। सरकार ने सिद्धान्ततः और पारस्परिकता के आधार पर अल्पावधि के लिए भारत की यात्रा पर आने वाले यूगोस्लाव नागरिकों के लिए वीजा पद्धति समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है और इस उद्देश्य से यूगोस्लाव सरकार के साथ बातचीत चल रही है।

(ग) श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर राष्ट्रमंडल के किसी अन्य देश के नागरिक की वीजा की जरूरत नहीं होती। स्वीडन, डेनमार्क, फ़िनलैंड, नार्वे और जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के राष्ट्रिकों को 90 दिन तक की अल्पावधि यात्राओं के लिए वीजा की जरूरत नहीं होती ; यह व्यवस्था पारस्परिक आधार पर है। बाकी सभी देशों के लिए वीजा की व्यवस्था है।

सैनिक सन्धियों में पाकिस्तान की समस्या

599. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तटस्थ देशों के विदेश मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में पाकिस्तान को तटस्थ की श्रेणी में शामिल करने का प्रश्न उठाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान कुछ देशों के साथ सैनिक गुटों में बंधा हुआ है ; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) (क) और (ग). संयुक्त राष्ट्र में गुटरहित राज्यों के प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के प्रमुखों की बैठक में पाकिस्तान को गुटों से अलग देशों के दल में शामिल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया गया था।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) पाकिस्तान गुटों से अलग देश नहीं है।

भारत-नेपाल सैनिक संधि

600. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने भारत-नेपाल सैनिक संधि 1965 की समाप्ति के बाद भारतीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : 1965 का भारत-नेपाल समझौता समाप्त नहीं किया गया है, और प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported preparations by Election Commission for mid-term Parliamentary Elections

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की शीघ्र विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाना है और प्रार्थना करता है कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा बार-बार की गई अधिघोषणार्थ और देश के मध्यावधि संसदीय चुनावों के लिए जल्दी में की जा रही तैयारियाँ :

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Speaker Sir, Under Article 324 of the Constitution, the Election Commission is vested with the superintendence, direction and control of, *inter alia*, the preparation of electoral rolls. It is, therefore, the constitutional obligation of the Election Commission to keep the electoral rolls ready at any point of time. Section 21 (2) (b) of the R. P. Act, 1950 provides for the revision of electoral rolls in any year, if so directed by the Election Commission.

With a view to meet the criticism of the electoral process being tardy and time consuming, a meeting of the Chief Electoral Officers of all the States and Union territories was held on the 5th November, 1969, and a decision was taken to revise the electoral rolls throughout the country within a period of two months and a programme was chalked out and finalised. The work of revision is now going on in full swing in all the States and Union territories. In chalking out its programme the Election Commission has not done anything more than what was thought necessary in the discharge of its constitutional and legal obligations and functions. The allegation that there have been frequent pronouncements and hasty preparation for mid-term parliamentary elections is not well-founded. If the Election Commission takes a long time in the revision of electoral rolls, as has

been the practice hitherto, it is accused and criticized of tardy electoral process and undue delay. The Election Commission, therefore, is trying to make a new experiment for expeditious revision of the rolls. The Chief Election Commissioner has emphasised that the revision is not going to be a hasty one. Adequate steps are being taken to put efficient staff on the work throughout the country.

Shortly after the conclusion of the Chief Electoral Officers' Conference on the 5th November, 1969, a press note was issued by the Election Commission in which it was specifically mentioned that "the question of quick revision of electoral rolls and keeping the election machinery in good gear should not be related to any event or a situation."

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने भी पढ़ा होगा, हमने भी पढ़ा है मैं प्रखबारों को पढ़कर उद्धरण नहीं देना चाहता— कि बार बार एलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से स्टेटमेंट, वक्तव्य आ रहे हैं कि इस देश में शार्ट नोटिस पर लोक सभा के लिए ग्राम चुनाव कराये जायेंगे।... (व्यवधान)... एलेक्शन कमीशन के इन वक्तव्यों से देश में एक पैनिक फैल रहा है, एक आतंक फैल रहा है। जबकि अभी संसद मौजूद है तब हम प्रकार की कल्पना करक कि वह भग हो रही है, सारे देश में एक आतंक फैलाया जा रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कानून मन्त्री हैं उनके जो पुराने वक्तव्य हैं वह इस सदन को गुमराह करने के लिए हैं—यह कैसे, आप जरा सुनें। यहां पर ये कहते हैं कि एलेक्टोरल रोल्स रिवाइज करने में समय लगता है और अब तक जो सुस्ती हुई है और जिसके मुताबिक प्रालोचन होनी है, वह प्रालोचना न हो इसलिए एलेक्शन कमीशन अपना काम कर रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1967 में जो ग्राम चुनाव हुए तब से अब तक एलेक्टोरल रोल्स का काम नहीं हो सका और अभी 5 नवम्बर को जो एलेक्शन कमीशन का बैठक हुई उसमें यह आदेश दिया गया है कि दो महीने में तमाम रिवीजन हो जाये और ग्राम चुनाव के लिए तमाम तैयारियाँ हो जायें तो पिछले ढाई

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

माल में एलेक्शन कमीशन ने यह रिवीजन का काम क्यों नहीं किया और उसके लिए आपने कौन से आदेश दिये हैं ? या जैसा कि आप खुद कहते हैं कि जन्तर मन्तर कांग्रेस में जितने काम हुए हैं वे इल्लोगल हैं इसलिए क्या हम यह समझें कि सिन्डीकेट वाले जोकि डिफेक्टर्स हैं उनके एलेक्शन्स को वायड करके उनकी जगह पर दूसरे नये एलेक्शन्स कराये जायेंगे ?...(व्यवधान)...

मैं साफ शब्दों में दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि पिछले ढाई सालों में कौन सा काम किया गया और दूसरे, क्या सिन्डीकेट के मेम्बर्स के एलेक्शन को वायड करके उनकी जगह पर दूसरे नये एलेक्शन्स किये जायेंगे ?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : This is a calling attention motion in the names of two hon. members. The hon. member is not one of them.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhapur) : I rise to a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

I may add that a number of members have enquired from me also about this. If this is a normal routine whereby every year the voters' lists are revised, it is one thing. But every time a statement comes that the Election Commissioner is ready to hold elections within one month and so on ; again in the next week another statement comes that preparations to hold elections are complete. Will the hon. Minister make it clear whether this is just a routine revision of the rolls or it is proposed to hold elections earlier so that we shall also get ready for it ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : One thing more. Let them dissolve Parliament and also dissolve the Government and let them go to the electorate ; let us all go to the electorate to decide.

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked him to clarify whether this is a normal routine revision as has been done in previous years

or some instructions have gone out so that members may get ready for the coming events. It might concern him also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I want to state categorically that no instruction has been given in this respect and such revision as is going on...

MR. SPEAKER : But it is extraordinary this time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This is not a routine revision.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : This is not a routine revision.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : As I said, this is a call attention in the names of two members. Only they will ask questions.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : इन्होंने साफ नहीं किया कि एलेक्शन कमीशन ने पिछले ढाई साल में यूजुअल काम क्या किया और अब तबतक जल्द दो महीने के अन्दर क्यों करना चाहते हैं ?...(व्यवधान)...इसका जवाब दें। अब कौन सा आदेश दिया गया है कि दो महीने में काम किया जाये ? क्या हम यह समझ लें कि इन्होंने पहले कुछ नहीं किया इसलिये अब दो महीने में करने जा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : There are two Jhas. I was calling the other hon. member, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : Why have bye-elections been postponed ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : There is no justification for postponing bye-elections.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Mongyr) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : The question of postponement of bye-elections does not arise out of this.

I have told him what the Members have told me when they wanted to know about it from me. I am also unaware ... as any one of them.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के प्रश्न का भी जवाब नहीं मिला है। उन्होंने भी दो बार पूछा है लेकिन वह इस का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In the right of the statements repeatedly made I want to state categorically that no instructions have been given in this matter to the Chief Election Commissioner and there is no contemplation of mid-term election.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Then what is the need for the Election Commission to say that they can hold a mid-term election at short notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल क्या है और जवाब क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री शिवचन्द्र भा :

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। श्री शिवचन्द्र भा ने पूछा है कि एलैक्टोरल रोल्स...

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे सवाल पूछने का आदेश दिया है और मैं आप के आदेश पर ही सवाल पूछने लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो फिर इस तरह में बीच में एक माननीय सदस्य द्वारा आप के आदेश की अवहेलना करना कहाँ तक उचित होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is on a point of order.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल : मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा ? क्या सदन में जो एक कायदा और व्यवस्था है उसे चलन नहीं दिया जाएगा ? मैं पिछले ढाई साल से इस सदन में एक मर्यादा व व्यवस्था के अंदर रहते हुए आचरण करता रहा हूँ लेकिन मुझे आज यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि कुछ सदस्य इस तरह से अध्यक्ष की अवहेलना करने और प्रोसीडिंग में बाधा डालना एक अपनी इजारे-दारी समझते हैं। इस से क्या अब यह सम्भा जाय कि हम सदन में ऐसे सदस्यों को अध्यक्ष की अवहेलना करने सामान्य कार्यपद्धति में बाधा डालने की इजाजत दी जायगी और उन्हें रोका नहीं जायगा ? इस तरह से जो लोग यहाँ एक सदन की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप कायदे के मुताबिक व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं उन के साथ नाइसाफी करनी होगी क्योंकि इस तरह से उन्हें उनके बोलने के हक में इस तरह से कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा बाधा डाल कर रोका जायगा। दरअसल ये लोग इनकिलाबी बनने का ढोंग रचते हैं हालांकि इनकिलाबी वह है नहीं, खाली वह प्रखबार में अपना नाम छापाने के लिए और चीप पब्लिसिटी हासिल करने के लिए उत्सुक रहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दूसरो के ऊपर इस तरह से बहुत बेजा आरोप लगा रहे हैं जोकि कदापि वांछनीय नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने स्वयं श्री मधु लिमये को प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठाने की इजाजत दी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर...

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : ऐसे नहीं चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The usual practice is that when a Member is on a point of order the Member's speech is interrupted, so that the chair can listen to the point of order. In this case Mr. Jha thinks that Mr. Madhu Limaye got up to interrupt him. I do not think so. Let him first put his question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : When Mr. Mandal raised a point of order, you did not allow him.

MR. SPEAKER : He wanted to ask a question. Let Mr. Limaye wait for a second. Let Mr. Jha complete what he wants to say ; it is my request to them. It makes no difference. Let him complete his question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ मैं तो केवल श्री शिवचन्द्र भा के प्रश्न के बारे में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूँ...

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। तीन बार आप ने मुझे सवाल पूछने का आदेश दिया लेकिन वह सदस्य इस तरह से बीच में खड़े होकर बाधा उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। क्या इस सदन में कोई कायदा नहीं चलेगा ? अगर ऐसे चलने दिया जाता है तो मैं अपने मतदाताओं से यह कहने के लिए विवश हूँगा कि यहाँ सदन में केवल वह लोग जो हल्ला करते हैं, उन की बात सुनी जाती है लेकिन जो लोग कायदे के मुताबिक व्यवहार करने हैं उनकी प्रशंसा न कर दी जाती है।

MR. SPEAKER : The position is clear. He has accepted my request. Let him say what he wants to say.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj) : I am sorry to interrupt you. But at the outset Mr. Mandal raised a point of order ; you did not allow him to do so.

MR. SPEAKER : He wanted to ask a question, not raise a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल श्री शिवचन्द्र भा के प्रश्न के बारे में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूँ। जाहिर है कि उनका प्रश्न खत्म होने पर और दूसरा शुरू हो जाने पर मैं पहले प्रश्न के बारे में कैसे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा सकता हूँ ? मैं कोई सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ और न ही जैसा श्री भोगेन्द्र भा समझ रहे हैं

मैं उन्हें कोई टोक रहा हूँ ; मैं आगे सैंकड़ में खत्म कर दूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I request Mr. Limaye to wait.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर मैं आप से पूछ रहा हूँ ;

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : मैं केवल अध्यक्ष महोदय से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि उन का आदेश यहाँ चलेगा अथवा नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : He was on his legs when I got up ; then he sat down. In the meanwhile Shri Limaye got up to raise a point of order. He thinks that Mr. Limaye is interrupting him. I may assure him that Mr. Limaye is not interrupting him. Anyway let him finish ; his is the second name in the calling attention motion. After that I shall allow Mr. Limaye to state his point of order.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उससे बातें साफ नहीं होती हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि उनकी ओर से कोई लिखित आदेश चुनाव आयोग को नहीं दिया गया है। सवाल यह है कि कोई जबानी आदेश गया है या नहीं यह बातें सुनी जा रही है कि देश में जितने उपचुनाव होने वाले थे वह सभी स्थगित कर दिये गये हैं और अब कोई भी उप चुनाव चाहे विधान सभा का या लोक सभा का फरवरी के पहले नहीं होने जा रहा है। यह अपने एक प्रसाधारण घटना है कि जितने उपचुनाव विधान सभा या लोकसभा के होने वाले थे उन के होने की बात तय हो गई थी वह सभी स्थगित कर दिये गये हैं ; जब पूरे एलेक्टोरल रोलस का रिवीजन हो जायेगा उसके बाद वह होंगे तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

दूसरे 5 नवम्बर को जब यह सम्मेलन बुलाया गया तो उसी मीके पर जबकि कुछ सदस्य सरकारी दल के उससे अलग होकर सरकार को गिराने की बात प्रधान मंत्री को

निकासित करने की बात कर रहे थे तो या तो सरकार या आदेश चुनाव आयोग ने माना। या नहीं तो अभी सरकारी दल का एक हिस्सा जो विरोधी दल में शामिल होने जा रहा है, वह है नहीं। चूंकि नाम उसने अभी बदला नहीं है, नाम अभी वही है। अलबत्ता अगर उसका बाजावता नामकरण हो जाय हम समझ सकते हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा वह उस रास्ते में है, अभी मुलह की बात कर रहे हैं, अगर वह हो जाय तो क्या उनके आदेश पर जो उसमें भूतपूर्व मंत्री हैं, उस समय मंत्री भी थे तो इनके आदेश से अगर नहीं हुआ है तो फिर क्या उन के आदेश से ऐसा हुआ है कि प्रधान मंत्री अगर एक दल से निकासित हो जाय तो सदन में बहुमत रहे या न रहे फिर वह मध्यावधि चुनाव होगा।

तीसरे जनतंत्र का तकाजा है कि बीच में मध्यावधि चुनाव हों उसमें हमें ऐतराज नहीं। ऐसा मौका आ सकता है, आना चाहिए भी कि पांच माह के भीतर वैसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाय तो नये चुनाव हों उसमें घबड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं। लेकिन जो मौजूदा स्थिति है जो सदन ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया 7 तारीख को जाहिर की है उस पृष्ठभूमि में चुनाव आयोग द्वारा उपचुनावों का स्थगित करना और 35 दिन यह चुनाव पूरे कर लेने का ऐलान करना आखिर इस तरह के 35 दिन में उसके द्वारा चुनाव पूरे कर लेने का क्या कारण था? यह बयान दिया था कि 35 दिन के अन्दर चुनाव पूरे कर लेंगे। इसकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या थी? अगर यह सरकार की राय के खिलाफ है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में सरकार का स्थिति क्या है?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to raise a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, the Minister will forget the question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री शिवचन्द्र भा ने जो प्रश्न

पूछा था मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। श्री शिवचन्द्र भा ने पूछा था.....

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) मैं भी प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रैज करूँगा।

श्री रवि राय : आप क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर रैज करेंगे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने श्री मधु लिमये को बुलाया है आप उनको सुनिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आना चाहिए?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, as you know, the Chief Election Commissioner is an independent authority. I want to state once again that no instruction either written or verbal.

AN HON. MEMBER : Or private.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Verbal may be private also. No instruction has been given either written or verbal to the Chief Election Commissioner with respect to this matter. The conference held on the 5th November was held at the instance of the Chief Election Commissioner. In fact, I came to know about that conference only after I received the papers for drafting this answer to the Calling Attention motion. This matter of revision of the electoral rolls is being done in the routine fashion... (Interruption) the preparation of the electoral rolls being a duty cast upon the Chief Election Commissioner by the constitution, he is only discharging his duties.

As stated in the written answer which I read out, previously there has been delay in the matter of revision of the electoral rolls and that has come up for criticism often; on account of the electoral rolls not being ready, the elections had to be postponed particularly in States where the President's rule was imposed. I want to say once again that this matter is dealt with by the Chief Election Commissioner under the Constitutional and legal authority vested in him.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : On a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, he has not replied to it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He has misled the House.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : (Chittoor) : Sir, a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : All are points of order !

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Sir, there is my point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Are you satisfied with his answer, Sir ? We are not satisfied.

SHRI B. B. MANDAL : Before I place my point of order, I crave your indulgence to hear me patiently and allow me to make out my point.

MR. SPEAKER : I just want to hear your point of order in two seconds. No more speech.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : In two seconds it is not possible. The point is, in every parliamentary democracy, in every House, the seating arrangement is like this. There is one seat for the Minister. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Sir, as a protest I am walking out. I know no less than you do about the functioning of parliamentary democracy. The only difference is that you were in Punjab and I was in Bihar.

(*Shri B. P. Mandal then left the House*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry this has happened. He is a former Chief Minister of a State. I am very sorry he has behaved like this. The subject matter which he raised is entirely different from the one which the House was considering. If he had raised it at the proper time, I would have considered it. Now, what is the point of order of Shri Madhok ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My point

of order is this. The hon. Minister is either not well-informed or he is deliberately misleading the House. The Election Commission has issued orders, in a letter dated 15th November, which reached our office on the 18th November, in which it has been stated that the revision of the electoral rolls in Delhi will be completed by the 30th November. For that purpose a large staff has been recruited. The letter clearly says that the revision of electoral rolls has to be completed by 30th November. In the light of that, how can he say that no instructions have been issued like that.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : My point of order is that a crucial question which has been asked earlier has not been answered about the Election Commission being prepared to conduct a general election within 35 days. Secondly, there is the announcement of the postponement of the by-elections for a particular period. These announcements of the Commission, as you have yourself rightly observed, give some impression. I want to know whether an enquiry was made by the Government why these two decisions were taken. If he has got any information, he may give it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि पिछले पन्द्रह दिनों से एलेक्शन कमीशन के बयान आ रहे हैं और जो काम हो रहे हैं वह यह इम्प्रेसन दे रहे हैं कि कोई मिड-टर्म जनरल एलेक्शन होने वाले हैं और जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा यह रूटीन चेक-अप है, यह ठीक नहीं है। सिर्फ आम चुनाव होने के पहले इस तरह से लार्ज स्केल पर एलेक्टोरल रोल बदले जाते हैं, हर साल नहीं बदले जाते। यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है। या तो आप इस पर डिस्कशन करवाइये या फिर मंत्री महोदय से कहिये कि वह ठीक जवाब दे पूछ कर। उनके जवाब से हमारी तसल्ली नहीं हुई।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, I would request you to allow a half an hour discussion on this bungling by this Minister over this issue.

श्री मधु सिमशे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तो मैं बोझूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I stick to my decision that only those who have given notice of their names can ask question on a Calling Attention Notice. But if hon. Members are raising points of orders I cannot help it. But the points of orders should relate to procedural irregularities and not for eliciting information.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The reply of the Minister is inadequate. So, would you permit a short duration discussion on this issue ? I am sure you will appreciate that the urgency is there.

MR. SPEAKER : All of you are aware of the procedure for having a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : That is only in respect of questions. Here it is a Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It will come under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : I will discuss it with the Minister and see if he is prepared to have a discussion... (interruptions). During the last few days at least half of my visitors are asking this question whether I know something about it. I hope the Minister will take note of the feelings of the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You should allow a discussion. What is the harm ?

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरखो (श्रीनगर) :
194 के नहत हम डिमकशन चाहते हैं। कोई
डिफिकल्टी इसमें नहीं होनी चाहति ।

(شری غلام محمد بخش (سرنگر)
۱۹۴ کے تحت ہم ڈیمکشن چاہتے ہیں کوئی
ڈیفیکلٹی اس میں نہیں ہونی چاہیے)

MR. SPEAKER : If you give notice, I will certainly consider it and try to accommodate you.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : इलेक्शन
कमिशन को बरखास्त किया जाये। वह इंदिरा
का पिटू है ।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, before you proceed to the next item I have a submission to make regarding a serious matter on which I have met you in your chamber. I have also written a detailed letter to you. I am referring to the seating arrangements in the House. My point is that a split away part of the Congress is given the status of the main opposition party in the House, which is contrary to the rulings given by Shri Mavalankar and the practice so far followed.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received his letter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If they have left another party and formed a group they may be given a seat as a group, but not the main opposition and thereby shunting about the other opposition groups for which they have no right... (interruptions). It cannot and should not be done. I have with me a ruling of the Speaker... (interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let us meet according to the Soviet or Chinese practice.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, I want to raise a point of order. But you are on your legs.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it mean that when others are standing I have to sit down to enable them to raise points? When I am on my legs others will have to resume their seats.

Shri Nambiar has written to me about the seating arrangements provided to the new party. I may inform him that I am considering this radical phenomenon that when an organism is cut into two whether both of them are alive or both of them are dead. If you say one is alive, I have to consider which one.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The difficulty is that both of them are alive and we are sandwiched between them.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, only one party can have one symbol. How can you allow both parties the same name and the same symbol ? If you allow that, it is very unfair.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I have been listening to this argument since yesterday. We belong to the parent organisation, the Indian National Congress. So, we are the real Congress Party in Parliament and we alone should be allowed to have this name...*(interruptions)* We have inherited this party and, consequently, the name also. I want to tell my friends that no party is going to be given a name at the instance of another party...*(interruptions)* We have the right to have that name. As I said earlier, we belong to the parent organisation...*(interruptions)*

These fellows who are objecting to it...*(in interruption)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He must withdraw this.

SHRI UMANATH : It is idiotic of him to say like that...*(interruption)*. If he says, "these fellows", I say, he is an idiot...*(interruption)*

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : He is a barbarian.....*(interruption)*.

Does he think that others are also like him ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not provoke him.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There is a ruling here. There is no question of any provocation.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) *rose—*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Have you allowed a discussion on this matter ? What is going on ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have not allowed it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In view of the statement made...*(interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : He has made a statement and I must say something in defence ; it must be placed on record.....*(interruption)*. He says that they are the real Congress. We are the real Congress...*(interruption)*

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review of working of Indian Rare Earths Limited Bombay

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATAPATHY) : Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1968-69, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1981/69.]

Papers under Tariff Commission Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA RADDY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :

- (1) (i) Report (1968) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of fair selling prices of Automobiles.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 1(58)/68-A. E. Ind. (1) dated the 4th October, 1969 on the

above Report (Hindi and English versions).

- (2) A statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (1) (i) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act.

[Placed in library. See No. LT—1982/69.]

Papers under Essential Commodities Act, Textile Committee Act, etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Third Amendment Order, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 4265 in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1983/69]
- (2) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2171 in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1984/69]
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 3745 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1969 regarding management of the Rai Saheb Rekhchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Akola, under sub-section (2) of section 1-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1985/69]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Coir Industry (Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 2983 (English version) and S. O. 2985 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1986/69]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :

- (i) The Export of Vacuum Flasks (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 3627 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1969.
- (ii) The Export of Laundry Soap (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 3628 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1969.
- (iii) The Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 3732 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1969.
- (iv) The Export of Inorganic Pigments (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. S. O. 3744 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1969.
- (v) The Export of Vinyl Film and Sheeting (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 3747 in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1969.
- (vi) The Export of Linoleum (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 3753 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1969.
- (vii) The Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 4431 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1987/69]

Passport (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2220 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1988/69]

the first day of the Seventy-first Session of the Rajya Sabha.”’

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thirumala Rao.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, what about my point of order ? When I rose, you asked me to sit down. Now in this pandemonium my point of order is lost. Are you disallowing my point of order without hearing it ? Is any procedure being followed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait for some time. After these items are over, I shall hear your point of order.

12.39 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Seceretry of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) ‘I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 17th November, 1969, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Contempt of Courts Bill, 1968 :

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempts of courts and to regulate their procedure in relation thereto be further extended up to the first day of the Seventy-first Session of the Rajya Sabha.”’

- (ii) ‘I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 17th November, 1969, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Hire-Purchase Bill, 1968 :

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to define and regulate the rights and duties of parties to hire-purchase agreements and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be further extended up to

PAPER RELATING TO ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing further reply of Government to the comments of the Estimates Committee on recommendation (Sl. No. 30 Para 77) included in Chapter II of the Twenty-second Report of the Estimates Committee relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Rural Industrialisation.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES**Ninth Report**

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : I beg to lay on the Table the Ninth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**Fifty-fourth Report**

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad) : I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.40 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Coir Board

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I beg to move the following :

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S. R. O. No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry S. R. O. No. 3983, dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government".

The Motion was adopted

— — —

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

Reported Preparation by Election
Commission for Mid-Term Parliamentary
Elections—(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I make a submission ? I have written to you a letter today. There is a serious situation in the coal mines. 90 coal mines are practically at a standstill...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the occasion to raise the matter like that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Labour Minister can make a statement. It is a very serious situation. 90 mines are affected.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot get up at any time and raise any matter that you like.

MR. S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you may ask the Labour Minister to make a statement. This is a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it on a regular motion given by you. That will be judged on its own merits.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I tabled a Call Attention notice three days ago on miner's strike. I have not heard anything from your end

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Sir, Mr. Srinibas Misra wanted to raise a point of order. You called him but then there was the pandemonium.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I quoted the rule. You called me. When I stood up, you also stood up simultaneously. So, I sat down.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is according to the procedure.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, I invite your attention to Rule 349. I want to submit that there are certain monopolists in the House in the sense that there is a monopoly in taking the time of the House. We poor people want to hear. We have a right to hear. Even the right of hearing is being taken away. If they want to say something, let them do it in a manner we hear them. If ten people get up at a time and shout, we cannot hear anything. Our right of hearing is taken away.

Sir, you called me and I stood up. But then that pandemonium came and I sat down. I am sitting on the back bench. I could not attract your attention. Will you kindly make some arrangement so that all of us will sit in the first row ? What is this ?

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

I have a right to hear and that right is being taken away. There are some monopolists in this House in taking the time of the House. That should be checked. That itself is a point of order.

The real point that I was trying to raise is this. In such matters when the Election Commissioner takes a stand, the Minister reads out the constitutional provision. The Law Minister imported the word '*Inter alia*' in his statement while quoting the Constitution. He quoted article 324 from the Constitution that the Election Commission is vested with the superintendence, direction and control of, *inter alia*, the preparation of electoral rolls. Where from does he get the word '*inter alia*'? While quoting the Constitution, the Law Minister should quote it correctly. There is no such thing. Only these three things, superintendence, direction and control, are vested in the Election Commissioner. How has he got the power to say that within 35 days he can complete the elections?

SHRI NATH PAI : What happens if the Constitution is misquoted?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Law Minister should be called to answer it.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The call-attention has been disposed of. There was no business pending...

MR. SPEAKER : This may be sent to the Law Minister for elucidation.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : What is your *prima facie* reaction? (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : We go to the next item...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Before you go on to the next business, I would ask your indulgence for a few minutes. You permitted an interruption of the proceedings of the House...

MR. SPEAKER : I told Mr. Nambiar if he could avoid it...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The interruption happened.

In regard to that particular point, we also have sent you a communication. It is a question of principle and that is the reason why I would like you to know that we have accepted this arrangement because you have directed accordingly but we have done so under protest and we would like to have a further discussion and elucidation of the principles involved in the matter before we can accept it as a permanent arrangement because the whole matter, as I said, goes to the root of the principle which has got to be clarified properly. Something has happened precipitately and with unseemly haste, if I may put it that way, and that is why I would ask you to convene a meeting of the different parties as soon as ever it is possible before this matter can be clarified and thrashed out properly; otherwise, what has happened appears to me to be an infraction of Parliamentary procedure and Parliamentary propriety, and something very serious may have to be done about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On the 17th I wrote you a letter. All the 'directions by the Speaker' have been set aside...

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have got Mr. Mavalankar's direction.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow anybody now.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : You have allowed certain things to be said. Mr. Mukerjee rose to make a few remarks and you allowed that also.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not know what he wanted to say till he said it.

SHRI RANGA : When these things are allowed to go on record, it is only proper that our observations also should be allowed to be stated here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not yet finished.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what has gone wrong. Every time when a member gets up, so many members get up simultaneously. I am not going to allow either Mr. Ranga or Mr. Banerjee. I do not allow any debate on this.

SHRI RANGA : You allowed those things to be said...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what he wanted to say till he said it. Do you want to prolong it ?

SHRI RANGA : I am not in favour of the suggestion made just now that you call a meeting of the different parties. If you do not allow me to say what I want to, what am I to do ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not calling a meeting, but I will consult the people concerned.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You should hear the other side also.

SHRI RANGA : I am not in favour of your calling any conference or any meeting of the leaders of parties. This is not the first time that a split has taken place. When the Socialist Party split, they were recognised here ; at that time there was no such meeting as is suggested now. Later on, the Communist Party split into two and there was no such meeting. The Speaker exercised his own prerogative and right... (Interruption.) This time so many of his friends have broken away from the main party, and have formed a group... (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any discussion please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

12.50 hrs.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (ABOLITION) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem on the 18th November, 1969, namely :

"That the Bill to provide for abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Punjab and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ishaq Sambhali.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (धर्मरोहा) : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, पंजाब लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल को एवालिश करने के लिए जो बिल धाया है मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूँ और सबसे पहले बंगाल के मौजूदा यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट को इस मौके पर मुबारकबाद देना अपना फर्ज समझता हूँ कि इस यूनाइटेड फ्रंट ने कौंसिल को एवालिश करने की तरफ एक अच्छा कदम उठाया। चाहिए तो यह था कि कांग्रेस यह कदम उठाती। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि कांग्रेस ने तो अंग्रेजों की उन परम्पराओं को, उन तरीकों को जो उन्होंने अपने मकसद के लिए अपर हाउसेज कायम किए थे, उनको कायम रखा और ओपोजीशन पार्टीज ने, खासतौर पर बंगाल की यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट ने उसको एवालिश करने के लिए रहनुमाई की। हमें खुशी है कि उसके बाद पंजाब की झकाली पार्टी ने इसके लिए कदम उठाया और वहाँ की प्रेसम्बली ने एक राय होकर के यह रेजोल्यूशन किया। हम तो यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि अब वह वक्त जल्द आ जाना चाहिए कि इस पार्लियामेंट में रेजोल्यूशन पेश हो और राज्य सभा को एवालिश किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यह अपर हाउसेज अंग्रेजों ने अपने मकसद के लिए कायम किए थे ताकि वह अपने मतलब के लोगों को इस तरह पर वहाँ कायम करके अपनी मंशा के मुताबिक लेजिस्लेशन पास करा सकें। इस सरकार ने भी उसी चीज को कायम रखा। कहां पर तो यह कहा गया था कि उसमें बड़े-बड़े एक्सपर्ट्स हुआ करेंगे, वह अपर हाउस इसलिए होगा कि भिन्न-भिन्न टाइप के एक्सपर्ट किस्म के लोग उसमें आ सकें लेकिन देखने में यह धाया कि जो जनरल एलेक्शन में हार गए जिनको पब्लिक ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया उनको लाकर अपर हाउस में बैठा दिया गया। मैं अपने ही मूब की बात कहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ से अभी हाल में राज्य सभा में कौन चुन कर आए हैं ? श्री मोहनलाल गोत्रम जिनका पब्लिक

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

ने श्रलीगढ़ में रिजेक्ट कर दिया। जो एलेक्शन में बहुत बुरी तरह से हारे उनको राज्य सभा में कांग्रेस ने एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोवाइड कर दिया। यह वही मोहनलाल गौतम हैं कि जिनके बारे में इसी हाउस में जोरदार तौर पर कहा गया कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसी बात न करिए, किसी के परसनल रेफरेंस में कोई बात न कहिए।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि हम इस सरकार को आमामाद करें कि यह राज्य सभा को खत्म करने के लिए यहां पर बिल लायें। हम यहां पर इसका पूरा समर्थन करेंगे। आज क्या वजह है, क्या बुझवारी है गवर्नमेंट को इसमें? अब तो कांग्रेस वाले यह कहते हैं कि जो री-एक्शनरी लोग थे वह हम में से चले गए। अगर ऐसा है तो सरकार को इसका सबूत देना चाहिए कि वह राज्य सभा को खत्म करने के लिए यहां पर बिल लाए। बदकिस्मती से राज्य सभा और अपर हाउस में जिन लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी के लिए कायम किए गए थे, मैं यकीन और पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि न वहां स्थानों को लाने के लिए तबज्जह दी गई, न वहां पर एक्सपर्ट्स को लाया गया और न माइनारिटीज को मोका दिया गया। वहां सिर्फ अगर कोई चीज थी तो गुट-बन्दी का विहाज करके लोगों को लाया गया। इसलिए इस बात की जरूरत है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ ऐसे मोके पर जब कि सरकार की प्रोग्रेसिव पालिसीज के लिए सारे डेमोक्रेटिक अपोजीशन का सहयोग हासिल है ऐसे मोके पर इन री-एक्शनरीज के निकल जाने के बाद यह सरकार ऐसा बंदम उठायेगी और राज्य सभा को खत्म करने के लिए यहाँ पर बिल लाया जायगा।

घालिह में मैं एक चीज की तरफ और तबज्जह दिला दूँ। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि बंगाल की यूनाइटेड फ्रंट सरकार काबिले मुबारिकबाद है और पंजाब की भकाली सरकार

काबिले तारीफ है, इनके साथ ही मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि और सूबों में जहाँ पर कि कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं या कांग्रेस पार्टी इन पावर है, उन पर यह क्यों नहीं जोर देते हैं कि वह भी अपने यहां के अपर हाउस में एवालिश करें और यह जो सफेद हाथी मुक्त-लिफ सूबों में बंधे हुए हैं अपर हाउस में शकल में इनको खत्म किया जाय? मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ, जसा कि कांग्रेस की तरफ से दावा होता है वह री-एक्शनरीज इनकी तरफ से निकल चुके हैं, अगर निकल चुके हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि इसका भ्रमली सबूत दिया जाय, मरुनलिफ सूबों की कांग्रेस पार्टियों को यह हिदायत की जाय कि वह अपने यहां पर अपर हाउस को खत्म करने के लिए तजबीजें लाएं और मैं चाहूंगा कि कानून मन्त्री इसके लिए यहां पर फरमाएं कि वह राज्य सभा, सेंटर के अपर हाउस को खत्म करने के लिए कब तक तजबीज ला रहे हैं। वह जिस वकत ऐसी तजबीज लाएंगे, हमारी पार्टी को ही नहीं, सारे डेमोक्रेटिक अपोजीशन की मदद उनके साथ होगी। अगर सरकार यह कहती है कि प्रतिक्रियावादी, री-एक्शनरीज अब उधर चले गए हैं तो सरकार को चाहिए कि मजबूती के साथ तरबकी पसंदगी के लिये बंदम उठाये, मजबूती के साथ अब पब्लिक में किए गए वायदों को पूरा करे। इससे बेहतर मोका उसके लिए कब आएगा जब कि पूरे डेमोक्रेटिक अपोजीशन की सपोर्ट उनको हासिल है और हासिल रहेगी।

[شری اسحاق سنبلی (امروہ) ادیش مہرے۔ پنجاب پیپلس کونسل کو
اباش کرنے کے لئے جوہل آیا ہے میں اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں اور سب سے
پہلے بنگال کے موجودہ ریٹائیٹیڈ فرنٹ گورنمنٹ کو اس موقع پر مبارکباد
دینا اپنا فرض سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ریٹائیٹیڈ فرنٹ کے کونسل کو اباش کرنے
کی طرف ایک اچھا قدم اٹھایا۔ چاہے تو یہ تھا کہ کانگریس نے قدم اٹھائی
لیکن برقی قی ہے کہ کانگریس نے تو انگریزوں کی ان پرمپلاؤں کو اپنا
کو جو انھوں نے اپنے مقصد کے لئے اپنا فرنٹ قائم کرتے۔ ان کو قائم کیا
اور اپوزیشن پارٹیز کے خاص طور پر بنگال کی ریٹائیٹیڈ فرنٹ گورنمنٹ
نے اس کو اباش کرنے کے لئے رہنمائی کی۔ میں خوش ہے کہ اس کے بعد
پنجاب کی اکیلی پارٹی نے اس کے لئے قدم اٹھایا اور وہاں کی اکیلی
نے ایک رائے ہو کر کے ریڈریشن کیا۔ ہم تو یہ امید کرتے ہیں کہ
اب وہ وقت جلد آجائے گا جسے اس پارلیمنٹ میں ریڈریشن پیش کیا
اور رائے سمجھا کر اباش کیا جائے۔]

ایکشن مہر دے آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اپرٹو سیر انگریزوں نے اپنے مقصد کے لئے قائم کئے تھے تاکہ وہ اپنے طلب کے لوگوں کو اس طرح پر دہان قائم کر کے اپنی منشا کے مطابق بمبیشیں پاس کر سکیں۔ اس سرکار نے بھی اس چیز کو قائم رکھا۔ کہاں تو یہ کہانی تھا کہ اس میں بڑے بڑے ایکشن ہوا کریں گے۔ وہ اپرٹو اس لئے ہو گا۔ کہ جس میں تائب کے ایکشن قسم کے لوگ اس میں آسکیں لیکن دیکھئے میں نے آیا کہ جو جنرل ایکشن

میں ہار گئے جو کہ ایکشن نے ریٹیکٹ کر دیا۔ آپ کو لا کر اپرٹو اس میں بٹھا دیا۔ یہ جو عہدہ کی بات کہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے یہاں سبب حال میں راجہ سبھا میں کون جن کر آئے ہیں۔ خری موہن لال گوتم کی کچلنے والے عظیم میں ریٹیکٹ کر دیا۔ جو ایکشن میں بہت بڑی طرح سے ہارے ان کو راجہ سبھا میں لانگٹریس نے اپنا منصف پروا کر دیا۔ یہ وہی موہن لال گوتم ہیں کہ مجھ کے بارے میں اس ہاؤس میں نعرہ دیا۔ عہدہ پر کہنا کہ۔۔۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात न करिए, किसी क परसन न रफरेस में कोई बात न कहिए ।

شری اسحاق سنہلی :۔۔۔ یہ اس لئے فردی ہے کہ ہم اس سرکار کو آواز کریں کہ یہ راجہ سبھا کو ختم کرنے کے لئے یہاں پر بل لائیں۔ ہم یہاں پر اس کا پورا سامرھن کریں گے۔ آج کیا وجہ ہے کیا دشواری ہے غورن سینٹ کو اس میں۔ اب تو لاٹریس والے یہ کہتے ہیں کہ جوری کٹری لوگ تھے وہ ہم میں سے چلے گئے۔ اگر ایسا ہے تو سرکار کو اس کا ثبوت دینا

چاہئے کہ وہ راجہ سبھا کو ختم کرنے کے لئے یہاں پر بل لائے۔ بدستی سے راجہ سبھا اور اپرٹو سیر جن کو کوئی ناساندگی کے لئے نام لگئے تھے جس میں اور پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ۔۔۔ دہان سلاوس کو لانے کے لئے توجہ دی گئی۔ دہان پر ایکچرشن کو لایا گیا اور نہ مانڈاٹیز کو سوچ دیا گیا۔ دہان صرف اگر کوئی جینرٹی فوگیشنڈی کا ٹاکا کر کے لوگوں کو لایا گیا۔ اس لئے اس بات کی ضرورت ہے اور میں اسید کرتا ہوں ایسے موقع پر جب کہ سرکار کی پروگریسو بائیسز کے لئے سارے ڈیموکریٹک پوزیشن کا سپورٹ حاصل ہے۔ ایسے موقع پر ان ری ایکشنیز کے نکل جانے کے بعد یہ

سرکار اس قدم اٹھانے کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتا کہ ختم کرنے کے لئے یہاں پر بل لایا جائے گا۔ آخر میں ایک چیز کی طرف توجہ دلاؤں۔ جیسا کہ میں نے کہا کہ بنگال کی رینٹیشن فرٹ سرکار تاجیل باربار دے اور عجباب کی اکیلا کر قابل قریب ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی اس عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اور موہوں میں یہاں پر لاٹریس کی سرکاریں یا لاٹریس پارٹی ان بالا ہے ان پر یہ کیوں نہیں زور دیتے ہیں کہ وہ بھی اپنے یہاں کے اپرٹو سیر کو اب اس کریں اور یہ فرسیدہ اعلیٰ مختلف موہوں میں بندھے ہوئے ہیں اپرٹو سیر کی شکل میں ان کو ختم کی جائے۔ میں اسید کرتا ہوں جیسا کہ لاٹریس کی طرف

سے دعویٰ ہوتا ہے وہ ری ایکشنیز ان کی طرف سے نکل چکے ہیں۔ اگر نکل چکے ہیں تو یہ فردی ہے کہ اس کا یہ عملی ثبوت دیا جائے مختلف موہوں کی لاٹریس پارٹیوں کو یہ حدایت کی جائے کہ وہ اپنے یہاں پر اپرٹو سیر کو ختم کرنے کے لئے عجب تک تجویز لا رہے ہیں۔ وہ جس وقت ایسی تجویز لائیں گے۔ ہماری پارٹی کی یہاں سارے ڈیموکریٹک اپوزیشن کی مدد ان کے ساتھ ہوگا اگر سرکار یہ کہتی ہے کہ پر ٹکریا ویدی وہ ری ایکشنیز اب ادھر چلے گئے۔ میں تو سرکار کو چاہئے کہ مضبوطی کے ساتھ ترقی پسندی کے قدم اٹھائے مضبوطی کے ساتھ اب چلے گئے دعوہ کو پورا کرے اس سے بہتر موقع اس کے لئے کیا آئیگا جب کہ پورے ڈیموکریٹک اپوزیشن کی سپورٹان کو حاصل ہے اور حاصل رہیگا۔

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : There is just one minute left to one o'clock. So, may I suggest that you may defer it for the afternoon ? If you want, I shall start.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I shall call Shri Prakash Vir Shastri now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब की यह बदकिस्मती है कि आज पंजाब कटछंड कर बहुत छोटा रह गया है। मैं आपको पुराने इतिहास की याद दिलाता हूँ। एक समय वह था जब पंजाब का नाम पंजाब इसलिए रखा गया था कि पांच बड़े दरिया पंजाब में से हो कर निकलते थे। लेकिन विभाजन के बाद जब राबी, झेलम और चनाब, तीनों पकिस्तान को चले गए तो स्वाभाविक रूप से पंजाब, पंजाब न रह कर दो-आब रह गया। उस पंजाब में से भी हरयाना निकल गया। तो यह और छोटा हो गया। ऐसी स्थिति में मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने लिये एक प्रसेम्बली का काम करे और एक कौंसिल भी काम करे, यह बात व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसलिए पंजाब की विधान सभा ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि पंजाब के मन्दर कौंसिल को समाप्त कर दिया जाय और जनता की सीधी चुनी हुई संस्था प्रसेम्बली ही वहां काम करे। इसके लिए मैं पंजाब विधान सभा के कार्यकर्ताओं और सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

भी कहना चाहता है कि जब पंजाब के अन्दर विधान परिषद् की समाप्ति पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं इस तरह के मुठ्ठी-मुठ्ठी भर लोगों के उन राज्यों को भी हम अपनी आँखों से ओझल नहीं कर सकते जहाँ आज संसदियता का काम कर रही है और कौन्सिल भी काम कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after the lunch recess.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at four minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[Shri M. B. Rana in the Chair]

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(ABOLITION) BILL—contd.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, मैंने स्पीकर साहब को भी लिखा था कि दिल्ली में बिड़ला काटन मिल में परीव एक महीने से कम्प्लीट स्ट्राइक है, 6 हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं जिनकी हालत यह हो गई है कि बेचारे भूखों मर रहे हैं। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि सरकार को आप कहें कि वह मजदूरों और मालिकों को मिल करके कोई रास्ता निकाले। आज उन मजदूरों की हालत यह है कि दिल्ली के नागरिक उनके लिए घाटा डकट्टा कर रहे हैं, उनकी फेमिलीज भूखों मर रही है और अभी तक आगे कोई काम चला नहीं है। जब तक सरकार इसमें इंटेस्ट नहीं लेगी तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए आप मन्त्री महोदय से कहें कि उन दोनों पक्षों को बुलाकर कोई समझौता कराये इसी प्रकार कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है। इसीलए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि ये 6 हजार घादमी जाँ भूखों मर रहे हैं—यह कोई पोलिटिकल

इश्यु नहीं है। इसमें सारी लोग सहमत होंगे—उन लोगों को बचाने के लिए आप मन्त्री महोदय से कह दें तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's request will be conveyed to the hon. Minister concerned.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, देश में दो राज्य इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्होंने अपने यहां विधान परिषदें समाप्त करने का निश्चय किया है—एक पंजाब और दूसरा बंगाल। यद्यपि इन दोनों राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में जाँ ये संकल्प पारित हुए हैं उनकी पृष्ठभूमि में उनकी शुद्धता तो नहीं है जितनी अपेक्षित थी। क्योंकि विधान सभाओं और विधान परिषदों की यह परम्परा है कि जब कोई विधेयक विधान सभा से पारित होता है और विधान परिषद की भी स्वीकृति उसे मिल जाती है तब वह राज्यपाल के पास स्वीकृति के लिए भेजा जाता है। इन दोनों राज्यों में विधान सभा के अन्दर जो बहुमत था वह दूसरी पार्टियों का था और विधान परिषदों के अन्दर जो बहुमत था वह दूसरी पार्टियों का था। इसलिए उन्होंने उस संघर्ष को बचाने के लिए, उन दोनों राज्यों की विधान सभाओं ने निश्चय किया कि हमारे राज्यों के अन्दर विधान परिषदों को समाप्त कर दिया जाय। जैसा मैंने आप से कहा कि इन विधान परिषदों की समाप्ति का निश्चय इन दोनों राज्यों की विधान सभाओं ने कोई देश के हित में किया हो ऐसा तो मैं नहीं मानता। लेकिन मैं उसका अवश्य स्वागत करता हूँ भले ही उन्होंने किसी निजी कारण के आधार पर इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया हो। परन्तु विधान परिषदें, केवल इन दोनों राज्यों में ही समाप्त हो बल्कि देश के अन्य राज्यों में भी, जहाँ-जहाँ विधान परिषदें हैं, उन की भी समाप्ति की जाय। देश के ऊपर जो एक अनावश्यक व्यय हो रहा है उससे देश बच सके। इस प्रकार से मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि हमारे देश में कई राज्य आज भी इस प्रकार के हैं जिनमें विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं आसाम से लेकर पश्चिम बंगाल तक। पश्चिम बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में तो हम निश्चय ही ले चुके हैं आसाम से लेकर पश्चिम बंगाल तक जिन राज्यों में अब विधान परिषदें नहीं हैं उनकी सूची आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ : आसाम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, नागालैंड उड़ीसा और राजस्थान ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और मध्य प्रदेश ।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा परिषद बनाने का निश्चय कर चुकी है परन्तु अभी विधान परिषद बनी नहीं है। अभी बीच में लटक रही है। तो ये इस प्रकार के राज्य हैं जिनमें विधान परिषदें न होते हुए भी उन राज्यों के प्रशासन पर या उन राज्यों में किसी प्रकार के स्थायित्व पर बिपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। इसलिए मेरे अपने विचार इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिन राज्यों के अन्दर आज विधान परिषदें हैं और यह करोड़ों रूपयों का बोझ इस देश के गरीब लोगों के कंधों पर जो पड़ता है उससे इस देश को बचाया जाये इसके लिए यदि संविधान में भी संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह संशोधन भी कर लेना चाहिए। बजाय इसके कि वहाँ की विधान सभायें प्रस्ताव पारित करके भेजें और तब उसके बाद यहाँ निर्णय लिये जाय। इस प्रस्ताव की व्यावहारिकता केवल पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि य जो विधान परिषदें हैं और साथ में राज्य सभा भी है, इनके माध्यम से देश में एक नये प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार का जन्म हो रहा है। उन विधान परिषदों के सदस्य बनने के लिए लोग किस प्रकार से जोड़-तोड़ और साठगांठ करते हैं, उस बात को मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन सम्भवतः आप

की जानकारी में एक केस आया होगा कि बिहार के एक व्यक्ति ने राज्य सभा में सदस्य बनने के लिए किस प्रकार से सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के कुछ सदस्यों को तोड़ा जिस समय न्यायालय के अन्दर चुनौती दी गई और न्यायालय ने उन मतों को खोल कर देखा तो पता लगा कि एक पार्टी के लोगों ने अपने अधिष्ठित प्रत्याशी को मत न दे कर के दूसरे प्रत्याशी को मत दिये। उनके पीछे पैसे का बल था और उसी आधार पर वे राज्य सभा के सदस्य निर्वाचित होकर आये इस प्रकार की घटनायें, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे राज्यों में बराबर बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार के जो अपर हाउसेज हैं जिनसे एक नये प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म मिल रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि विधान परिषदों को समाप्त होना चाहिए और उसके सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिए।

पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब की विधान परिषद को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। पंजाब की अपनी एक माहस और बहादुरी की पृष्ठभूमि है। पंजाब हमारे देश का सीमावर्ती राज्य है। पंजाब ने सन 1965 में पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष का सामना न केवल बहादुरी के साथ ही किया बल्कि उसने इस देश के स्वाभिमान की रक्षा भी की। दूसरे शब्दों में हम इस प्रकार कहते हैं कि 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण में जो इस देश का माथा नीचा हुआ था उस पाप के प्रक्षालन का कार्य सन 1965 में पंजाब की धरती पर हुआ। लेकिन उसी पंजाब के अन्दर आज कुछ स्वार्थी राजनितिज्ञों ने अपना स्वार्थ हल करने के लिए अन्य प्रकार के संघर्ष प्रारम्भ किए हैं—कोई हिन्दू के नाम पर राज्य चलाना चाहता है कोई सिख के नाम पर राज्य चलाना चाहता है और कोई पंजाबी या किसी धर्म विशेष के नाम पर राज्य बनाने का स्वप्न देखता है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि कन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार की शक्तियों और प्रवृत्तियों की

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दबाना चाहिये। जो शक्तियाँ इस प्रकार की हैं कि अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ पूरे करने के लिए हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों के बीच में संघर्ष पैदा करना चाहती हैं, और उन दोनों के कदीमी रिश्तों को तोड़ना चाहती हैं इस प्रकार की शक्तियाँ चाहे पंजाब में हों या देश में कहीं भी हों, उन को मिल कर दबाना चाहिये और सब को समान रूप से उस की निन्दा करनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहनी है कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व वहाँ पर भाषा का प्रश्न उत्पन्न हुआ। मेरा अपना विचार है कि जब भाषा के आधार पर पंजाब का विभाजन हो गया तो आज पंजाब की भाषा पंजाबी है और यह पंजाब के लोगों को निर्णय करना है कि वह पंजाबी किस लिपि के अक्षर लिखी जाये। लेकिन एक बात मैं पंजाब की सरकार से आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब पंजाब के अक्षर 45 प्रतिशत लोग इस प्रकार के हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हमारी अपनी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है तो पंजाब की सरकार को अल्पसंख्यकों की भाषा की संरक्षण देने के नाम पर दूसरी भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को मानने में किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस से दोनों के सम्बन्धों में मधुरता आयेगी और किसी प्रकार के अनावश्यक आन्दोलन से हमारा सीमावर्ती राज्य बचा रहेगा। जहाँ तक लिपि का सम्बन्ध है, लिपि के सम्बन्ध में मैं बलपूर्वक किसी लिपि को समाप्त करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। मेरा विचार रहा है कि देश में अपनी लिपियों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए अगर प्रादेशिक भाषायें किसी एक सामान्य लिपि को वैकल्पिक लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार कर लें तो देश की अनेक भाषाओं को निकट आने में बहुत बड़ी मदद मिल सकेगी। अगर पंजाब के लोग भी इसी आधार पर विचार कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पंजाबी भाषा के हित में और देश की एकता के हित में होगा।

अन्तिम बात जिस को कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ वह है प्रश्न जो आज पंजाब और हरियाणा में नव-व का कारण बना हुआ है, और वह है चंडीगढ़ का प्रश्न। सभापति जी, आप ने देखा होगा कि कल इस प्रश्न को लेकर यहाँ एक गर्मा गर्मी का वातावरण भी उत्पन्न हुआ। इस के लिये मैं मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार को दोषी मानता हूँ। सरकार की अपनी धादत है कि जो इस प्रकार के विवादास्पद प्रश्न होते हैं उन को लम्बा टालने की इस की प्रवृत्ति बन गयी है। सरकार सोचती है कि अगर कोई प्रश्न लम्बा टाला जायगा तो लोग भूल जायेंगे और अंत में तनाव स्वतः ही नहीं रहेगा। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जिस जिस प्रश्न को सरकार ने टालना चाहा चाहे मैसूर-महाराष्ट्र का सीमा विवाद का प्रश्न हो, गोदावरी या कृष्णा के जल का झगड़ा हो, चाहे पंजाब के अक्षर चण्डीगढ़ का झगड़ा हो—सरकार ने जिस झगड़े को टालना चाहा वह झगड़ा और अधिक उग्र रूप ले कर के देश के और सरकार के सामने आया। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सरकार को आगे के लिए यह परम्परा डालनी चाहिये कि जब भी इस प्रकार के कोई प्रश्न आयें तो उन प्रश्नों पर दृढ़ता से विचार किया जाय और तत्काल उन का समाधान किया जाय। वर्षों तक उन प्रश्नों को लटकते हुए छोड़ कर लोगों को आपस में संघर्ष का अवसर नहीं देना चाहिये।

चण्डीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जब एक निष्पक्ष कमीशन बैठाया गया उस ने तीन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी राय दी थी। कमीशन का यह निर्णय था कि चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा को दिया जाय, भले ही वह बहुमत से निर्णय था, लेकिन यह निर्णय हरियाणा के पक्ष में था। दूसरे जो चण्डीगढ़ की जनसंख्या है उस के अक्षर किस भाषा के बोलने वाले अधिक हैं कमीशन ने उस के आंकड़े दिये हैं, उस दृष्टि से भी चण्डीगढ़ का निर्णय हरियाणा के पक्ष

में जाता है। और तीसरे इसलिए कि हरियाणा पंजाब के अंदर एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र रहा। अब वह अगर प्रथम राज्य बन गया तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और पंजाब सरकार का दायित्व था कि हमारा एक छोटा भाई अगर किसी तरह अपने पिछड़ेपन को सुधार सकें चण्डीगढ़ को ले कर के तो हम को इस में ज्यादा रोष नहीं करना चाहिये। आखिर चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को मिले या हरियाणा को मिले, रहेगा तो भारत में ही।

अभी परमों संसद भवन के सामने तीन, चार लाख आदमी हरियाणा से चल कर आये। क्या लाभ होगा अगर इतने ही आदमी पंजाब में चल कर आये आप अंदाजा लगायें कि यदि एक आदमी के पीछे एक रु० का भी खर्च रखा जाये तो पांच लाख रु० व्यय हरियाणा का हुआ। कल को इतना ही व्यय पंजाब वालों का हो सकता है। यह जो अनावश्यक व्यय और आन्दोलन की प्रवृत्ति देश में बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है इस को रोकना चाहिये। इस के लिये मेरा कहना है कि इस के ऊपर तत्काल विचार कर के इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक पंजाब का सम्बन्ध है, पहले भी यह प्रश्न आया था। कुछ दिन पहले पैसू की राजधानी पटियाला रह चुकी थी। यह पंजाब एक छोटा सा मुट्ठी भर लोगों का देश है। हिमाचल का कैरेक्टर करीब करीब वही है जो पंजाब का है। पंजाब और हिमाचल को मिला कर एक राज्य बना दिया जाय और शिमले को उस की राजधानी के रूप में परिणत कर दिया जाय।

अंग्रेजों के जमाने में शिमला उप-राजधानी थी और पंजाब और हिमाचल को मिला कर जो नया राज्य बनाया जाय उस की राजधानी शिमला बनायी जा सकती है। इस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि विवादास्पद प्रश्न को टालना नहीं चाहिये जिस से देश के अंदर अनावश्यक

तनाव और संघर्ष की प्रवृत्ति लोगों में पैदा हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पंजाब की विधान सभा ने जो विधा: परिषद को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है उस के उस निर्णय का स्वागत करता हूँ। भले वो यह निर्णय राजनीतिक दृष्टि में हो। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब और बंगाल की विधान सभाओं के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार कर आगे अपनी ओर से भी कदम उठाए और संविधान में संशोधन करे और जिन जिन राज्यों के विधान परिषदें हैं उनको तत्काल समाप्त करने की घोषणा करे।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, that Punjab has become a smaller State than it was would itself justify the abolition of the upper House in Punjab. But it hardly makes a genuine argument, because a federation is based on equality of Status and if a State becomes small, it is up to the federal authorities or those States that are made into a federation to see that all the units are small or at least they are made equal in the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha. As it is, we have managed somehow to forget this principle. We have allowed the enslavement of small States by the control of the Central Government and the big States. This has unfortunately created this problem. But then I would never accept the argument that being small States they should have no second chamber. The point is, apart from the size of the States, what justification has a second chamber anywhere.

There has been a lot of intellectual debate on this point, and Harold Laski has a lot of spicy things to say about it. He said in his famous book called *The Grammar of Politics* that even for sovereign States, not to speak of the units of a federation, there can be hardly any justification for a second chamber. There can be hardly any justification because either the second chamber becomes a rubber-stamp, in which case it is not necessary, or it becomes a challenge to the lower House in which case it violates the democratic principle. It is hardly possible to have a *via media* in which a second chamber can function without

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

thwarting the democratic principle and representative principle and still do something in legislation that cannot be done without having a second chamber as part of Parliament. Therefore, all the arguments that have been offered about the second chamber were more or less put at naught or negated in the beginning of this century, when it was very well stated that so long as we accept democracy, to accept a second chamber is to put a premium on reaction and no amount of sophistication can hide the fact that once you accept democracy and representative principle it would not absolutely do for anybody to suggest that there should be a second chamber to check autocracy of the lower House. As the argument went, there was no such thing, and in India, the constitution-makers never thought of checking the autocracy of the lower House at least in Parliament where there was some sort of check. I have no doubt that that check may begin to operate some day sometime. But where a resolution by the Joint Houses of Parliament, of both Houses and all that, is to be passed, it may become a very dramatic type of experience. But so far as the States are concerned, we have completely made them useless. The upper Houses are completely useless; they do not have financial powers or large legislative powers; they cannot possibly postpone legislation. There cannot be anything practical.

No reference to the principles of the second chamber was made. They say it was made a job-creating body, just meant to create some jobs for some people at the cost of the State exchequer. It did not sound just as well. I do not believe and I do not agree that those people who are politicians should have no job security. I think politicians also should have some job security or, the politician should be able to devote himself to the country's cause without having the fear of starvation comparatively at a young age of 40 or so.

A politician should be given a job, but the way he is given the job and the way he is maintained should be proper. We should not maintain people who would be useless.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) :
You want a ten-year term for Lok Sabha ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : No. In some countries it is 3 years and in some countries 4 years. No one has extended it beyond five. However much we may like it, it is not there anywhere in the world.

Even the last speaker who said that the second chamber could have been useful sounded like the 19th century writers in Britain and France, who used to say about the second chamber that it is not the politicians' world but it is the aristocrats' world. If our princes also wanted some such thing we could have put them there and formed a second chamber, where they could meet once in five years and what they do would not matter at all. But we have not done it.

The second chamber is without powers. It does not have a semblance of authority. It does not represent anybody. It does not even represent the non-political people. When it does it does it with a vengeance. When there is a representation for teachers, we introduce a sort of election among professors and vitiate the atmosphere. Whenever the electorate is small, the chances of corruption are greater. It is easier to purchase a small electorate of 30 to 40 people than to corrupt a large-sized electorate. In the United States also, the idea of direct elections came about because they found in a small electorate, the village headman can be easily purchased while thousands of people cannot be easily purchased.

For all these reasons, the second chamber should go. In Punjab they have done it nicely. We should try our best to see that every State abolishes the second chamber. It is so useless, functionless and colourless. Without authority, it becomes less colourful. So far as Rajya Sabha is concerned, it is high time we persuade the entire country to think of a Rajya Sabha which would involve a federal principle. If small States need not exist, Rajya Sabha also need not exist. In America, irrespective of the size of a State, they have two members for each State in the Senate. But in the Rajya Sabha, it is not so. Manipur and U. P. do not have equal number of representatives. Unless we have that equality, in the Rajya Sabha, we do not want the Rajya Sabha also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Chairman, the decision to abolish the Legislative Council of Punjab has been related to the economy of Rs. 6 lakhs which is spent on it. A little deeper investigation would show that this decision is related to the political disparity between the Assembly and the Council. That disparity occurred in Bengal and the West Bengal Legislative Council had to go. That disparity has now arisen in Punjab and the Council is going.

The question is whether we should expose our institutions to political manoeuvres of this kind. I would agree with my friends if the second chambers are not paying for what is spent on them, if the second chambers are the fifth wheel, they should be abolished in all States. But if you are abolishing them one by one in the States as and when they become inconvenient to the party in power, you are bringing the Constitution and democracy into contempt. It may be said here that in certain States where the political complexion of the Assembly is different from that of the Council, as in Madras and Kerala

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no Council in Kerala.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes, you would have abolished it if it were there. Now the second chamber continues as a matter of sufferance. The moment it becomes inconvenient in any State it will have to go. I presume in Madras the second chamber has been properly disciplined about its own existence.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : It is going to be expanded.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is political gerrymandering.

I would not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Barua, that second chambers are unnecessary. He quoted Laski. He was my tutor when I was in England and I have great respect for him. But he seems to have taken a jaundiced view of the second chamber because of the fact that the second chamber he had in mind was the House of Lords which was standing in the way of the House of Commons. We have to consider the second chamber with reference to article 169 of our Constitution. Our second

chamber is not constituted of princes, as Shri Barua has said. One-third of it is constituted by representatives of local bodies. The question is whether you want the local bodies to be represented separately in the legislature. There would be a large volume of opinion in favour of the view that in a democracy the local bodies should be represented in the legislature. It would not be fair to confuse this representation with the representation of peers in the House of Lords. This is a necessary representation because of the special position occupied by the local bodies in our country.

Then, one-twelfth of the second chamber consists of representatives of graduates. I hope no one will object to education being a qualification for election to the second chamber. In fact, it would have been very good if we had education as a qualification for election even to this House. If we can get at least some members on the basis of education, representing educated people, I do not think there can be any argument against it.

Then, you have representation for teachers. We have been consistently denigrating the institution of teachers. Is it our intention to deprive them of this little representation? It is true that somebody who is not a teacher may stand for election. Then, you can prescribe by rule that only a serving teacher can stand for election. Similarly, those who represent local bodies must be serving local body men.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : But that is not possible. A teacher cannot stand for election before resigning his post.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then he can come back to the profession. But he must be a serving teacher.

These are representation by election. Then there is representation by nomination. One-twelfth of the members would be nominated to represent art, literature, science, co-operation and social service.

Here again, no one will deny that these professions and departments of life are not capable of facing the hurlyburly of an election. You cannot expect an artist or a scientist, who is immersed in his research, to go along and stand for election. If you want their

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

representation and assistance, you must have them by this process.

I would say again that some improvement is possible here. At the moment, what is known as an artist or a scientist is entirely left to the discretion of Government. As far as I know Government thinks of artists who are only politicians. I do not want to recall the nominations to the Rajya Sabha last time, but we must have artists nominated by artists. There should be panels for the consideration of Government; Government should not be free to put politicians as artists into the Rajya Sabha because if they do that, they will not be representing artists but will be representing politicians who have dabbled in art or who know a little of science.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : The Harayana people are very good artists. We do not have any in the Upper House.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are a specimen.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : These people can be consulted without having any representation in the Legislature.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You also can be consulted and you need not be here. We will go and consult you in your house. The Legislature is a place where you are by a right.

I will now come to a class to which some objection can be properly taken, namely, the election of one-third of the members by the members of the Legislative Assemblies. To this body the objection properly applies that there is corruption, that unless you pay for a vote the Assembly member generally does not give it to the proper person. Secondly, there is the objection to this class that it follows the party complexion. You are representing the same pattern in the Upper House as in the Lower House. So, if it is possible, we should completely eliminate this third section, namely, that of election by the Assemblies, because it is unnecessary and is capable of being perverted and misused. Otherwise, I would like to join issue with my hon. friend that the second Chamber is

unnecessary. There is a necessity for a second Chamber.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : This Bill is for abolition of the second Chamber.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I will educate you in due course.

There is a justification for a second Chamber, firstly, to provide special representation of the kind that I mentioned, secondly, to provide representation for those who would not ordinarily be elected and, thirdly, to provide a brake on the vagaries and extravagances of Lower House. I need not tell you what vagaries and extravagances occur in the Lower House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are not extravagant people.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : All the Young Turks come from Rajya Sabha.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You are not extravagant.

Unless we get a House which can be steady, sober and studious, I think, democracy cannot function properly, specially in this country. We must have a body which is not reactionary. I think, as my hon. friend here mentioned, Rajya Sabha contributes all the Young Turks, socialism or Communism that exists in our Legislature.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not all; a few of them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Therefore you want a body like this.

Fourthly, there should be deceleration in legislation. You do not want legislation to go so fast that people have no time to examine it properly. The Upper House provides this forum of deceleration to vet legislation which is hastily passed like, for instance, the Bank Nationalisation Act.

With these remarks about improving the condition of our second chambers, whether Rajya Sabha or Councils in the States, I would like to support the Bill. I would

like to say that as possible this House should very seriously consider how to make the second chamber more functional. The people are anxious to get rid of these bodies because they are not functional, there is no proper representation and proper authority which only comes from proper representation. Therefore, let us take this opportunity—this is the second abolition of the upper chamber—before there is the third abolition to see whether we cannot make our second chambers more functional.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे मित्र श्री लोबो प्रभु ने अभी जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें यह भली भाँति स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वह चाहते हैं कि विधान सभाओं में जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के ऊपर किन्हीं वर्ग विशेषों का प्रातिनिधित्व कायम रहना चाहिये। यह बड़ा भारी बुनियादी सवाल है जिस पर सदन को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। विधान सभाओं में सैकिड चैम्बरज की व्यवस्था क्यों की गई, इसके इतिहास में यदि हम जायें तो हमें अंग्रेजों के जमाने की याद आ जाती है। अंग्रेज महाप्रभुओं ने खान बहादुरों, नवाब बहादुरों, राय बहादुरों और ऐसे ही कुछ लोगों की शान शोकन को बनाये रखने के लिए और उनको राजनीतिक महत्ता प्रदान करने के लिए, उनकी राजनीतिक महत्ता बनाये रखने के लिए, सैकिड चैम्बरज की व्यवस्था की थी। ऐसी कोई आवश्यकता उस समय नहीं थी कि हम जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को चैक करने के लिए इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था करें। हाउस आफ लार्ड्स को आप लें। इंग्लैंड भी जनतंत्र है। वहाँ पर हाउस आफ लार्ड्स का निर्माण धर्मोपगोत्रों का, वैस्टिड इटरेस्ट्स को रिप्रिजेंटेशन देने के लिए और उनको शान शोकन बनाये रखने के लिए, उनको महत्ता प्रदान करने के लिए किया गया था और वह चला आ रहा है। उसी तरह में अंग्रेजों ने अपने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के समय में हमारे देश के अन्दर इस तरह के सैकिड चैम्बर की व्यवस्था की थी। इनको

बनाये रखने के लिए वकालत करके श्री लोबो प्रभु ने जो सत्य है उसको प्रकट कर दिया है कि किस तरह से वह आई० सी० एस० वर्ग के जो लोग हैं जो विशिष्ट वर्ग के लोग हैं, समाज में शान शोकन से रहने वाले जो वर्ग हैं, उनकी आवाज अलग ढंग से बलन्द करवाना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जबकि हमारे यहाँ जनता की सरकार है, जनतांत्रिक ढंग से चुनी हुई सरकार है, अपने ढंग से हम इसको चलाना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसी अवस्था में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि जो जनता की आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं, उनकी आवाज के ऊपर भी कोई आवाज है जो यहाँ या दूसरे चैम्बर के द्वारा अभिव्यक्त होनी चाहिए।

हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद कहीं भी सैकिड चैम्बरज की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। राजस्थान में कोई सैकिड चैम्बर नहीं है। और भी कई राज्य हैं जहाँ कोई सैकिड चैम्बर नहीं है। हम एक ही चैम्बर से काम चला रहे हैं और एक ही चैम्बर होते हुए भी हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई है, जनता की आवाज वहाँ पर बड़े आराम से बुलन्द होनी है, जनता को सही प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि सैकिड चैम्बरज रखना एक अनावश्यक बान है, एक अर्थ हीन बान है, खजाने पर एक प्रकार का बोझ है। इनको समाप्त करके हम जनता के पैसे की जनता के धन की बचत करेंगे।

आप जरा दृष्टिपात करें कि सैकिड चैम्बरज में होता क्या है? वे करते क्या हैं? सैकिड चैम्बर को कोई हम तरह का अधिकार नहीं है कि जो निचला सदन है उसके ऊपर वह कोई बहुत बड़ा नियंत्रण रखे। जो काम निचले सदन में होता है, उसी की पुनरावृत्ति वहाँ भी होती है, वही काम वहाँ भी होता है, वही चर्चा सैकिड चैम्बर में भी होती है। वहाँ पर होते कौन लोग हैं? वहाँ वे लोग होते हैं जिनका जनता के सुख दुख में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है, कोई सरोकार नहीं होता है, जो

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा]

जनता की समस्याएँ नहीं समझते हैं। वहाँ लोग अपने ढंग से, अपने स्वार्थों का तथा अपने वर्ग के स्वार्थों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए आते हैं। हम अपने देश में एक नई समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, वर्ग रहित समाज की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं। उस में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इनकी कोई आवश्यकता है। सैकिड चैम्बर की आने वाले युग में, समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के युग में कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। सैकिड चैम्बर निहायत ही अर्थहीन बे-बुनियाद और अनावश्यक है और उनकी जितनी जल्दी हो हमें समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

पश्चिम बंगाल ने सैकिड चैम्बर को समाप्त किया या करने का फैसला किया। पंजाब ने इसके पक्ष में फैसला किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समय जल्दी आना चाहिए जब हम देश में सब जगह पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा यह निश्चय करें कि सैकिड चैम्बर की हमें कहीं भी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

जहाँ तक केन्द्र में राज्य सभा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ संघ सरकार है और इसलिए जहाँ केन्द्र में देश की जनता के प्रतिनिधित्व की आवश्यकता है, वहाँ देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए दूसरे सदन को रखना भी बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं श्री बरुघा की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि चूँकि हमारे यहाँ एक संघ सरकार है, इस लिए राज्य सभा में विभिन्न राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व समानता के आधार पर होना चाहिए, जैसा कि अमरीका और अन्य देशों में होता है। हम लोक सभा के सदस्य तो सीधे जनता से चुनकर आते ही हैं, लेकिन यदि राज्य सभा में भी अलग-अलग राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व उनकी जनसंख्या के

आधार पर होना है, तो वह न केवल एक बड़ी भारी असंगति होगी, बल्कि दुरुप्लिक्शन भी होगा। उदाहरण के लिए आप उत्तर प्रदेश और नागालैंड को ले लीजिये। उन दोनों राज्यों का अपना अपना महत्व है। यद्यपि उन की जनसंख्या में बहुत अन्तर है, लेकिन राज्यों के नाते दोनों की अपनी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं। यदि राज्य सभा में राज्यों को उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है, तो नागालैंड जैसे छोटे राज्य कभी भी अपने राज्यीय हितों का सही और समुचित संरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक केन्द्र का सवाल है, दूसरे सदन को समाप्त करने की दलील बेबुनियाद है। देश के सब राज्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए दूसरे सदन अर्थात् राज्य सभा, को बरकरार रखना बिल्कुल उचित और आवश्यक है, किन्तु वह प्रतिनिधित्व समानता के आधार पर होना चाहिए, न कि राज्यों की जनसंख्या के आधार पर। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री लॉबो प्रभु, की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि राज्य सभा में विभिन्न वर्गों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए। आज के कानटेक्स्ट, संदर्भ, में वह कतई उचित नहीं है। हाँ, राज्यों में दूसरे सदन को बनाये रखना अर्थहीन है, क्योंकि उनसे राज्यों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर एक अनावश्यक भार पड़ता है और यह देश की जनता के प्रति अन्याय है।

*SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the use of four more languages has been allowed in this House. Using that facility I am happy to speak today in my mother tongue, Malayalam.

The Bill that is before the House seeks to abolish the Legislative Council in Punjab. A Resolution has been passed by the Legislative Assembly there abolishing the Legislative Council. This Bill has been brought here by the hon. Law Minister to give legal

force to that. This is a progressive measure and therefore I welcome it.

Why do I say it is a progressive measure? It is said that actually in the Upper Chamber different sections of our society are represented. I am not of the opinion that because of that there should be Upper Chambers in our country. Certain hon. Members who spoke yesterday said that for a thorough consideration of the legislations passed by the Lower House Upper Chambers are needed. I do not agree with that view. Our Assemblies and Parliament do not take decisions which require any reconsideration. Without a thorough examination they do not pass any law. Therefore, Sir, in my opinion these Upper Chambers are not needed. Our Assemblies and Parliament which consist of Members directly elected by our people are responsible for taking the necessary steps with a view to fulfilling the desires and aspirations of our people. Wherever we have such Assemblies and when we have the Lok Sabha here there is no need to have Upper Chambers with power to question the decisions of the lower chambers.

As I said earlier, a resolution has been passed in the Punjab Legislative Assembly abolishing the Legislative Council there. As far as I know it was prompted to take this step because West Bengal abolished its Council. There are Legislative Councils in many more States. They should also be abolished and necessary steps for that should be taken in the concerned Assemblies.

I was really pained to hear my hon. friend from Madras, belonging to the D.M.K. Party, saying here that they are trying to increase the membership of their Upper Chamber. In this twentieth century when instead of accepting a progressive measure abolishing the Upper Chamber they are trying to increase the membership it cannot be said as a progressive step.

Sir, instead of leaving it to the State Assemblies to decide whether they should have Councils or not and then bringing separate Bills here in respect of each State I would request the hon. Law Minister to bring a Bill amending the Constitution. I am sure he will say that they are in a minority and they may not get the necessary support. But I can assure him that if he brings a Bill now he will get the necessary support. Therefore I request him to bring such a Bill immediately.

The hon. Minister may argue that the Rajya Sabha is necessary because whereas in the Lok Sabha there are Members elected directly by the people in Rajya Sabha the different States are represented. I must tell him that in the Lok Sabha also there are Members from the different States. Therefore a separate House for giving representation to the States is not necessary. If he still says that the Rajya Sabha is necessary I would like to suggest that its constitution should be changed so that the States are given equal representation.

In the end, Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils should be abolished and a Bill amending the Constitution on that line should be brought here. With that request to the hon. Minister, on behalf of my Party, I support this Bill.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, while Mr. Abraham was speaking in Malayalam, they have not taken down the minutes. We got the information from the Lok Sabha office that speeches in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu will be translated into English and Hindi. But we want to know whether any arrangement has been made to take shorthand notes of speeches in these languages. In that bulletin which we received from the Lok Sabha office, position regarding taking down shorthand notes is not clearly indicated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no shorthand-writers in all these languages here. So... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : We have given them sufficient notice, Sir. Why should they not arrange for its being taken down?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Some arrangement must be made. We are all one with you.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It should not be done in such a half-hearted fashion.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You may also give your co-operation. Government must give their full co-operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But we have tape-recording of all speeches.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : But the translation in English can be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be translated from all the languages into Hindi and English.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : There are fourteen languages in which Members are entitled to speak on the Floor of the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : At least for these four languages, arrangements must be made immediately. We are all one on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All the speeches are tape-recorded and they will be transcribed later on. We have no shorthand-writers in all the languages.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : We shall get them.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : We shall provide them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members can discuss the matter with the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Tape-record is not the original record. According to the rules, original record must be kept ; and tape-record is not dependable ; it is not acceptable that way as a record.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : May I make one submission ? When Members make speeches in Hindi or English, those speeches are being taken down in Hindi or English, as the case may be. Supposing a Member speaks in some other language, then you say that the tape-recording will do. Why should the same method not be followed for speeches in Hindi and English also ? When you allow a certain method for speeches in English and Hindi, the same method can be adopted for speeches in the other languages also. If the Secretariat feels difficulty in providing stenographers, we are ready to provide them.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This matter should be expedited. That is the sense of the

House. It must be conveyed to the Hon. Speaker. The House is one on this that arrangements must be made immediately for this.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : We want a ruling from the Chairman. The Chairman is here and we want his decision.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : We want a ruling from the Chair and not from the hon. Member.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am helping my hon. friends.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : We are thankful to him for his support, but we want the decision from the Chairman.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I think my hon. friends have misunderstood me. I am one with the whole House that arrangement must be made immediately and no delay can be brooked in this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri A. S. Saigal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY (Cooch-Bihar) : I had made a submission that similar arrangements should be made for simultaneous interpretation in other languages also, like Bengali and Assamese, for instance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not before the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : I would like to know whether any action has been taken on that matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not interrupt the proceedings of the House in this matter. He can see the Hon. Speaker and discuss the matter, and let us see if he is able to help the hon. Member.

AN HON. MEMBER : He must be able to help.

श्री प्र०सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब कौंसिल के व्हालीशन का जो बिल आप के सामने है... (व्यवधान)...

अभी आप के सामने हमारे मित्र ने अपनी भाषा मलयालम में जो भाषण दिया, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमें कोई न कोई इस की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जब आप ने ट्रांसलेशन की व्यवस्था की है तो आप को थोड़ा सा टाइम इस में देना चाहिए और इस के लिए भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि उन को कोई दिक्कत न हो...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I called upon the hon. Member to speak on the Bill and not on this question.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : These things are going on. So, What are we to do ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would now allow him to speak on this. If he wants to speak on the Bill, he may do so.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे दोस्त लोबो प्रभु ने यह बताया आप से कि जो बहुत से इन्टरेस्ट है जैसा कि टीचर्स का है या और जो हमारे लोग हैं उन का रेप्रेजेंटेशन यहां पर नहीं होता है...

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the point of order is only for giving information, then I shall not allow it. If the point of order is really a point of order, then I shall hear it....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I want your ruling on one matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the point of order proves false, then I shall have to see what can be done.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : तो मैं उन से कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि उन को पार्लियामेंट में रखना है और पार्लियामेंट चलेगी तो दोनों हाउसों, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा मिल कर के पार्लियामेंट बनती है, ऐसी स्थिति में आप बेशक यह कह सकते हैं कि जो पार्लियामेंट, राज्य-

सभा, में नामिनेटेड मेम्बर आते हैं उन की संख्या बढ़ा दी जाए, वह आप दस की जगह पच्चीस कर दी जाए ताकि जो इन्टरेस्ट दूसरी जगह से आएंगे उन को वह रेप्रेजेंट कर सकें। लेकिन यह जरूरी है क्योंकि कि आज आप देखिए नागालैंड में, केरल में, आन्ध्र में, मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में और हरयाना में दो चैंम्बरस नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह हमारे लिए जरूरी है कि यदि दूसरे प्रान्तों के लोग आते हैं सामने कि इस को खत्म कर दिया जाय तो बेशक मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जिस तरह से पंजाब ने किया है उसी तरह से हर एक प्रान्त को कर लेना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं सहमत इसलिए नहीं होऊँगा कि आप यहां का जो राज्य सभा का चैंम्बर है उस को खत्म करें। इस के फंवर में मैं नहीं हूँ। उस का कारण है कि आप के जो हमारे इन्टरेस्ट्स हैं उन को रेप्रेजेंट नहीं करेंगे, आप सारे चैंम्बरस को खत्म करेंगे तो यहां नामिनेशंस को बढ़ाइए और नामिनेशंस बढ़ा कर उन को रेप्रेजेंटेशन दीजिए। तब मैं बेशक इस से सहमत हूँ। दूसरे किस्म के लोगों को बराबर यहां पर जगह दीजिए।

जिस तरह से हाउस आफ लाड्स का यहां पर जिक्र किया, हाउस आफ लाड्स यहां पर नहीं है। हमारे यहां पर लोग चुन कर आते हैं और जो लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के भाई हैं वह इन को चुन कर भेजते हैं। हाउस आफ लाड्स में और इस में बहुत फर्क है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप की जो राज्य-सभा है, हाउस आफ लाड्स के बराबर इस को कह सकते हैं लेकिन हाउस आफ लाड्स यह नहीं है। यहाँ पर हर किस्म के लोग आते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से कहूँगा कि जो भी हमारे यहां पर व्यवस्था यह व्यवस्था आज कितने दिनों से इस देश में चल रही है, एक बहुत उच्च कोटि की व्यवस्था है और इस व्यवस्था को रख कर के हमें और आप को चलना है और देश को आगे ले जाना है। यदि हम सोशलिस्टिक प्रोग्राम को चलाना चाहते हैं

[श्री अ० सं० सहगल]

तो हमारे लिए यह सब से बड़ी चीज है कि जो एक चैम्बर हो हर एक जगह पर हर एक प्रान्त में उस के जरिए से आप अपने विचारों को जो भी यहां पर रखे जायें अपने सोशललिस्टिक प्रोग्राम के लिए, उस को बराबर उन प्रान्तों में ले जायें। इस में कोई दिक्कत आप को आयेगी नहीं। हां, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्तों ने बताया कि जहां पर आज हमारा राज है या मान लीजिए कि कांग्रेस बैठी हुई है गवर्नमेंट में उन प्रान्तों में भी उसे खत्म कर देना चाहिए, तो यह वहां उस प्रान्तों के लोगों का तथा विधान सभा का मत ले र के यदि वह खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं तो बेशक उस को खत्म कर दें, हमें उस में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

जहाँ तक भाषा के सवाल के बारे में कहा उन्होंने, मैं कहता हूँ कि भाषा के आधार पर कुछ प्रांत बने हैं। वहां पर उस भाषा का प्रचलित होना अति आवश्यक हमें प्रतीत होता है। हां दूसरी लैंग्वेज यदि हिन्दी को देना चाहते हैं तो दे दीजिए। लेकिन पंजाबी के आधार पर पंजाब बना हुआ है तो वहां उन की भाषा पंजाबी, गुरुमुखी, को बराबर हमें प्रोत्साहन देना होगा। इस के बाद दूसरी भाषा रखना चाहते हैं तो बेशक आप हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी रख सकते हैं। लेकिन हमें प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को भी आगे ले जाना है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को भी आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं तो हमें उन भाषाओं को चाहे वह तामिल हो, तेलगू हो, कन्नड हो या बंगाली हो, इन सब को बराबर प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, पंजाब लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल एबॉलीशन बिल जो हमारे सामने है इसका मैं तहे दिल से स्वागत करता हूँ। पिछले सत्र में बंगाल लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के विघटन का विधेयक आया था

और हम लोगों ने उसकी प्रजोर तारीफ की थी। आज उसी रूप में पंजाब लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के विघटन का विधेयक हमारे सामने है और हम आज फिर उसका स्वागत करते हैं। देश में यह जो ट्रेन्ड है, यह जो अपर हाउसेज को खत्म करने का ट्रेन्ड है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा ट्रेन्ड है। हर एक जो देश की प्रगति में विश्वास करता है उसको इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए। यह दूसरा चैम्बर चाहे राज्यों में हो या बन्दर के स्तर पर हो, राज्य सभा के रूप में यह एक सुपरफ्लुअम चीज हो गये हैं, एक्स्ट्रावेगेंट हो गये हैं। राजनैतिक पंडितों का कहना है कि यदि मेकेंड चैम्बर लोअर चैम्बर की सहमति में है तो सुपरफ्लुअम है, यह वह इससे विपरीत है उससे सहमति में नहीं है तो मिस्चीवस है, खुराफाती है। दोनों तरह से अपर चैम्बर का होना जरूरी नहीं है। वह एक सुपरफ्लुअस बाडी हो गया है। जब इसकी शुरुआत हुई थी, जनतंत्र के इतिहास पर आप गौर करेंगे तो आपको साफ हो जायेगा कि उन दिनों में थोड़ी बहुत हिस्टोरिकल नेसेसिटी थी। मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उन दिनों जबकि सैकण्ड चैम्बर की शुरुआत हुई थी, उसकी हिस्टोरिकल नेसेसिटी थी, लेकिन आज के मानव इतिहास में इसकी हिस्टोरिकल नेसेसिटी नहीं है। इसका ख़ात्मा होना चाहिए, चाहे राज्य स्तर पर हो या राज्य सभा के रूप में हो। लेकिन जब तक आप इसको खत्म नहीं करते हैं, तब तक राज्य सभा की जो बनावट है, वह बराबरी के आधार पर होनी चाहिये। जिसके मुनासिब मेरा एक विधेयक पिछले सत्र में भी था और उस पर बहस भी हुई थी।

15.00 hrs.

लेकिन एक बात जो इन्होंने उठाई है और जिसको हम महसूस भी करते हैं कि हमारे देश में जनतंत्र का जो रूप हमारे सामने है वह डायरेक्ट डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है, इन-डायरेक्ट

डेमोक्रेसी है। डायरेक्ट डेमोक्रेसी का जो शानदार आदर्श है, यानी सब लोग इकट्ठे हो कर अपनी किस्मत का फैसला करें, यह सबसे बड़ा आदर्श है, लेकिन हमारे देश की बड़ी आबादी की वजह से यह सम्भव नहीं है, इसी-लिये इन-डायरेक्ट डेमोक्रेसी का रास्ता हम अख्तियार करने हैं। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, आपको यह बात माननी होगी लार्जस्ट पार्टी-सिपेशन यानी जनता इसमें ज्यादा हाथ नहीं बटा पाती है। जनतंत्र की गाड़ी को आगे चलाने के लिये उसमें जनता का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाथ हो इसके लिये कोई दूसरा रास्ता हमें अख्तियार करना होगा, जिसमें अपर-हाउस न हो, लेकिन जनता का लार्जस्ट-पार्टी-सिपेशन हो। यह कैसे होगा? इसके लिये हमारे रहनुमा डा० राम ममोहर लोहिया ने फोर्थ-पिलर स्टेट की बात उठाई थी। डा० लोहिया का कहना था कि जनतंत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा डायरेक्ट डेमोक्रेसी को लाने के लिये चार-खम्बों का राज्य हो, एक खम्बा केन्द्र है, दूसरा प्रान्त है, तीसरा जिले में और चौथा गांव में होना चाहिये।

15.01 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

जिस तरह से आपका यहाँ पर रिप्रेजेंटेशन है, उसी तरह से यदि इन चारों जगहों पर हम नुमाइन्दगी का सिलमिला बना दें हैं, जनता का भवन हम बना दें हैं, जनतंत्र के छोटे-छोटे भवन बना दें हैं तो उससे जनता का पार्टी-सिपेशन ज्यादा होगा। इसीलिये डा० लोहिया ने फोर्थ पिलर की बात उठाई थी। इसमें अपर-चेम्बर की जरूरत नहीं रहती है लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस नई प्रणाली से जनता का पार्टी-सिपेशन ज्यादा होगा, आम जनता का सहयोग ज्यादा प्राप्त होगा तथा इसमें जनतंत्र का रूप और भी ज्यादा सुबसूरत और वृहद होगा। इसलिये अपर-चेम्बर यानी दूसरे हाउस का ख़ात्मा करना चाहिये तथा फोर्थ-पिलर स्टेट की जो भावना है उस पर कानून मंत्री जी को ठे

दिमाग से सोचना चाहिये। यदि आप ईमानदारी से देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्र भी कायम रहे तो आपको एक न एक दिन इस विचार पर, फोर्थ-पिलर स्टेट पर आना होगा। राज्यों में इस समय पंचायतें चल रही हैं, लेकिन उनका क्या रूप है। ये पंचायतें एक खिलौना मात्र बन गई हैं, कुछ लोगों के हाथ में हैं, जो गांवों के दीनतमन्द और खुशहाल लोग हैं, उन्होंने इन पंचायतों को खिलौना बना रखा है, वह रूप प्रच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन इसके मायने यह नहीं होते हैं कि पंचायती राज्य का सिलसिला चल रहा है वह सिलसिला खत्म हो जाय, हमें उसको भी कायम रखना है। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह परम्परा सदियों से चलनी आ रही है, लेकिन जिला स्तर के पैमाने पर आज आप क्या पाते हैं? जिला स्तर पर पंचायती राज्य के रूप में कोई सिस्टम नहीं है, फफसरों की हुकूमत है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और कलेक्टर की हुकूमत है, फफसर-शाही और व्यूरोक्रसी की हुकूमत है जो जनतंत्र का गला घोटते हैं। यहाँ से भले ही हम आवाज उठाते हैं, लेकिन जिला स्तर पर जाकर देखें, कहां तक जनतंत्र आगे चलता है, जनता कहां तक हाथ बटाती है। राज्य के स्तर पर तो है—विधान सभा है, उसमें लोग नुमाइन्दे बन कर जाते हैं, यहाँ भी नुमाइन्दे चुनकर आते हैं, लेकिन जिला स्तर पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए सारी व्यवस्था को कमिस्टेट बनाने के लिये फोर्थ पिलर स्टेट बनाई जानी चाहिये, जिस में जनता के सहयोग की ज्यादा से ज्यादा गुंजाइश हो। लेकिन अपर चेम्बर की जरूरत नहीं होगी, यह सुपरफ्लुअस है, एक्स्ट्रैवेगेंस है, लीडर क्लास की बाड़ी है, चाहे राज्य के स्तर पर हो या राज्य सभा के रूप में हो। जितनी जल्दी हम उनका ख़ात्मा करेंगे, देश के पैसे को बचावेंगे, जनतंत्र को दूषित होने से बचावेंगे और अपनी जनतंत्र की गाड़ी को आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का तहे दिल से स्वागत करता हूँ और चाहूँगा कि मंत्री

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

महोदय कोय पिलर स्टेट की भावना पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I am speaking from the place where I should be because there have been so many changes, and many members have been worrying about my own personal change—in my appearance.

When we are thinking of this Bill, if at all we are democratic, there should be no opposition to this at all. But we must understand the meaning of democracy, when we are talking such a lot about it in this House. In this House, there are a couple of nominated members. In the other House, there are quite a few of them. Does democracy mean election or nomination? That is the issue. If the Upper Houses, wherever they are, are elected, then they are democratically chosen. If they are indirectly elected, it is again underdemocratic. Indirect election is not democracy at all. Then let us all be directly elected.

The whole thing is this. We have to make up our mind as to how representative members of the legislatures in the States and here have to be. We have about 250 million voters here. I have been a member right from the very beginning. Many of my voters do not know where Delhi is.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bring them here.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : I do not belong to Kanpur.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have not interrupted him. We belong to Balia, Azamgarh.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Balia people are all mad. That was why they got thrashed by the British, and rightly so.

Let us talk a little bit of sense. This peculiar sort of arguments being trotted out here rather madden me. What do we mean? Can you be representative of anybody else but yourself? What does representation mean? Do you represent me?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : You cannot.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I dare not.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : He dare not because he has not got the guts to represent me.

What I feel is that it is not a question of the House of Lords. There is one mad fellow from Bilaspur here. He does not know the meaning of the 'House of Lords'.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Is this parliamentary?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : We have the 'House of Ladies here, not the House of Lords'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The lady is a Minister : the lord has no place.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : The hon. Member from Kanpur—I should like to be polite to him because he is very much interested in tanneries (*Interruptions.*) This question of democracy is also a question of expense. If I may be forgiven for putting it that way, the whole lot of us here are wasting thousands of rupees in our mad behaviour here. There are people in the galleries who come and see how we work...

MR. SPEAKER : That can be talked among ourselves, not in their presence.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : They are much wiser; they are better observers. They see how we are conducting ourselves. Would you like me to tell you how much it costs our country for us to sit for a day... (*Interruptions.*) I am not supporting a second chamber as a nominated body, but certainly as an elected body. Somebody said about four houses and five houses. Heaven knows how many houses he wants... (An Hon. Member : Pillars). Why not let everybody have enough? I support this in the sense that if we want to be democratic let us be honest to ourselves and make representation as representative as possible. It can be possible only if we reduce the minimum of representation and make it as small as

possible. For a country like this, it cannot reduce the number of the electorate. Ours is a large country. For example, I believe the constituency I come from has a stretch of hundreds of miles. I really do not know. They do not know where Delhi is... (*Interruptions.*) I do not want to be unkind to hon. Members. But I should like them to be honourable in their behaviour; I wish they were honourable. I have ceased to be dishonourable; that is why I am an hon. Member.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : All the aspects of the case have been discussed here. One aspect of the case on which no light was thrown is : consistency. There must be consistency. It is only in the last session we accepted the recommendation of West Bengal Assembly and abolished the Council there. There should be constituency in what we do and without further discussion this Bill should be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : *started speaking in Malayalam.*

MR. SPEAKER : You know English very well.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : But I know Malayalam better.

MR. SPEAKER : Just a minute. There are Members who used to speak Hindi or English very well. This arrangement was just made to help those who do not know to speak in these two languages. I think you will take what I say in the right spirit. If this continues and I have to listen to 14 different languages, God help us. I will just keep dumb over it. That is all.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE (Mavattupuzha) : But, Sir, the interpretation arrangement is excellent. (*Interruption.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. How can one expect everything overnight? It is good that we have started something; but we have not done it cent per cent; we will do it. We are trying to improve it. But you should help me. Those gentlemen who are able to speak and understand English or Hindi, why should they fall into this? I do

not mind; you can go on speaking, but it is only my request.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह (भिन्ड) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय सदस्य प्रपोजी के बजाय यदि अपनी मातृ भाषा में बोलते हैं तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उसका ट्रांसलेशन होकर हमारे पास आ रहा है जो कि हमारी समझ में भी आ रहा है। कृपया उनको अपनी भाषा में बोलने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : We do not know what the country is missing.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Where is the Cabinet? No Cabinet Minister is there. This is not proper.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : He is a gentleman who knows English also, but he always speaks in Hindi. When Shri Sreedharan speaks in Malayalam, we get through the ear-phones a very excellent English translation.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Where is the Cabinet?

MR. SPEAKER : One Minister is sitting. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I want to make a brief submission. With due respect to your observations, I would like to point out one thing. There is the question of the record. You were not here when this issue was raised. As far as our speaking in our mother-tongue is concerned, there are two aspects. One, we can better express ourselves in our mother-tongue; another thing is the sentimental aspect about which you know. You know since our freedom, our Members from the Hindi belt had the privilege of expressing themselves in their mother-tongue, and after two decades, we are getting that privilege. I hope that the Lok Sabha Secretariat would not grudge it and will improve upon the facilities that are already there.

With regard to the records, I have been raising this issue of having a sort of bilingual record in our library as well as those papers which are circulated to Members. What

[Shri S. Kandappan]

happens at present is this. Those speeches that are made in English are recorded in English, and those delivered in Hindi are recorded in Hindi. For those who do not understand Hindi, the problem is that we have got to refer to certain things in the library. It is not possible for us to get a translation then and there nor can we seek some Hindi friends to get it translated for us.

I remember when the DMK group represented by our leader, Shri Anbazhagan met you in the Chamber soon after you were elected to this high office, you promised us that you will look into the matter and see to it that we get a sort of unilingual translation.

Here, I would like to make another submission. Now, the interpretation is coming into effect only in respect of four languages. It is very difficult, however efficient the interpreter might be, to have a clear translation. So, I would plead with you that, availing ourselves of the facility that is there for tape-recording, you should see to it that an exact and clear translation of the original speeches delivered, whether they are in Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu or Kannada, is made available to Members either in English or in Hindi or in both the languages.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy that we have made some humble beginning, and I am very hopeful that we would try to extend it and try to get good staff. But for the time being, we are facing a few difficulties. I will call a meeting of the representatives of all the four States and I shall try to understand your difficulties. I shall also try to make you understand my own difficulties. But please do not give it a colour. We are all interested in hearing and understanding each other. If we are to speak in our own languages, it is very difficult for the Chair. I will sit here deaf and dumb listening to your speeches. I would be very grateful if those who know English very well can speak in English till we have some very efficient and competent staff. Every mechanical equipment is available. For the time being, we have acceded to your request and made a beginning.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : There is no

Cabinet minister on the treasury benches. We must have a Cabinet minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : An ex-Cabinet minister is there by your side.

*SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Respected Mr. Speaker, I heartily welcome this Bill seeking to abolish the Legislative Council of the State of Punjab. As in several other matters the inspiration for this measure also has come from my State. When I am speaking in Malayalam, I am reminded of 2 lines by Shri Rabindera Nath Tagore who was a poet of international fame. He had said, "When the heart wishes to pay its debts it must have a coin with a stamp of its own kingdom on it." That, Sir, is the mother tongue.

Sir, the opportunity I have got to speak in my mother tongue is as a result of some experiments conducted on democracy. It is only another part of the same experiment which prompted the Government to come forward with this measure seeking to abolish the Legislative Council of the Punjab. Sir, this Upper Houses have a historical background based on this background we have adopted a method suitable to our country. We have borrowed these Upper Houses from the British Parliamentary system. Basically, there is fundamental difference between our democracy and that of Britain. The British system of democracy was evolved as a result of series of experiments but in India democracy was born out of a national revolution. In the Round Table Conference held in 1931 in London, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, had explained in detail the role of Upper Houses in the democratic set up of India. He said in the Conference, "Personally I am of opinion that we can do with one Chamber only and we can do it to great advantage. We will certainly save a great deal of expenses if we can bring ourselves to believe that we shall do with one Chamber". This was first implemented by abolishing the Upper Chamber in Trivandrum. In the recent past we came across an inspiring experiment in the Indian democracy. A party which was returned to power on the same symbol, on the same ballot and on the same manifesto

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

has been split into ruling party and the opposition. This was hat-trick of Mr. Nijalingappa. Similarly, when I speak of Upper Chambers, two issues come to my mind. One is how one can give shape to the representative character. Second is how to share the power in a democracy. Regarding the representative character many eloquent speeches have taken place on the Floor of the House. A progressive democracy accepts only the people's representation. In the Monarchical Britain if there has been an Upper House, it is due to the peculiar situation prevailing there. Upper Houses have been existing as a place for giving berths to those who did not want to get in the Legislature by means of a direct elections. In the name of Upper Houses, there has been a lot of political chicanery. Firstly, we have seen instances where people who could not face a direct election getting into the Upper Chamber through its back door. One example I can cite.

In the 1962 General Elections the then Mysore Chief Minister Mr. Nijalingappa was defeated. When he was defeated in the election he put his proxy in the Chair. That proxy had openly said that he was like Bharata who ruled over Ayudhya in the name of Shri Rama. This Mr. Nijalingappa who was defeated in the General Election approached one Mr. Poorna Nand who was elected from Bhagalpore Constituency. He told Mr. Poorna Nand that if he could vacate his seat in the Legislature he could get into Legislature from that Constituency. He made Mr. Poorna Nand resign his seat in the Assembly and was offered a seat in the Council. These Upper Chambers thus give plenty of scope for such people to get into the Legislature. Mr. Lobo Prabhu who preceded me said that the Upper Chambers are necessary to give representations to all sections of society such as teachers, scientists and eminent technocrats. In my own state there is no Upper Chamber. But substantial section of the representatives of the Assembly in my state consists of teachers. If you examine the Constitution of any Legislature Assembly, you will come to know that the above argument is hollow. In this Lok Sabha itself the leader of Marxists party Mr. A. K. Gopalan was a teacher himself. In this House there are so many people who have reached the height of fame in various walks of life.

All of them have come here with the support of the people. India has always respected wisdom and learning. I any one says that in order to give cognition to wisdom and learning we should have soon chambers in this country which has produced Kalidas and Profulla Chandra Bose that displays only his ignorance of India's cultural heritage.

Today this new experiment is undertaken only at the instance of State Governments. A Rajya Sabha is still here at the Centre and these people here do not have the courage to abolish it. Without abolishing the Rajya Sabha, they are now saying: "We are bringing forward this progressive measure". We are not fools to believe that statement. In this case, it was Bengal and Punjab which gave a lead and this example which was shown by them will, I hope, be followed up by this Government at least at this latest stage. It is only non-Congress Governments like those of Punjab and Bengal which are implementing the ideal which Gandhiji had in mind. The Congress Party which has been in power for the last 22 years has not been able to abolish Second Chambers.

This measure is indeed a noble measure and as pointed out by my honourable friend only a Constitutional Amendment Bill can bring about a radical reform in our democratic set up and hoping that this will prove to be the first step in that direction, I heartily welcome this measure once again.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon):
Spoke in Punjabi.

MR. SPEAKER: *Spoke in Punjabi.*

MR. SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI:
Sir, he belongs to Haryana. Let him speak in Harayanvi.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I do not agree with my hon. friend. (*Interruption*). What is Haryana? What is Uttar Pradesh? This is *desh*.

पंजाबी में मैं इसलिए बोला कि पंजाबी भी चौदह जवानों में से एक है जो कि कौमी जवान है और मेरे माँ बाप की जवान है। मुझे इस बात का फख है कि बावजूद ठेठ पंजाबी होने के मैं हमेशा उनकी पीठ लगा कर घाता हूँ, हरा कर घाता हूँ और उनके यहां से घाता हूँ। इन

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

जैसे न जाने कितने पैदा हुए। मैंने बड़ों-बड़ों को ठिकाने लगा दिया। मुझे तो हंसी आनी है कि :

मुंडे कुड़ियों का भुंड यारो कट्ठा हो गया हुकूमत का चलाना की ठट्ठा हो गया।

Youngsters have joined hands. Is it a joke to run the Government वह कहते हैं कि दिनेश और राजा कर्ण मिह के सहारे हुकूमत को चलायेंगे, कम्यूनिस्टों और अकालियों के सहारे हुकूमत को चलायेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमें आपका पता है !

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : आपकी माइनागिटी गवर्नमेंट है जो आज चल रही है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कल के आदमी, इनको सब पता हो गया।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वह खुद कहते हैं कि वह बहुत बड़े आदमी हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप अपने मुंह से कह रहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : आप जैसे मैंने न जाने कितने देखे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बैठे-बैठे आप लोगों को न जाने क्या हो जाता है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं तो आपको मुखातिब कर रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलिए।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैं सिर्फ आपसे यह पर्ज कर रहा था कि आप भी पंजाब में मेम्बर थे और मैं भी मेम्बर था जब इसका जन्म हुआ। उस वक्त मैजोरिटी ने मुख्य मंत्री को लिखकर दिया था कि इस हाउस की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन उस वक्त खयाल यह था कि

सेंटर किसी तरह से कमजोर न हो। सेंटर की ताकत में किसी तरह की कमी न आये। यह भी खयाल था कि उस पर चेंक रहना चाहिए। वहां पर गवर्नर की तरफ से दूसरी तरफ से भी कुछ गेक होनी चाहिए। इस तरह से अमेम्बली अगर कोई गली भी करे तो वह उस गली को दुस्त कर सकेंगे।

लेकिन उस वक्त पंजाब बहुत बड़ा था। हरियाणा भी उसमें था और हिमाचल प्रदेश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा, जिसको कागड़ा कहते हैं, वह भी उसमें था। इसलिए खर्च को ध्यान में न रखते हुए, बड़े मकसद को ध्यान में रखते हुए यानि यह कि सेंटर मजबूत रहे, हमने इस बात को माना था और आपने भी स्वीकार कर लिया था। आप वहां स्पीकर भी रहे चुके हैं और मिनिस्टर भी रहे चुके हैं। आज पंजाब ने, जहां अकालियों की हुकूमत है यह कदम उठाया है। मैं अकालियों और कम्यूनिस्टों को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया है। और उठाकर सरकार को खुद मौका दिया देखने का कि बावजूद इसके हम अक्मरियन में हैं हम इतनी बड़ी चीज ला सकते हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जनसभ को क्यों नहीं कहते ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : लेकिन बावजूद इसके वह मैजोरिटी में है, इस खयाल से कि देश का हित इसमें है और खामखाह रुपया बरबाद न हो, रिपिटीशन न हो उन्होंने कहा कि इस हाउस की जरूरत नहीं। मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं, मैं सरकार को भी बधाई देता हूं कि उसने जो मुतफिका राय थी उसको लव वयक कहा।

लेकिन आपकी गैर-हाजिरी में मेरे भाई पमरसिंह सहगल ने, वह मुझे बहुत प्यारे हैं, कहा कि राज्य सभा रहनी चाहिए। श्री लोको प्रभु ने भी यह खयाल दिया कि कौंसिलों में

लोकल वाडीज पंचायतों और एजुकेशनिस्ट्स वंगरह की नुमाइन्दगी की जरूरत है। जो नामजद होते हैं उनमें आर्टिस्ट्स भी होते हैं, साइंटिस्ट्स होते हैं, सोशल सर्विस वाले भी होते हैं। जो लोगों की खिदमत करने हैं, उनको लिया जाता है। इस वकत श्री सहगल ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि राज्य सभा में नामिनेशन बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि इन लोगों की काफी नुमाइन्दगी भी हो जाये। मैं उन पर कुर्बान जाऊं कितनी सादगी से नामिनेशन को बढ़ा लेना चाहते हैं ताकि राज्य सभा को बिल्कुल खिलौना बना दिया जाये और प्रधान मन्त्री जिसको चाहें उसको उसमें ले आयें।

बहरहाल मुझे उसको खिलौना बनाने की तकलीफ नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी जो अकमरियत थी। अब वह अकमरियत में बदल गई है और कल यह अकमरियत शायद इधर तशरीफ ले आये। अगर कम्प्यूनिस्ट भी उनके साथ इधर आ जायें तो कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है क्योंकि कम्प्यूनिस्ट समझदार हैं। वह पहले साथ देते हैं और साथ देकर उसके बाद गिराते हैं, जैसे उन्होंने बंगाल में किया। बंगाल की समस्या को श्री रणधीर सिंह समझ सकते हैं। मेरे भाई बहुत काबिल एडवोकेट हैं, वह समझ सकते हैं कि कम्प्यूनिस्ट किस तरह ताकत में आये और वह माथो तसे तुंग या चाऊ एन लाई न हो कर भी किस तरह से राज्य कर रहे हैं; मैं उनको समझाना चाहता हूँ कि पहले उन्होंने लोगों के दिलों पर राज्य किया, लोगों को अपने साथ मिला लिया। क्यों मिला लिया? क्योंकि:

मुंडे कुंडियो का मुंड यारो कट्ठा हो गया
हुकूमत का चलाना की ठट्ठा हो गया।

यह यंग्स्टर्स कहते हैं कि बुड्डों को मार दो, बुड्डों की जरूरत नहीं है। उनको समझ में आना चाहिए कि बुड्डों को भी होना चाहिए।

जहां बानी से है

दुश्वार तरकारे जहाँ बीनी,

जिगरखून हो तो चरमे दिल में

शोनी है नजर पंदा।

हुकूमत चलाना कोई आसान बात नहीं है आज जो लोग यहाँ पर हैं उनको सोचना चाहिए कि जहाँ कम्प्यूनिस्टों ने सरकारें हैं वहाँ ही अगर हाउस उड़ाये जायेंगे। आपको एक दिन प्रमैजमेंट लाना होगा और कांस्टिट्यूशन को बदलना होगा यह कहा जायेगा कि राज्य सभा की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आईन अपना है। आईन हमने बनाया है। पर कोई मजहब की किताब नहीं है वेद मुकद्दस नहीं है, गुरु ग्रन्थ नहीं है, इजील मुबारक नहीं है। यह हमारा बनाया हुआ आईन है।

अगर हम ईमानदारी से सोचें तो राज्य सभा कोई कांस्टिट्यूशन नहीं कर सकती है, कोई नई बात नहीं कर सकती है, नई बात नहीं ला सकती है, इम्प्रूव नहीं कर सकती है, हमारी नालायकियों पर परदा डाल सकती है तो हमें समझा नहीं सकती है। हुकीरान में जब जो समाजवादी लाय हूँ वे उधर बैठे तो वे अगर हाउस भी नहीं रहने देंगे। श्री प्रमरसिंह सहगल की बात नहीं चलेगी। राज्य सभा जरूर जायेगी और इसको वह मान लें। अगर वह नहीं मानते हैं तो अब भी वकत है कि उनका मान लना चाहिए।

करीब है यारों राज महशर

छिपवा कुश्ता का खून क्या कर

जो चुप रहेंगी जवान खजर

लहू पुकारेगा आस्तीन का।

وہابی میں اس لئے ہلا کر پنجابی بھی چورہ زبانوں میں سے ایک ہے جو کہ
قوی زبان ہے اور میرے ماں باپ کی زبان ہے۔ مجھے اس بات کا فخر ہے کہ
بادجوہر علیہ السلام پنجابی بولنے کے ہیں۔ ان کا پیٹھ ٹاکر آتا ہے۔ مگر اگر آتا ہے
اور ان کے یہاں سے آتا ہے۔ ان جیسے نہ جانے کتنے پیدا ہوئے۔ میں نے
بڑوں بڑوں کو ٹھکانے لگا دیا۔ مجھے تو سن آتی ہے کہ
سنڈے کوڑیوں کا جھنڈا یارو کھٹا ہو گیا
حکومت کا چلانا کی ٹھٹھ ہو گیا

Youngsters have joined hands. Is it a
joke to run the Government?

وہ کہتے ہیں کہ دیش اور راجا کن سنگھ کے سہارے حکومت چلائیں گے۔ کیونسٹوں اور اکائیوں کے سہارے حکومت چلائیں گے۔

شری رندھیر سنگھ۔ میں آؤں۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ آپ کی مشاورت پر گورنمنٹ ہے جو آج میں رہی ہے۔ شری رندھیر سنگھ کی آؤی۔ ان کو سب پتہ ہو گیا۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار وہ خود کہتے ہیں کہ وہ بہت بڑے آدمی ہیں۔

شری رندھیر سنگھ۔ آپ اپنے سرے کہہ رہے ہیں۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ آپ جیسے میں نے نہ جانے کتنے دیکھے ہیں (پردھان) ادھیش مہوڑے۔ میری کچھ میں ہیں آتا کہ کچھ کچھ آپ لوگوں کو نہ جانے کیا ہو جاتا ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار میں تو آپ کو مخاطب کر رہا تھا۔

ادھیش مہوڑے۔ آپ بولتے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ میں صرف آپ سے یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ آپ بھی پنجاب میں ممبر تھے اور میں بھی ممبر تھا جس سے اس کا جنم ہوا اس وقت بیمار تھے نے کچھ ستر کی کچھ کر دیا تھا کہ اس بار کسی کی ضرورت ہیں یہ لیکن اس وقت خیال یہ تھا کہ سینٹر کی طرح نہ کمزور نہ ہو۔ سینٹر کی طاقت کسی طرح کی کی نہ آئے۔ یہ میں خیال تھا کہ اس پر چیک رہنا چاہئے۔ وہاں پر ٹرنر کی طرف سے دوسری طرف سے بھی کچھ رک ہوئی چاہئے۔ اس طرح سے آسبلی کر کوئی غلطی نہیں کرے تو وہ اس غلطی کو درست کر سکیں گے۔

لیکن اس وقت یہ سب بہت بڑا تھا۔ ہریا نہ میں اس میں تھا اور ہاجل پرنس کا بہت بڑا حشر۔ جس کو انکار کیا ہے۔ وہ بھی اس میں تھا۔ اس نے خرچ کو دھیان میں نہ رکھتے ہوئے۔ بڑے مقصد کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے یعنی یہ سینٹر مضبوط رہے۔ ہم نے اس بات کو مانا تھا اور آپ نے بھی سولی کر لیا تھا۔ آپ وہاں آپسکر بھی رہ چکے ہیں اور شرمیل رہ چکے ہیں۔ آج پنجاب نے جہاں اکائیوں کی حکومت ہے۔ یہ قدم اٹھایا ہے۔ میں اکائیوں اور کیونسٹوں کو سارے دیا ہوں کہ انھوں نے یہ قدم اٹھایا اور انھیں سارا کا خود موقع دیا۔ دکھانے کا نہ باوجود کہ یہ کم اکثریت میں ہیں ہم اتنی بڑا چیز لائے ہیں شری رندھیر سنگھ۔ جن سنگھ کو کیوں نہیں کہتے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار۔ لیکن باوجود اس کے کہ وہ بیمار تھے ہیں اس خیال سے کہ دیش کا بہت اس میں ہے اور خواہ مخواہ دوسرے برباد نہ ہو۔ ریشمینی نہ ہو انھوں نے کہا کہ اس بار کسی کی ضرورت نہیں۔ میں انھیں یہاں دیتا ہوں میں سب کو یہی برہانی دیتی ہوں کہ اس نے جو متفقہ رائے تھی اس کو بیک کہا۔

لیکن آپ کی غیر حاضری میں میرے بھائی سردار امر سنگھ سہگل نے وہ کچھ بہت پیارے ہیں۔ کہہ کر راجہ سبھا دہنی چاہئے۔ شری لوہو پر بیٹھنے بھی یہ خیال دیا کہ کوسلوں میں لوکل باڈیز پچا تھوں اور ایکو کیسٹنڈ وغیرہ بنائی کی ضرورت ہے۔ جو نامزد ہوتے ہیں ان میں آؤش بھی ہوتے ہیں سائنس ہوتے ہیں۔ سوشل سروس والے بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ جو لوگوں کی خدمت کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو کیا جانا ہے۔ اس وقت شری سہگل نے بہت اچھی بات کہی کہ راجہ سبھا میں سائنس پڑھا دیا جائے تاکہ ان لوگوں کی کافی نمائندگی ہو جائے۔ میں اس پر قریب ہاؤس کئی ساڈی کے سائنس کو پڑھانا چاہتے ہیں تاکہ راجہ سبھا

کو بالکل کھلوانا بنا دیا جائے اور پردھان ستری جن راجا میں اس کو اس میں لے کر آج ہر حال اس کو کھلوانا نہ ان کی تعلیم نہیں ہے کیونکہ ان کی اکثریت تھی اب وہ اقلیت میں بدل گئی ہے اور کل یہ اقلیت شاید ادھر تشریف لے آئے۔ اگر کیونسٹ بھی ان کے ساتھ ادھر آجائیں تو کوئی تعجب کی بات نہیں ہے۔ کیونکہ کیونسٹ کھدار ہیں وہ اپنے ساتھ دیتے ہیں اور ساتھ دے کر اس کے بعد کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے انھوں نے بنگال میں کیا۔ بنگال کی سبیا کوشری رندھیر سنگھ کچھ کہتے ہیں۔ میرے بھائی بہت قابل ایڈوکیٹ ہیں۔ وہ کچھ کہتے ہیں کہ کیونسٹ کسی طرح طاقت میں آئے اور وہ طوطے ٹنگ گیا چاد میں لائی نہ ہو کر کسی کسی طرح سے راجہ کر رہے ہیں۔ میں ان کو کھانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنے انھوں نے لوگوں کے دل پر پرا کر لیا۔ لوگوں کو اپنے ساتھ ملا لیا۔ کیوں ملایا کیونکہ

نڈے، کوڑیوں کا جھنڈ پڑ گیا، ہرنسب حکومت، چا چلانا کی شمشٹ ہو گیا

یہ بنگ شرس کہتے ہیں کہ بڑھوں کو مار دو۔ بڑھوں کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ ان کو کچھ میں آنا چاہئے کہ بڑھوں کو بھی ہونا چاہئے۔

جہاں باقی سے ہے دشوار تر کا رہے جہاں یعنی جگر خو ہو تو چٹھے دلی میں ہوتی ہے نظر سیدا

حکومت چلانا کوئی آسان بات نہیں ہے آج جو لوگ یہاں پر ہیں ان کو سوچنا چاہئے کہ جہاں کیونسٹوں کی سرکار میں نہیں وہاں ہی اپر ڈوس آؤٹا ہے جاتے ہیں۔ آپ کو ایک دن اینڈمنٹ ڈانا ہوگا اور کائناتی ٹریش کو پرانا ہوگا یہ سبھا سبھا کہ راجہ سبھا کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ آئیں اپنا ہے آئیں جن نے بنایا ہے وہ کوئی مذہبی کتاب نہیں ہے۔ وہ یہ مقصد نہیں ہے جو کہ نہیں ہے۔ انجیل مارک نہیں ہے یہ ہمارا بنایا ہوا آئیں ہے۔ انجیم ایماٹوکی سے سچی قرار ہے سبھا کی کائنات پریش نہیں کر سکا ہے۔ کوئی نئی بات نہیں کر سکی ہے۔ نئی بات نہیں لاسکا ہے۔ امیر وہیں کر سکی ہے۔ چارٹی لائیو پر پردہ ڈالی ہے۔ تو ہمیں کچھ نہیں سکی ہے۔ حقیقت میں جب جولاچ واڈا لوگ ہیں وہ ادھر بیٹھیں گے۔ تو وہ اپر ڈوس کو نہیں رہنے دیں گے۔ کئی اسٹنگو سہگل کی بات نہیں ہے گی۔ راجہ سبھا مزدور جائے گی۔ اور اس کو ان میں۔ اگر وہ نہیں مانتے تو اب بعد وقت ہے کہ ان کو مان لینا چاہئے۔

قریب ہے تاکہ روزِ عشر
چھپے گاشتِ دھونِ بیکر
جو چپ رہے گی زبانِ بھر
بھر پکارے گا آستین کا

SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA (Dibrugarh) : I rise to support the Bill because the people of Punjab want the abolition of the Legislative Council. The abolition or continuation of any Legislative Council is the concern of the State itself and it does not concern the entire country. The people of Punjab want that it should be abolished. Therefore, I support it.

There are a lot of arguments for and against the existence of the Second Chamber. One of the reasons on which the existence of the Second Chamber is justified is the theory of checks and balances. All students of history and politics know that there are both the sides for the existence of the Second Chamber. It is necessary sometimes even at the cost of democracy also because it gives an opportunity to the Government to review a matter passed by a democratic legislature. Everything done in democratic legislature may not always be correct and perfect. Therefore, a second thought is necessary for which the Second Chamber is provided. One of my hon. friends has said that the Second Chamber provides rehabilitation for the defeated candidates. Actually that is not so though it is being utilised not only in one case which was referred to by one of my hon. friends—Mr. Mohanlal Gautam—but also in two or three more cases, namely, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain and Mr. Malaviya who were defeated in the elections, were taken in the Rajya Sabha. I am not very much concerned how people go there and all that. In the past in our country the Second Chamber was necessary to give representation to those who were unrepresented in the democratic legislature; certain people could not be represented in the elected legislature and they could be well accommodated in the Second Chamber. As some of my hon. friends have said, sometimes persons who really have to be represented in the democratic legislature in the interest of the country who are not otherwise represented, have to be accommodated in the other Chambers so that the country may get the

benefit out of their representation. So, in our Central Legislature here, we have got two Chambers. But, on one point I cannot agree. Government may have a legislation or may have the Constitution amended so that any community or any section of the country whose representatives are nominated by the President now, need not necessarily be represented in the democratic legislature or the Lok Sabha. If they are not elected in future, they should be represented in the Rajya Sabha because their presence sometimes disturbs the balance of the House at the time of Division in the Democratic House. Therefore, in our country in the Lok Sabha when there are representatives who are nominated, they should go and they should be given representation in the Rajya Sabha.

I do not agree with my friend, Shri Bedabrata Barua who spoke earlier that the size of the State does not matter for having a second Chamber. It always matters from the point of view of viability of that particular State. One of the viabilities is finance. Therefore, the size of the State is always counted. It is not always based on principles. Sometimes on some principles one can justify a second Chamber and on the ground of practicability also. Therefore, it depends upon the people in a particular State whether they would like to have the Legislative Council continue or not and if they want it, we should support it.

With these few words I support the Bill

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance to say a few words in reply to the points raised by different hon. Members. I am really very much grateful to all the hon. Members who have unanimously supported this Bill. There was not a single Member who oppose it. Therefore, I am very grateful to all of them.

But a few proposals have been placed before this House for consideration. All the Members have unanimously expressed their view that they are in favour of the abolition of the Legislative Councils from the States. But it is within the purview of the State legislation. There are only

[Shri S. M. Yunus]

some States which have been excluded and where there are no Legislative Councils. But in all the other States there are Legislative Councils by virtue of the amendment introduced in the Constitution from time to time. Now, if the States are coming forward with proposals that their Legislative Councils may be abolished, we are considering their recommendations and wherever such a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of that particular State as provided in Article 169 of the Constitution is received by us, we waste no time in taking active action and the Bill is prepared and introduced for consideration of the House. So, wherever there is any proposal to that effect, it shall receive the consideration of the Government.

One hon. Member from Tamil Nadu belonging to DMK expressed a grievance that the State of Tamil Nadu has sent a resolution of the Assembly recommending an increase in the number of members of the Legislative Council.

A similar Resolution or Proposal was also received by the Government from the Maharashtra State and both these proposals were considered by the Cabinet and they are still under consideration and some suitable action will be taken very soon.

Therefore, so far as that question is concerned, there is nothing to worry.

Now, as regards the question of the abolition of the Rajya Sabha, some hon. Members have expressed the view that the institution of Rajya Sabha is not necessary, it is an unnecessary Chamber and that it should be abolished.

Sir, the question of abolition of the Rajya Sabha is not as simple as that of the legislative council of the State. Whereas the legislative council could be abolished simply on the basis of a Resolution passed by the Assembly of that particular State, this is not the case with respect to the Rajya Sabha. For Rajya Sabha, amendment to Article 80 of the Constitution has got to be considered. I can assure hon. Members that this suggestion will also receive consideration from the Government when properly placed for this purpose.

There is nothing more to be replied to and I once again thank the hon. Members who have given support to this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : I think all of us should adopt the Bill rather than taking more time. Actually we have taken thrice as much time as was scheduled for it.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Punjab and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kanauj) : There is one constitutional difficulty that you have. Article 168 provides that for every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor ; and in the State of Punjab, two Houses. Article 169(2) provides that any law referred to in sub-clause (1) shall contain such provision for the amendment of the Constitution, as may be necessary to give effect to the provision of the law. Therefore, I suggest, from Article 168 (a) the word 'Punjab' should be deleted.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told, all these difficulties were gone into and they are quite aware of it.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विधान परिषद् को समाप्त करने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है, मैं स्वयं दो बार उस का सदस्य रहा हूँ। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि उस सदन का कान्ट्रीब्यूशन सराफ़नीय रहा है, परन्तु सिद्धान्त रूप में मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि आज जितना धन हम को इस दूसरे सदन को कायम रखने के लिए व्यय करना पड़ता है वह आज हमारा देश उठा सकने में असमर्थ है और उस व्यय की तुलना में दूसरे सदन की उपयोगिता नहीं के बराबर है। जब अंग्रेजों के जमानों में बाई-केमरल लेजिस्लेचर, दोहरे विधान मंडल, की प्रथा चली थी, तो उस समय शायद उद्देश्य यह था कि अगर चिन्ता सदन कोई गलती करता है, तो ऊपर वाला सदन उस की दुरुस्ती कर सके। मैं ने मान आठ गाल तक पंजाब की विधान परिषद् का कार्य देखा है। उस काल में शायद दो तीन ऐसे प्रसंग आये होंगे, जब उस में कुछ विधेयकों पर संशोधन उत्पन्न किये गये जो कि बाद में विधान सभा को स्वीकार करने पड़े।

दूसरे सदनों की स्थापना के पीछे एक उद्देश्य यह था कि जो व्यक्ति विज्ञान, कला, समाज-सेवा के क्षेत्र में विशेष स्थान रखने हैं या किसी अन्य विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं, चूँकि चुनाव के द्वारा उन्हें वहाँ पहुँचने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए उन्हें दूसरे सदन में स्थान दे कर उन की योग्यता से लाभ उठाया जाये। परन्तु पिछले दस बारह वर्षों का अनुभव बताता है कि उस भावना को समाप्त कर के राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों से अनेक व्यक्तियों को सदन का सदस्य बनाया गया।

15.56 hrs.

[Shri M. B. Rana in the Chair]

जो व्यक्ति चुनाव में हार जाते हैं, या जो किसी राजनैतिक दल के लिए अनेक प्रकार से

कष्ट का कारण बन जाते हैं, उन को एकामोडे करने के लिए दूसरे सदनों का उपयोग किया गया।

इस स्थिति में आज दूसरे सदनों का बिल्कुल कोई औचित्य नहीं रह जाता है। वेस्ट बंगाल और पंजाब की सरकारों ने अपने यहाँ दूसरे सदनों को समाप्त करने का नेक कदम उठाया है। इस लिए वे दोनों बघाई की पात्र हैं। आशा है कि दूसरे राज्य भी उन से प्रेरणा लेंगे और दूसरे सदनों के निर्माण से जनता पर जो भारी भ्रकम खर्च का बोझ पड़ता है, उस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

आज जिस ढंग से दूसरे सदनों में सदस्य डाल दिये जाते हैं, यदि उसके स्थान पर विभिन्न व्यवसायों, वकीलों, डाक्टरों और लेबर के क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों और अन्य विशेषज्ञों को इन दूसरे सदनों में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये और उस के अनुसार अलग अलग इलेक्ट्रल कालेज बनाये जायें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में दूसरे सदनों की कुछ उपयोगिता हो सकती है। या तो सारे देश में दूसरे सदनों को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और या उन के वर्तमान ढाँचे में परिवर्तन किया जाये, ताकि उन की कुछ उपयोगिता हो। कम से कम आज उन की उपयोगिता बहुत कम रह गई है। खर्च में अनुमान में तो उन की उपयोगिता बिल्कुल नहीं है। इस लिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, utilising the facility that has been provided to us to speak in our own language I would like to speak in Malayalam. It is for the first time that I am getting an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue in Parliament. Sir, at this time when this Bill is going to be passed I would like to say with some pride that it was my State which took away the Upper Chamber first. In Kerala, when the Travancore Assembly was constituted there was no Upper Chamber. We are now trying to take away the Upper Chamber from each State and as a part

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

of that effect we are now passing this Bill abolishing the Legislative Council in Punjab.

Sir, the atmosphere in our Country has changed after the 1967 General Elections and because of that we find these changes being brought about. Instead of abolishing the Council in each State and bringing a Bill here it would be better if a Bill amending the Constitution is brought here enabling us to pass a legislation abolishing all Upper Chambers.

There are some people and some interests who want to retain the Upper Chambers. Why is it that this matter is proceeding very slowly. In 1956 when the reorganisation of States took place on the basis of language there was very strong objection from the ruling party. But ignoring that opposition the reorganisation of Andhra, Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat took place. After the General Elections of 1967 it has become easier to make these changes. In many States the Congress has lost power. The States which have decided to abolish Legislative Councils are not those where the Congress is in power. These changes can be brought about if a Bill amending the Constitution is passed by us and then we will be able to carry out the desires and aspirations of our people.

Today we have two Chambers at the Centre. The Upper Chamber is not necessary. Crores of rupees are wasted for the purpose of maintaining this Upper Chamber. The Lok Sabha has got more powers to bring forward legislations. I am not saying that the Upper Chamber should be abolished altogether; I am only saying that its constitution should be changed so that all nationalities are given equal representation. The problems of minorities should be attended to and removed. For that purpose their representatives should discuss with equal powers. In a vast country like ours there are many minority problems and communal problems. They should be given proper representation and for that an Upper Chamber is necessary with equal powers as the Lok Sabha. By mere abolition of Rajya Sabha it will not help the progress of democracy.

As a beginning, Sir, the Punjab Legislative Council is being abolished, under Article 169. I think, there are nine

Legislative Councils. In two States they have been removed. Even though there is a proposal to abolish the Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, no legislation has yet been framed. All Upper Chambers should be abolished and Rajya Sabha also should be abolished. Instead of Rajya Sabha in the Lok Sabha there should be representation of all nationalities and in that way we can solve the problems of minorities. With this suggestion, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): I would not normally have stood up to participate in the third reading on a Bill like this because the final decision on a matter like this belongs to the State Government which has chosen in its wisdom to abolish its Upper Chamber but I am taking this chance to express a thought or two because some hon. Members have taken an extreme point of view and have said some harsh words against the second chamber in the States as well as the Rajya Sabha here. I do not want to go into the entire history of the bicameral structure of the legislatures. This will have to be left to the best judgement of the assemblies concerned. But I submit with humility that democratic institutions have not yet taken such a crystallized shape and our traditions are still young and a lot is said on what is freedom and democracy in this country and new definitions flow from new leaders everyday.

Therefore, if we have a second House, it means just second thoughts for any item of programme or legislation that we have. I have not stood up here to say anything against the Bill, which I made very clear. I would like to say, before I sit down, that it should have an early passage. But, as I said, it is not fair at this stage of time in which our country is situated, to take an extremely harsh view and say that the second chamber is completely either out of tune or completely unnecessary.

Mention was being made that the second chambers are not at all representative of the aspirations or the needs of the people, just because they are either nominated or just because their entry in that House is based on indirect elections. I would only like to say that unfortunately,

to a very large number of people, elections to the Lok Sabha and also to the Assemblies have become very expensive both in terms of time and in terms of money. There are a very large number of people who cannot afford it: some people do not have the inclination; others do not have the resources; and then there are special categories as pointed out by some Members, like artists, scientists or philosophers or research people or even students and minorities who would have to be nominated in one time or another in our present system and in our way of life for quite sometime to come. Therefore, I would like to counsel that each particular action like that would have to be careful, that we should hasten slowly as far as these things are concerned.

With these few words, I would like to commend the passage of this Bill.

श्री जगेश्वर यादव (बांदा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब विधान परिषद् को भंग करने के विषय में जो यह बिल आ रहा है मैं उस का हार्दिक रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ और बंगाल सरकार ने भी जो यहाँ की विधान परिषदों को भंग करने की अनुमति की है उस के लिए भी मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तों की हर एक विधान परिषद् को खत्म कर दिया जाय और इस से जो पैसा बचे वह पिछड़े इलाकों के उत्थान में लगाया जाय। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र में जो राज्य सभा है उस को भी भंग किया जाना चाहिए। इसको भंग करने से और विधान परिषदों को भंग करने से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी जो राज्य प्रतिनिधियों को जो कि एलेक्शन में हार जाते हैं उन को पेंशन के रूप में इन में एलेक्ट कर के बँटाना देनी है और वह जनता के बीच में काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, यही राजधानी में बैठे-बैठे गद्दियों में ऐशो-पाराम करना चाहते हैं, जनता से सम्पर्क नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, तो यह एक घन्टा खत्म हो जाय। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि विधान परिषदों और राज्य सभा को खत्म होना चाहिए। और वह जो पैसा बचे तो जहाँ देश के घन्दर कोई

विकास नहीं है, नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं खुली है, सड़कें नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है सिचाई का साधन नहीं है, वहाँ यह खर्च किया जाय ताकि वहाँ भी यह देश की तरक्की दिखने लगे। अभी तक जो बाहरी विदेशी प्रतिनिधि मंडल आते हैं उन को राजपथ दिखा दिया जाता है, राष्ट्रपति भवन के ऐशो-पाराम दिखा दिए जाते हैं, मोगल गार्डन दिखा दिया जाता है। यदि उन को कहीं देहातों की दशा दिखा दी जाय, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की हालत दिखा दी जाय जहाँ कोई उत्थान नहीं हुआ वहाँ के कोल भोल दिखा दिए जायें तो वह बाहर जा कर इण्डिया की असली तारीफ कर सकते हैं कि इण्डिया का कितना डेवलपमेंट हुआ है। लेकिन विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों को भी धोखे में डाला जाता है। इसलिए जो यह पैसा बचे हमारा वह देश के उत्थान में लगाया जाय और यह राज्य प्रतिनिधियों को पेंशन के रूप में न नामिनेट किया जाय। साथ ही जो नामिनेट डेम्बर होते हैं उन को भी खत्म किया जाय।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): I want to make it clear that I support this Bill only on the ground that the Punjab Legislature wants it. The Constitution gives the legislature the power to pass a resolution and only on that ground I want to support the Bill. The other discussion regarding the existence or the utility of second chambers is not final nor conclusive. If we want to discuss it and come to a conclusion here, the whole nation has to debate on this.

Side by side, Maharashtra wants expansion of the Upper Chamber; Tamil Nadu wants expansion. So, in this country itself, there are two divergent views.

The legislatures of two important big States want that it should be maintained and extended, whereas some other States want it to be abolished. It is left to the States. Because the Punjab legislature wants it, therefore I support it and not on the ground that the second chamber is completely useless.

Many things have been said about Rajya Sabha. Suggestions have been made that the Constitution should be amended to

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

abolish the Rajya Sabha. For that, the whole Constitution has to go, because about 200 and odd articles have to be amended and thrown out. That is not a matter which can be decided in this debate. So far as this Bill is concerned, because the Punjab Legislature wants it, I support it.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : Sir, I thank the Punjab Government and Assembly for bringing such a progressive legislation. But I am not happy with only West Bengal and Punjab abolishing the second chamber. All the second chambers in the country should be abolished. A second chamber is not at all necessary. About the Rajya Sabha, my predecessor said it will be very difficult because the entire Constitution will have to be amended. We will have to surmount every difficulty. Difficulties are there to be overcome. I am obliged, no doubt, to the Legislative Council, because I have been a member of the Legislative Council. I resigned the membership of Parliament in order to tide over the constitutional difficulty that was created in the way of my becoming Chief Minister.

We are imitating the foreign countries without rhyme or reason having a second chamber. That is not at all a good sign for the future. I extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill. I hope our Government here also will take credit if they bring a legislation in the next session abolishing the second chamber at the Centre—the Rajya Sabha also, which is a superfluous body.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Bill.

श्री तुलश दास जाधव (बारामती) : चेरमैन साहब, पंजाब असेम्बली ने अपना प्रस्ताव पास कर के वहा की कौन्सिल को बरखास्त करने का जो काम किया है वह एक दृष्टि से ठीक है। उस से एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि पंजाब स्टेट का खर्च बचेगा, दूसरा लाभ यह होगा कि इस समय बिल को पास करने में जो देरी होती है, वह बच जायेगी और तीसरा लाभ यह होगा कि जो अप्रत्यक्ष इलेक्शन होता है, इन्डायरेक्ट चुनाव होता है, वह टां जायेगा, क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी डायरेक्ट

इलेक्शन से आये हुए लोगों के जरिए चले। यही लोकशाही की आत्मा है। ये तीनों फायदे इस में हैं, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ जो स्टेट्स अपने यहां से कौन्सिल को खत्म करने जा रही है उन को कुछ खास प्रीकोशन्स लेने होंगे। खास तौर से जब कौन्सिल खत्म होती है, तो असेम्बली में जाने के लिए भीड़ बढ़ जाती है, उस में लोगों की ज्यादा मारामार होगी तब यह खयाल रखना होगा कि उस के लिये कोई प्रायोरिटी या कोई सीनियोरिटी रखनी चाहिये। असेम्बली में जब कोई नया आदमी आता है, जिसने कभी लैजिस्लेचर देखा नहीं है, उस के साथ क्या दिक्कत पैदा होती है। यह हम रोजाना देखते हैं। तो कौन्सिल जब बरखास्त होगी तो असेम्बली में भीड़ बढ़ेगी, उस के लिये हमें हर प्रान्त में जो हमारी जिला परिषदें हैं या ताल्लुका पंचायतें हैं, उन में से ऐसे आदमियों को जिन्हें एक्सपीरियेन्स है, असेम्बली में लेना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—कौन्सिल में कुछ अल्पसंख्यकों को नुमाइन्दगी मिलती थी, वह अब नहीं मिलेगी। देश की हालत आज यह हो रही है कि जातिवाद और सम्प्रदायवाद बढ़ रहा है, वोट लेने में पैस का प्रयोग हो रहा है, इसलिये जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं उन का यहां आना मुश्किल हो जायगा—यह बात उन प्रान्तों को जो अपने यहां से कौन्सिल को खत्म करने जा रही हैं, खयाल में रखनी होगी।

तीसरी बात—असेम्बली के साथ जब कौन्सिल होती है, तो बनों पर दोनों सदनों में विचार होता है, इसमें देर जरूर लगती है, लेकिन काम ठीक होता है। लेकिन अब केवल असेम्बली रह जायेगी तो यदि ठीक आदमियों को वहां पर भेजा जायगा, जो अनुभवी हों, समझदार हों, तब ही काम ठीक होगा।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I welcome

this which is going to abolish the Upper House in Punjab, I should like this Bill to include all the States in the country which have Upper House because the purpose for which the Upper Houses were created by the Constitution is not being fulfilled. I should say that purpose is being defeated by the way the Upper Houses are functioning in the country. They have become the refuge of those people who cannot face the electorate, those who are depending upon the patronage of the political group of the ruling party. In a way they have pinjrapoles in which there are a few docile people, cows, and some stud bulls who go to dominate those Houses. This is happening in our Rajya Sabha also. Therefore, I do not think such an Upper House can serve the function of a revising body, or any other function or purpose envisaged for them by the Constitution-makers. So, all the Upper Houses should go. It is more so in the case of the Upper House we have here called Rajya Sabha.

We have here a body called the House of elders so that the rashness of the lower House can be checked. It was supposed that in the lower House some rash people may come, they may pass legislation in a rash manner and the Upper House should check it as a revising chamber. But what is the actual position? Almost all the Young Turks you find in the Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Including your own party?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I am talking of the ruling party. You are the ruling party now. We follow your example. The way the political patronage is shown in the matter of the Upper House, whether it is done by my party or your party, it is bad and it should be condemned.

Therefore, my suggestion is that not only the Upper Houses in the State should be abolished but even in the case of the Centre there should be some change. I do not want the abolition of the Upper House altogether in the case of the Centre. But its constitution and composition should be changed. It should take the shape of the American Senate. The American Senate has two members from each State, as representatives of the State. I would like our Rajya Sabha also to become merely

representative of States. All the States, whether big or small, should have equal representation. If a State is too big and it wants more representation, it can cut itself into two. But as a State it cannot have more representation in the Upper House.

Secondly, some criteria and conditions should be laid down so that only senior, elderly people with some experience can go there. Now the minimum age limit for becoming a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 and 30 in the case of Rajya Sabha, only a difference of five years which is not a difference at all. Therefore, some other criteria should be laid down for membership of the Upper House.

Then, until the constitution and composition of the Upper House is changed the system of nomination must be abolished.

The nominations were kept in order to see that certain people who are ripe in experience, whose experience will be useful in the Upper House and who would not like to fight elections, should be put there. But what do we find? Even in the case of nominations, not only party politics but also factional politics comes in and people who otherwise have no justification to be there are put there as nominated members. They do not behave as nominated people and as elders. We have seen a very unsavoury spectacle these days. No sooner had the split taken place, some of the nominated members, who till yesterday were maintaining some kind of an independence jumped on to the bandwagon of the Prime Minister and post haste joined the Prime Minister's camp. By doing so not only have they lowered themselves but also the Upper House, all over the country. Therefore, I submit that till a change is made in the Constitution and the composition of the Upper House, this practice of nomination to the Upper House should be stopped altogether.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: Sir, I shall ignore the irrelevant points which have been raised but there was one point raised by an hon. Member, whom I have just now satisfied, that by virtue of clause 4 of this Bill, which says:

'In sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 161, the word "Punjab" shall be omitted.'

we have got to have a consequential

[Shri M. Yunus]

amendment of article 168 of the Constitution also. That doubt expressed by my learned friend just now has been considered as the hon. Speaker rightly pointed out.

Now, a few words regarding the views expressed by my hon. friends, Shri Somani and others. There is no doubt that the point is debatable. It cannot be said outright that the Upper Houses are always useless in all circumstances. This is not the occasion to discuss the doctrine of direct and indirect elections and the philosophy of having the Upper Chamber and the Lower Chamber. As I submitted, there are advantages and disadvantages, both.

One of the basic ideas introducing the Upper Chambers, *inter alia*, was that there may be certain interests in a country who may not get proper representation in the Lower House—may be, the Assembly or the House of the people—and their absence may be felt. In order to complete the process of democracy, such elements, interests or minorities—maybe religious, linguistic, or any other minority—may be provided in the Upper House.

Then, as has been rightly said by Shri Somani, certain elderly persons, scholars, seasoned politicians, engineers, doctors etc., may not like to contest elections directly. They may not have the means or may not like to contest elections, but their presence would improve the standard and quality of debate and their contribution would be very valuable to the deliberations of the House. Therefore for such persons the existence of an Upper House was felt essential.

So far as the abolition of the Legislative Council is concerned, as I have submitted, it is within the purview of the State Assembly. If a State Assembly resolves that the Legislative Council of that particular State should be abolished, we shall consider it. But if there are certain States which still want to have it, we cannot force them to do away with their Legislative Councils. If there are States which do not have such Councils, and want to have them, we can consider their demand also. But this is not the stage for considering both the aspects of the case.

Regarding the amendment of the Constitution, there are so many difficulties in introducing any simple amendment of the

Constitution. Therefore to discuss the question of the amending the Constitution for the abolition of the Rajya Sabha and the Councils is a farfetched proposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.25 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill. Shri, P. C. Sethi.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order, Sir. This Bill cannot be moved now. Please look at article 117 of the Constitution. Article 117 (1) says :

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President..."

The recommendation of the President is necessary under article 117 (1) for introducing or moving the Bill.

Now, in the Bulletin, Part II, No. 1320, the recommendation of the President is as follows :

"The President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945 recommends the introduction of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha."

What has he recommended ? Only the introduction of the Bill has been recommended by the President. What is the Minister doing now ? He is moving the Bill for consideration. He cannot do it now because the recommendation of the President is only for its introduction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please read it further.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Yes. That is the recommendation under article 117 (3). I am not on that. Because it is a money Bill, that is necessary. Under article 117 (3), whenever a Bill involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, it requires the recommendation from the President. I am not on that. I am not challenging that.

Under article 117 (1), it requires the recommendation of the President for being introduced or moved. The President has recommended only the introduction of the Bill. It has already been introduced. What more can the Minister do? How can he move it now for consideration?

Let us come to the Rules. The point that I am raising now must be decided once and for all as to whether such a recommendation will come in the Bulletin, Part II, or whether it should come in the proceedings. I raised it once before also and no ruling was given.

What is a Bulletin? It is defined under Rule 2. It says:

"Bulletin" means the Bulletin of the House containing (a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings ;"

So, the Bulletin is not the proceedings of the House. It is a brief record of the proceedings of the House. Then, it says:

"(b) information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of the House ..."

So, only a brief record of the proceedings and information relating to the business of the House can be given in the Bulletin. Can the recommendation of the President be incorporated in the Bulletin, Part I or Part II? Then, the Minister will say, it has been circulated and the Members are informed.

Now, kindly look at Rule 246. Rule 246 prescribes the method as to how the communication from the President is to be communicated to the Lok Sabha. It says:

"Communications from the President to the House shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the President or, if the President is absent from the place of sitting of the House, his message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister."

Was the President absent on 23rd August when the Bill was introduced?

This has not been addressed to the Speaker.

There is another provision. The Minister may rely on that, namely, rule 348, which says:

"Every sanction or recommendation by the President shall be communicated to the Secretary by a Minister in the following terms:—

"The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, motion, demand for grant or amendment, accords his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill."

"It shall be printed ..."

This is very important.

"It shall be printed in the proceedings of the House in such manner as the Speaker may direct."

May I submit that Bulletin Part II is not the proceedings of the House? Part I is a brief record of the proceedings. "Proceedings" is something else. Part I is a brief record of the proceedings. But part II cannot, by any conceivable means, be said to be the proceedings of the House. Here the rule is that 'it must be printed in the proceedings'. In this Bill it must have been incorporated. This is part of the proceedings. Whatever papers are laid on the Table or are introduced become part of the proceedings. Bulletin Part II is not part of the proceedings.

Even conceding that Bulletin Part II is a part of the proceedings, what has been recommended? The recommendation is for the introduction of the Bill. The 'moving of the motion' should also be recommended. Where is the recommendation? He cannot say that this recommendation in Bulletin Part II is a recommendation to cover article 117 (1). He cannot move it until this recommendation is also given.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) :
On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The same thing?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have a different point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me dispose of the first point of order.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I say a few words ?

The second point raised by Shri Srinibas Misra is very valid. This has not been raised for the first time. It would be better if the Minister, when he wants to move a Bill, first of all reads out the recommendation or at least states that the recommendation of the President has been obtained. That will solve the problem.

So far as the first point is concerned, he has said that it has been given only for 'introduction' and not for 'moving.' I think, "moving" follows introduction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : We have written to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha that the recommendation of the President has been obtained for the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha as required under article 117 (1) of the Constitution of India and for its consideration as required under article 117 (3) of the Constitution. After obtaining the recommendation of the President, we have written to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha. Therefore, the point raised by the hon. Member does not arise. My letter to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha is there. It is for both—article 117 (1) and article 117 (3).

As far as the circulation of the Bill is concerned, it was introduced in the last session and the Bill has been circulated to the hon. members.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : You can say that the recommendation of the President has been obtained.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am saying so. I have actually written to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha that it was written to the President and his consent has been obtained.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Bulletin Part II, dated the 28th August, it has been mentioned. The hon. Member read only half of it.

"The President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, recommends the introduction of the Bill in the Lok Sabha . "

The hon. Member read only that much. It also says :

"...as required in article 117 (1) of the Constitution of India and for its consideration as required in article 117 (3)."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are you giving a ruling now ? Recommendation under Art. 117(3) is only for consideration. Recommendation for moving under Art. 117(1) must be there. Art. 117(3) is a different matter. Supposing there are Bills where there is no expense—it is a money Bill but there is no expense something like that—there recommendation under Art. 117(3) is not necessary. There are two recommendations to be brought from the President. One in under 117(1) and another is under 117(3). Because he has got a recommendation under Art. 117(3) for consideration, that is not enough for 117(1). That was for consideration. So far as 117(3) is concerned, they cannot use that recommendation for consideration for a motion for consideration of some other matter. Rule provides as to what are the motions to be moved after introduction. Now introduction is over. Then the Rule provides for so many motions. Now he is coming up with a motion. Motion for recommendation has lost its force. The introduction stage is over. Then comes the motion stage either for consideration or for circulation whatever it may be. He is now coming up with a motion for consideration. Therefore, Art. 117(1) must be complied with and Art. 117(3) also must be complied with. Art. 117(1) is not complied with. That is my objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As far as amendments are concerned, Art. 117(3) applies.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Wherefrom did you get the amendment ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is an amending Bill.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Art. 117(1) says that a Bill or amendment making

provision for these matters shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. Perhaps the Minister is under the impression that whatever is introduced is moved. That is not so. Let him be directed to bring the recommendation tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The recommendation is already there with the hon Minister. It is not possible to produce the recommendation.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : You rule out the objection ? Now, Sir, under Rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure, I have an objection.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are you the Speaker ? Who has given you the authority to rule out my point of order ? Don't assume that power.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I said that it is ruled out.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No reasons? My objections are two. One is that Bulletin II is not sufficient. (*Interruptions*).

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, आप की रूलिंग के पहले जरा मंत्री महोदय इस का जबाब दे दें। हम सुनना चाहते हैं कि उन का तर्क क्या है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Under Rule 70 this Bill is incomplete. The rule says :

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

This Bill is incomplete because it does not contain a memorandum of delegated legislation.

Section 3A provides like this :

"3A. The Reserve Bank may, on behalf of the Central Government, use, receive, acquire, hold, transfer or operate the special drawing rights of that Government in the International Fund and perform all acts supplemental or incidental thereto."

Powers have been delegated to the Reserve Bank. According to Rule 70 which I have read out, there should be a Memorandum of Delegated Legislation. Since no Memorandum of Delegated Legislation accompanies this Bill, this Bill is incomplete. This Bill cannot be considered by the House today. The Minister may come up with a Memorandum of Delegated Legislation tomorrow and then we may consider it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of Delegated Legislation is concerned, there is no such delegation of any legislation involved here. This is only in respect of delegation of authority to act as agent on behalf of the Government that is being given to the Reserve Bank. Therefore, that point of delegated legislation does not arise at all.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is delegation of authority to the Reserve Bank. There is no doubt about it. They are authorised to do all this. But why cannot the Minister have a Memorandum of Delegated Legislation ? Rule 70 is very clear. Kindly read Rule 70. But, you cannot dispense with Delegated Legislation Memorandum. It is not optional for the Minister to decide whether it should be there or not. It is obligatory.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If the hon Member reads section 3A it will be clear. It says :

"The Reserve Bank may, on behalf of the Central Government, use, receive, acquire, hold, transfer or operate the special drawing rights of that Government in the International Fund and to perform all acts supplemental or incidental thereto."

Therefore, this is only delegation of authority, only to work as agent on behalf of the Government. That is all. It is completely defined.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : There is no delegation of legislative power.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, what is your ruling on my point of order ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is ruled out. Shri P. C. Sethi.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945 be taken into consideration."

The Bill is quite simple and contains certain provisions concerning our participation in the Special Drawing Rights scheme of the International Monetary Fund. Before explaining the provisions of the Bill, I shall briefly touch on the background and the nature of the Special Drawing Rights scheme.

As Hon. Members are aware, the International Monetary Fund was set up nearly 25 years ago, as a result of the discussion in the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, known as the Bretton Woods Conference. Faced with a challenge of devising a suitable international organisation in order to ensure the orderly development of the World's trade and economy, following the disruption and devastation of the II World War, this institution was set up to provide the machinery for consultation and collaboration in the solution of international monetary problems. Some of the important objectives of the I. M. F. are to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members and to give confidence to members by making the Fund resources available to them with adequate safeguards, thus providing them with the opportunity to correct maladjustments in their balance of payments without resorting to measures destructive of national or international prosperity.

While the machinery has, despite difficult periods, functioned satisfactorily, more recently problems had arisen because world reserves had not increased commensurate with world trade. From 1950 world trade has grown at an average annual rate of 7.6 percent, while reserves have increased at a rate of less than 2.5 percent. The ratio of total reserves to total world imports declined from 57 percent in 1958 to 34 percent in 1968. Faced with a risk of restriction of trade and general contractionary policies in domestic economies in leading industrialised countries, consideration was given to various alternative ways in which growth of international liquidity could keep pace and

promote the growth of international trade. Various suggestions were made from time to time. But ultimately it was decided that a solution had to be found within the framework of the International Monetary Fund. Finally, it was decided to have a suitable form of supplementary reserve asset and a mechanism for its creation in the International Monetary Fund. This reserve asset is called the Special Drawing Rights.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, the decision was taken to allocate Special Drawing Rights equivalent to \$3.5 billion for the year commencing January 1, 1970 and to make an allocation of \$3 billion for each of the two subsequent years. These allocations will be made on a uniform basis to all members of the IMF in proportion to their quotas as on January 1 of each of these years.

Special Drawing Rights are a new form of reserve asset that have been created out of the voluntary action of members of the Fund. There is a fixed gold value for each unit of Special Drawing Right, which is the present gold value of one dollar. This means that the value of Special Drawing Rights held by countries will not fluctuate on account of any changes in the par value of currencies. SDRs have the backing of solemn undertakings of participating Fund members to accept them within certain limits in exchange for convertible currency.

Countries receiving allocation of Special Drawing Rights will be able to use them unconditionally whenever they have need for providing balance of payments support or for preventing a drop in reserves. The use of the SDRs by a participant means that they can be changed for convertible currency which can be used for international trade. The procedure envisaged for using Special Drawing Rights is that whenever a participating member wishes to convert its holdings of Special Drawing Rights into convertible currency, the Fund will nominate in accordance with Rules, another participant with a strong balance of payments or reserve position to provide the convertible currency and such participant is then obliged to accept Special Drawing Rights and provide convertible currency. The S. D. R. amount of the user will be debited and that of the receiver of SDRs credited with the equivalent.

lent amounts of SDRs stated in U.S. dollars.

Participating members are required to restrict the use of Special Drawing Rights to 70% of the allocation over a period of time. A participant may, however, at any given point of time, use all its Special Drawing Rights but in order to restrict the average use to 70% over a period of time, it would be expected to re-constitute its reserves by acquiring Special Drawing Rights in exchange for convertible currency in order to maintain the average use within the limit of 70% of allocation.

From our point of view, Special Drawing Rights will be a welcome supplement to our reserves, and would assist in tiding over our short term balance of payments difficulties. On the basis of allocation of \$3.5 billion for the year 1970 based on our present quota of \$ 750 million, we may expect to get an allocation of about \$ 130 million for 1970. For the subsequent years the allocation of \$ 3 billion each year will be made on the quotas in existence at the 1st January 1971 and 1972. We may expect to receive about \$ 105 million of SDRs in each of the two years, 1971 and 1972.

Hon. Members will thus see that the creation of Special Drawing Rights, popularly called the Paper Gold, is an important landmark in international co-operative effort to promote a stable monetary and exchange system. We have naturally an interest in stable conditions for international monetary arrangements and international trade and have therefore, in our capacity as members of the International Monetary Fund, participated in the SDR scheme.

I shall now indicate the implications of the provisions of the Bill under consideration. Basically, the Bill has one main purpose. This is to authorise the Reserve Bank of India, on behalf of the Government of India, to hold and operate the Special Drawing Rights that the Government acquires as a participant. As members are aware, the Reserve Bank of India is our agency now to hold and operate foreign exchange reserves and other external transactions. The SDRs are a new type of reserve assets. They accrue to the Government, by virtue of the Government being a member of the IMF and participant in the scheme. However, since the use and operation of the

SDRs would be similar to the use and operation of other external reserves, it is considered appropriate to entrust this function also to the Reserve Bank of India. This is sought to be done through Clause 3 of the Amending Bill, which was just now questioned by Shri S. S. Kothari.

Clause 2 of the Amending Bill is just by way of taking this opportunity to make the IMF Act of 1945 upto date and do a bit of tidying up. For instance, 2(a) by introducing the words "after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf", simply states the fact that all payments have to be made, even in accordance with the provisions of the IMF Act, are again subject to the Appropriation Act. The provisions in 2(b) and (c) refer to certain amendments that have been introduced to the I.M.F. Charter. These amendments themselves were made to the I.M.F. Charter to enable the IMF to administer the Special Drawing Rights scheme.

Hon. Members are aware that the IMF Act of 1945 provides for payment of charges to IMF in relation the drawings that may be made from time to time from the IMF. The effect of the present amendment is that charges which become payable on account of the utilisation of the Special Drawing Rights will also be covered by the Act.

I may mention that under the present rules the charges that will be due to be paid to IMF for use of SDRs will be at the rate of 1½% per annum and these are also to be paid in the form of SDRs.

Thus, the Bill, seeking to make the Reserve Bank of India Government's agent for operating the SDRs, and incorporating in the 1945 Act recent amendments of the IMF Charter consequent on the introduction of the SDR scheme, will be seen to be a simple and non-controversial measure. I recommend it for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945 be taken into consideration."

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Before I speak on this Bill which is as the hon. Minister says, purely of a functional nature and would enable the Reserve Bank on behalf

[Shri N. K. Somani]

of the Government of India to deal with the special drawing rights that are proposed to be conferred upon us, I should like to bring to your attention and to the attention of the House that the Prime Minister who is in charge of finance has been treating this portfolio in a rather cavalier manner. Not only in important select committees where she is supposed to be present and lead the discussion and participate but even in important matters like this where the IMF is concerned she remains absent and contrary to the traditions and the constitution of the IMF which imposes an obligation on the Board of Governors she delegates responsibility to the Reserve Bank Governor to sit in a place where most countries send their Prime Ministers or Finance Ministers. I would therefore hope that in matters like this where there will be a lot of discussion in international organisations in relation to such matters, proper care and respect would be shown by this truncated Government which is expected from them.

The IMF celebrated its silver jubilee on 1 July 1969 and if one were to review the mixed performance of its 25 years, one may fairly say that it has been more or less satisfactory. If we turn to the future in a rapidly changing international situation, it calls for proper participation in IMF at the Board of Governors level. One cannot say that the future will be as smooth or orderly unless we participate and put up a fight on behalf of India as well as the developing countries as a whole. I venture to say that but for the IMF the world liquidity and the financial inter-relationship among various currencies of the world would be in total chaos and disarray. Before the inception of the IMF countries devalued or refused to devalue their currency and adopted unfair competitive practices with regard to their neighbours or their enemies; they have all been brought into one financial discipline of one kind or another by the successful functioning of the IMF.

There have been some lacunae in spite of the impressive performance of the IMF. Two recent examples stand out in the history of international finance: one was the example of France which refused for a long period of time and when we talk in terms of daily rate of exchange and international liquidity, even a few months' time could be considered to be quite critical—and refused

persistently in complete disregard of the situation and in complete disregard of what the IMF had liked them to do by not devaluing their currency for a long time. And again the second example is of West Germany who ought to have revalued their mark in the interests of the same reasons that I have been talking about. Both these things have been more or less achieved now. Therefore, it now calls upon India and other developing countries who are members of the International Monetary Fund not only to get along with each other but to have more frequent understanding with each other, more frequent understanding of the whole situation, and work in an orderly manner so that not only social but moral pressures could be put upon those erring countries who do not regard such situations with as much seriousness as they deserve.

The IMF would also expect and has been expecting that the member-countries including the developing countries like India should be prepared to temper their economic and fiscal policies by making use of the world wide technical and financial expertise of the IMF which is readily available to all member-countries, and that is why I say that in the current status of the Reserve Bank which has been devalued unfortunately by the manner in which bank nationalisation was undertaken in this country, by the manner in which Deputy Governor to this institution has been appointed without even consulting the Governor, if this is the departmental respect that we give to an institution which is supposed to be independent, if this is the regard that we have have for the central banking system which ought to be completely independent, and in moments of crisis and difficulties should be able to stand up against the Finance Minister and say, "This is the line and we would go no further," where fiscal policies are involved, or where our balance of payments are involved, or where our revaluation or devaluation are involved, in such critical times, I would think that the first step that we have to take is to restore confidence and the status and the prestige of our own Reserve Bank before we take any other step and before we try to impress the IMF of our performance.

Sir, one of the main functions also of the IMF is to support the primary commodity prices of the developing countries, and those

countries which are in a difficult or weak market situation, which cannot do their trading relationships in a normal fashion like India and when they are forced by the buyers to enter into bilateral relationship or agreements which create a number of distortions and difficulties for countries like ours, the IMF in theory and in practice, is supposed to monitor such transactions; it severely discourages the transactions of this kind because these are not healthy nor are they considered to be so in the interests of developing countries.

Therefore, we as a member country, ought to take counsel and ought to take the technic expertise and ought to take bearings and whenever we enter into bilateral relationships either with Russia or any other east European countries, when it is tied up as far as that country is concerned, and when we are forced to buy materials or commodities or equipment from that country at its prices, it goes completely contrary to our own interests, and this goes completely contrary to the articles of association of the IMF. Therefore, this is an opportunity where we can seriously rethink about this financial relationship, the bilateral relationship that India and some other countries have been forced to indulge in as a result of the weaker market situation. Although the IMF in its turn had made certain efforts to persuade countries like India as well as stronger markets which are in a dictating position to get out of this bilateral situation and pull them into the international, normal exchange rate or free exchange rate, it is a little more courage and consideration on our part so that we can overcome these distortions and difficulties.

17.00 hrs.

The minister spoke about Special Drawing Rights that IMF have recently agreed to confer on the member countries, which I think is a very fine development. This new facility would ensure an appropriate level of international reserves and for the first time, total dependence on gold reserves and foreign exchange reserves has been removed. But here again, India has to remember that only 61 members of the IMF have so far signed the SDR agreement. The minimum required, according to its constitution, is 67 and we should actively campaign to see that

SDR is properly, constitutionally adopted by IMF without any further delay.

There is another development taking place in the East Bloc of European countries like Rumania, Hungary and for sometime past in Czechoslovakia; I do not know what the real situation is there now. These countries have been trying to get into the IMF system. This is the first time when India also can help such countries in becoming full-fledged members, so that they become part of the international trading community.

As far as the SDR is concerned, I would like to utter a note of caution. You are fully aware of the extent of fiscal indiscipline of our various States, especially Rajasthan from where I come, *vis-a-vis* facilities of overdraft that you have given to them from the Reserve Bank. SDR could certainly be misused as a tool of international deficit financing, if we went too far. In these things, one has to be more careful. Every time you should set a limit on your SDR withdrawals and you should not only take independent counsel from the Reserve Bank of India, but also from the IMF, so that these distortions of international deficit financing do not overcome us.

I wish to repeat that there has been a critical deterioration of the status and prestige of our central banking institution *viz.*, the Reserve Bank. If you wish your Governor of the Reserve Bank to be treated with the same respect as the heads of the other countries or Finance Ministers of other countries in the assembly of the IMF Board Governors, you will have to take the first step of restoring the status and dignity due to the Reserve Bank at home. Otherwise, we will make a complete laughing-stock of ourselves if we do not respect our own institutions. This is the opportunity where we ought to impress upon the Government that it is in the long-term and short-term interests of the country's fiscal, momentary and economic policy that this should be restored to the Reserve Bank.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Sir, this Bill would certainly increase the liquidity that would be available to member countries, but there is no provision in this Bill to make the developed countries come to the help of under-developed and developing countries in the stabilisation of the price,

[Shri Himatsingka]

of the commodities, specially agricultural commodities, that are being produced by them.

India is losing very heavily on account of that facility not being available. In America the price support policy is helping to a very large extent the agricultural produce as well as other items. That facility is not available in India. Unless the developed countries are made to give price support for the commodities that are being produced in the under-developed countries—and which we are more or less forced to sell at unremunerative prices,—our country cannot get the benefit that should be available to this country. Therefore, that aspect has also to be kept in view so that our country may get the benefit for its products at the international market. That line has to be developed. Otherwise, mere liquidity will not be of much use. As my hon. friend, Shri Somani, has said, it may be liable to be misused unless it is properly handled and utilized. This aspect should be looked into very carefully and price support should be made available for our commodities so that India can really get the benefit and get support for the commodities that are being produced here.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, at the very beginning I would like to say that when the Prime Minister assumed the Finance portfolio it was in the nature of a make shift arrangement, probably connected with bank nationalisation. It was well understood and probably the Prime Minister also said in one of her utterances that ultimately the Finance portfolio would be handed over to some other person, or some part of it would be retained by her and a part of it would be handed over to another person. In view of her pre-occupation with political, party or other matters, it appears that the Prime Minister is not able to devote sufficient time and attention to this most important portfolio. I should like to emphasize that it is necessary, suitable action should be taken by her to have a full-fledged Finance Minister to look after this portfolio. I do not want to be critical of her but the fact is that Finance is a subject which requires constant attention. The economy of the country cannot be allowed to be handled or managed by the bureaucracy in its discretion and it is neces-

sary that it should be properly attended to, preferably by a full-fledged Finance Minister.

Before I take up the broader problems connected with the Bill, I would like to refer to one specific clause of the Bill. The Bill provides that the participating members should pay charges on the basis of net cumulative use of special drawing rights to meet administrative costs of operating the scheme, which would be 1.5 per cent of the use of this paper gold or special drawing rights. Firstly, 1.5 per cent is very much on the higher side. Secondly, it is provided that the charges would be on the basis of the use of special drawing rights which means that since the developing countries would be making the greatest use of the special drawing rights, while the richer countries would not be using the special drawing rights to the full, or even partially as probably in the case of USA, Japan, West Germany and France, as a result of this inequitable basis of allocation of expenses or administrative costs, there would be an inequitable burden on the developing countries, while the richer countries would escape almost scotfree with regard to bearing of these administrative costs. This is an important point and I would request the Minister of State for Finance to explain why our officials have not taken up this matter before the international forum.

Then we do not command the respect that this country should in this international forum. The ten members who decided upon this SDR scheme had their own confabulations and the developing countries were almost completely ignored: they were not given any importance whatsoever and probably were not even consulted or taken into confidence. The scheme was framed in the manner they thought best and, as was inevitably expected, they framed a scheme which is tilted in favour of the richer countries.

The basis of allocation of the SDR quotas, again, is on the basis of the original International Monetary Fund quotas. The consequence is that the richer countries, which do not need the special drawing rights because most of them do not have balance of payments problems but have surpluses, would receive disproportionately large amounts of these SDR or Paper Gold quotas while the developing countries,

which need these quotas Paper Gold or SDR very much, would get only 25 per cent of these quotas though actually they constitute 80 per cent of the membership. 75 per cent of the quotas would go to the richer countries most of which, as in the case of the USA, Japan, West Germany and France, would lie idle and would not be used. It has been framed in such a manner that the balance of payments position has not been considered. The balance of payments position should have been taken into account in allocating these SDR quotas. That has not been done. This is an important point, which I would like to emphasize.

Now, with the scheme as it is, I would suggest that the richer countries should loan out their SDR quotas to the International Development Association (IDA), so that the IDA could use those quotas for lending to the developing countries. This should assist developing countries in their development. Since most of the special drawing rights would be utilised by the developing countries for making imports from the richer countries, the money would again flow back to the richer countries and they would get their reserves back; meanwhile, the developing countries would have been assisted and financed.

Then, as a consequence of the SDR quota being in proportion to the original quota of the IMF, India is going to suffer another debacle. This is a link in the long chain of debacles—including at Rabat—we have suffered because of bad or incompetent management and handling. India would be losing its permanent seat on the executive board of the IMF either to Canada or Japan. We have had a privileged position of having a permanent seat on the executive board which was held for so long by the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, himself. Now the Reserve Bank Governor, Shri Jha, is there. But that privileged position would be lost. That means, your status would be reduced. In my opinion, this is a kind of economic debacle in the international field that we would be suffering again because of bad management of affairs.

An important point is that whatever assistance we get from the International Monetary Fund by way of normal quotas or by way of special drawing rights, these are short-term arrangements to assist us in temporary difficulties. Basically, the point is

that we have to shape our fiscal and monetary policies in such a manner that a situation does not arise where we need to draw upon quotas again and again because whatever you draw, you have to pay back. It is not aid; it is not a gift.

I would say—it is my biggest indictment on the Government—that the Government has failed to shape their fiscal and monetary policies in such a manner that situation may not arise that another devaluation of our currency may have to be repeated. I sound a note of warning in this House. The price level has been spiralling up. We have crossed the 225 wholesale price index mark. If we continue the same sort of fiscal and monetary policies which have been followed in the past, the consequence will be that after a year or two we may be heading for an inflation of the type which we may not be able to control. That is a grave note of warning that I would like to sound in this House. Our fiscal and monetary policies have to be shaped in such a manner that inflation does not take place. Otherwise, the consequence will be that we would be heading towards another devaluation of the currency. The international Monetary Fund quotas and special-drawing rights are just short-term arrangements.

I would like to specifically point out one or two things more. What have we done to increase production? If you have to check prices, the basic remedy is that production should be increased. May I draw your kind attention to the recommendations of the Dutt Licensing Committee? Negative as has been its approach, it has produced a report that is not only retrograde but, if implemented, would inflict incalculable injury on the industrial structure and decelerate the momentum of growth, check increase in production and generate inflationary pressures.

At long last, the Planning Commission started to think along pragmatic lines and advocated a comprehensive review of the entire range of controls and dismantling of many of the controls. The Committee has advised that the delicensed sector of the industry—it is a retrograde step—should be brought back within the scope of licensing even though the industry may not require foreign exchange. The recommendations of the Dutt Committee would block the industrial development of the country. I say, with all the emphasis at my command, it is a grave danger to economic growth. As I had

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

said earlier at one time, the Ministry of Industrial Development functions as the Ministry of Industrial Obstruction. They are deliberately obstructing the industrial development of the country due to their negative approach. Even the Minister of Trade and Supply, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, had to protest to the Ministry of Industrial Development : Please do not implement the recommendations of the Dutt Committee. Otherwise, the exports will not grow. At least the export-based industries should be allowed to be expanded. He has said only about the export-based industries. What about other industries ? What about consumer goods industries ? If they do not increase the production of consumer goods, there will be a shortage of production. We are going to face inflation. The common man is going to be fleeced. Inflation is the most insidious form of taxation. It adversely affects the common man. Therefore, I would say, these recommendations of the Dutt Licensing Committee are negative. They must be very carefully considered. It should be seen that they do not result in hampering production and capital formation in the country.

There are various other matters with regard to Government policies. I have no time to go into them. But, in regard to excessive excise duties, may I point out that they enter into and become a part of the price of the commodity ? Excessive expenditure of the Government also adds to inflation. If there is inflation, we may be heading towards another devaluation of our currency. Even the I. M. F. quotas and special-drawing rights are not going to assist us. So, I would say that the fiscal and monetary policies of the Government should be properly shaped in order to ensure that we have a stable currency, that we are able to balance our balance of payments, that inflation does not grow and that there is no chance whatsoever of having another devaluation, which can only lead to loss of respect and other material losses to the country.

*SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakoram) : Mr. Chairman, from yesterday the Members coming from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have been given the opportunity to speak in this House in their

mother-tongue, *i.e.* Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu. I am indebted to you for having given us this opportunity speak in our mother-tongue.

For many years, from the day the Members belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the leadership of our Anganar Anna entered the portals of this Parliament—I came to the Parliament in 1962—we have been stressing this point that the Members should be allowed to speak in their mother-tongue. According to Article 120 of the Constitution the Members could speak only in English and Hindi on the floor of this House. We had been emphasising that this condition should be amended and the other national languages should be given equal status. We have been discussing, debating and deliberating about this point. The DMK members went in person to our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in this connection ; he assured us that he would look into this question. After some time, two-way interpretation, from English to Hindi and *vice-versa* was introduced. Before that, when a Member was speaking in Hindi, other Members who did not know Hindi had to keep quiet without understanding a syllable of what was spoken during the course of a debate. In the same way, the Members who could not understand English used to remain silent. Even after two-way translation, the Members who did not know both English and Hindi could not understand anything of what was discussed in English and Hindi.

The Members, who had been elected by 10 lakhs of people, who were very proficient in their mother-tongue and whose mother-tongue was very rich, could not speak here, could not express their ideas here on any subject under discussion. There was no possibility of their participation in any of the debates. They were forced to remain dumb and deaf, though they could eloquently express their views in their mother-tongues. I moved in this House a Private Members' Bill for amending Article 120 with the express intention of giving all the national languages enumerated in the VIII Schedule of Constitution equal right and status in Parliament. At that time all the Members belonging to different political

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

parties and groups gave their full support to my bill attempts. The then Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai came at the last moment, said two or three words against the Bill, the Bill was voted down. The then hon. Speaker, Shri Sanjiva Reddi—his name Sanjiva means panacea—announced that four southern languages would be introduced. This is a good day—not only a good day but a golden day—in the history of this Parliament. At the same time we are not fully satisfied. We have been given only an opportunity to speak in our mother-tongue; we have not got the constitutional right to do so. Till the Constitution is amended in this respect, till Article 120 is amended incorporating the provision that the national languages would be given the equal status and equal right, till the time our demand is met, we will continue to stress our demand, we will continue to fight for our fundamental right.

As we have taken a step in the right direction, though belatedly, I want to utilise this opportunity to speak in my mother-tongue, Tamil on the Bill which is before the House today, the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill. The International Monetary Fund has celebrated its Silver Jubilee very recently. This international financial set-up is regulating the monetary systems of many countries of the world. When monetary systems of different countries were in a critical condition this organisation was created to assist them. My personal feeling is that there was an initial mistake committed at the time of setting up of this organisation. The countries which became members of this organisation had monetary systems with gold backing. It would have been all right if they had stopped there. But they did not stop there. They equated their currency with dollar also as a consequence of which dollar was given a parity with gold. In the international markets, gold and dollar had not been equated before. As a result of this equation, whenever the gold reserves in the countries which had gold backing went up the value of dollar also went up; when the gold reserves depleted, the value of dollar declined. On account of this in many countries the monetary systems were disturbed and this created economic distress in those countries. This could have been averted. Today, whenever in the United States of America the gold

reserves go down, immediately the value of dollar in international market falls. It is wrong to have such a monetary system on two standards.

Under the new system enunciated in this Bill, whenever a country faces maladjustment in its balance of payments or there is depletion in its foreign exchange reserves, some assistance will be given to that country under the Special Drawing Rights Scheme. Though it is a short term assistance, it will help that country to tide over its financial crisis. Instead of liquid gold, paper-gold is coming into force. Here also there is a small defect. The quantum of assistance which that country gets under the Special Drawing Rights Scheme depends on the allocation made to that country. America and European nations have greater quotas as compared to Afro-Asian nations. The developing countries like India and other Afro-Asian countries, where there is greater need for financial assistance, have smaller allotments. So far as we are concerned, in the total allocation, India's share is only 3½%. The assistance under Special Drawing Rights Scheme is related to this allocation. In my opinion, we should endeavour to get our allocation increased.

The Governments of many countries get loans and other kinds of financial assistance from the World Bank. Similarly, from the International Finance Corporation the private sector also gets financial assistance. Here also there is great disparity. The Latin American countries have received 43% of the total assistance given by this organisation whereas the Asian and Mid-East countries have received only 33% of the total. Perhaps they are nearer to the decision-making centre and they are able to get more, just like the area which is nearer to a well gets more water. If you take the population of the Middle-eastern countries as also Afro-Asian countries, if you consider the density of the population there, if you look into their economic and industrial backwardness you will find that their needs are greater and they should have greater opportunities in availing of such financial assistance. The Minister of Finance and the Government of India should lay emphasis on this point. As the rich are becoming richer and the poor still poorer in our country, the wealthy western countries have greater opportunities to become wealthier and the under-developed

[Shri Sezhiyan]

countries have no opportunity at all. We should create an atmosphere in which less-developed countries have greater opportunities to develop.

Having pointed out the defects in the Bill, I support this Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, of course, this Bill is an innocent one. I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Somani. Unfortunately he is not here now. He was all full of praises for the International Monetary Fund. After all, whether it is World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, these are all creations of the U. S. A. and its satellites.

Sir, I remember, when the Vice-President of the International Monetary Fund visited India sometime in 1958 he only advised us without assuring us any concrete help. But there was one good suggestion which was there, not to have deficit financing, because, in their opinion, deficit financing resulted in inflation. That of course, was a correct suggestion. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister, but before doing so, I would like to know from Mr. Somani who criticised the present Finance Minister and Prime Minister for delegating powers to the Governor of the Reserve Bank and for not attending important meetings herself. Sir, I agree that Finance Minister should go, but after all, the International Fund is a creation of the U. S. A. Government and its satellites just to boost up the value of the dollar, but not really to help the under-developed countries or the backward countries. But it is only meant to keep the dollar in top of, at the cost of, the currencies of the other countries. Devaluation of the dollar was a demand of the most developing European countries like France and West Germany of which our friends are very much enamoured. But, was devaluation of the dollar ever done? It is all artificial value of the dollar today. If we really view it objectively, we will see that the dollar has lost all its value and there should be, in all fairness, a devaluation of the dollar. But they suggest to the backward countries, because, we get help from those countries like the U.S.A. who control the economy of so many European countries, that we should manage our finances according to their whims.

Sir, one of the great revolutionaries and

a socialist leader today who is now sitting as a member of the other group, as agreed for devaluation when he was a Minister. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that when Shri Morarji Desai was Finance Minister, he attended the meeting of the International Monetary Fund and he was a party to this agreement on S. D. R. (Special Drawing Rights)? This was very rightly criticised by my hon. friend, Shri Sezhiyan. Why did they agree to this? Why did they do so, without safeguarding our interests and giving monetary powers to those European countries to enjoy at our cost?

I am thankful to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister who realised our dependence on such countries for economic resources and for having mopped up the resources of the country by nationalising the fourteen banks and by this the country got an amount of Rs. 2,400/- crores. I wish to submit that more banks should be nationalised. There should be no dependence on the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank which are created only to help the U. S. A. and its satellites. They do not give any aid without a string, without a political motive. Always, they give aid with political motives and they want to manage our economy also, whether it is the World Bank or the IMF. I agree with Shri Somani to this extent that the working of the Reserve Bank should be improved, very much improved. We should try to do so. We should appoint some committee to go into the various aspects of the working of the Reserve Bank. I have nothing against the Governor of the Reserve Bank, but I am told that when Government wanted to take a decision in favour of nationalisation of the banks, he was perhaps against it. How can we possibly keep that gentleman any more as Governor of the Reserve Bank, a government bank, when he was opposed to this idea of nationalisation of the various commercial banks?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Ask him what he knows about banking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have no account in a bank.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All cash?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Though this particular Bill is an innocuous Bill, it has serious implications. I would like to know from the Minister answers to two or three questions. Who agreed on our behalf to the SDR's without any protest? Will the SDR's help our country or not? I do not mind if the Governor of the Reserve Bank goes and attends the meetings or Shri Sethi does so. But I have a feeling that people who go there and represent our country should believe in our policy and not be a party to any decision there at the cost of our country. I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light on these two or three points.

I have no desire to oppose the Bill as such, but a more exhaustive analysis of the whole situation is necessary, both politically and economically, so that we are in a position to see things in the correct perspective.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, जब यह विधेयक इस सदन में पेश किया गया था मैंने इस का विरोध किया था। आप प्रोमीडिज को देख सकते हैं और आज जब इस को पास करने के लिये यहां पर बहस चल रही है, तो आज भी इस का विरोध करना है।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस फण्ड के माध्यम भारत परकार का सकभावना है। इस में जो स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट की जो स्कीम चलाई जा रही है यानी विदेशी मुद्रा हम को मिल सके, उस की जो दिक्कतें हैं, वे दूर हो सकें, उसी दृष्टि से यह स्कीम बनाई जा रही है, इस में थोड़ा बहुत फायदा हो सकता है तथा इस के इस्तेमाल के लिये जो खर्चा लगायेंगे उन खर्चों को हम कमोनिबेटेड फण्ड से दे सकें, इस के लिये आप रिजर्व बैंक को पावर दे रहे हैं ताकि इस विधेयक के मानहन उस पावर का इस्तेमाल कर के वह खर्च कर सके—यह बात सही है, लेकिन इस विधेयक से आपको साफ हो जायगा कि भारत इंटरनेशनल योनिटरी फण्ड का प्रोरिजनल मेम्बर है, 1945 में जब इस की शुरुआत हुई थी, तब

से इस का प्रोरिजनल मेम्बर है। यह बात हम मान सकते हैं कि 1945 में भारत आजाद नहीं था, उस समय हमें किसी के पीछे चलना था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान ने उस में ऐसा रोल खड़ा नहीं किया जिससे कि एक ताकतवर मेम्बर की शक्ल में बड़ा पर अपनी आवाज उठा सके, इस संस्था को अपने लिये और दूसरे विकासशील देशों के लिये चला सके, धागे बढ़ा सके।

यह जो स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट की जो स्कीम बनाई जा रही है, सभापति महोदय, परसों सोमवार को मन्त्री महोदय ने मेरे एक प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि यह स्कीम तीन साल के लिये है और 9.5 बिलियन डालर की है। जिससे से हिन्दुस्तान डेवलपिंग कंट्री होने के नाते सिर्फ 2.66 बिलियन डालर का इस्तेमाल कर सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान को 340 मिलियन डालर का एलोकेशन हो सता है। यानी जितनी डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं उनमें एक चौथाई ही, यह जो स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट्स की स्कीम चलाई जा रही है, उसका उपभोग कर सकेंगे। मतलब यह है कि 75 परसेन्ट जो कि डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, जैसे ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका, फ्रांस जोकि आलरेडी विकसित देश हैं, वे इस्तेमाल करेंगे और केवल एक चौथाई का इस्तेमाल ही विकसित देश करेंगे। उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा और भी कम होगा। फ्रांस ने इसकी मुखातिफ की है। यह स्कीम जो है, इसमें शक नहीं कि देखने में यह आता है कि डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज को अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा की दिक्कत को हटाने के लिये यह स्कीम चलाई गई है लेकिन इस स्कीम से ज्यादा फायदा डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज को ही होगा। जोकि बड़े-बड़े विकसित देश हैं। इसके आभास को लेकर रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने आवाज उठाई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसकी मीनिंगफुल बनाने के लिए इस में स्ट्रक्चरल चेंजेज होने चाहिये। इसके बिना यह स्कीम मीनिंगफुल नहीं हो सकती है।

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

17 नवम्बर के जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था :

"Addressing the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, who is also India's Governor on the IMF referred to the proposed revision of quotas in the IMF and said that in order to provide the developing countries with an adequate say in the decision of the Fund they should have a larger share in the total quotas so that the position of developing countries individually and collectively improves substantially in consonance with the changed status and responsibilities of these countries. He also added that these considerations would also apply more strongly to the Bank—IDA family in which the representatives of developing countries need and deserve a better voice."

उन्होंने जो आवाज उठाई वह ठीक है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मैनजमेंट में स्ट्रक्चरल चेंजेज लाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या जवाब मिला। हिन्दुस्तान जोकि डेवलपिंग मुल्क है उसने व्यक्तिगत रूप में या कलेक्टिवली इस स्कीम को एफेक्टिव बनाने के लिये स्ट्रक्चरल चेंजेज लाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये ? कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाया। आवाज उठाई गई है लेकिन इ को मीनिंगफुल बनाने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक डेवलपिंग और डेवलपिंग नेशनस का सम्बन्ध है, वन परसेन्ट ग्राफ दि नेशनल प्रोडक्ट डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज के लिए देने की बात क्यों प्राणी है, यह डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज दें इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान ने कोई खास आवाज नहीं उठाई। ये चार्जज जो लगाये जा रहे हैं वह हिन्दुस्तान या दूसरी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज को देने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि यह तो डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज का काम है, उनका फर्ज है कि वे इस तमाम एक्सपेंडीचर को मोट करें। डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज को एक तरह

से यह ताजापज फीस देनी पड़नी है। हमको अनडेवलपिंग रखने की जिम्मेदारी डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज के ऊपर है। उनकी साम्राज्यवादी नीतियों के कारण ही हम अनडेवलपिंग रहे हैं। उनके ही कारण ग्राज एगिया और अफ्रीका के मुल्क अनडेवलपिंग रहे हैं। यह दोष हमारा नहीं है बल्कि डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज का है। इसलिये यह बोझ जो हम पर डला जा रहा है वह डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज पर न होकर उन कन्ट्रीज पर ही होना चाहिये। इसके लिये कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई गई है। हिन्दुस्तान ने इसको मीनिंगफुल बनाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

मभापनि जी, विदेशी मुद्रा का जो संकट आता है हमारे यहाँ वह इमोलिये आता है कि हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ रहा है। यदि ऐक्सपोर्ट हमारा बढ़ जाये और उस की बदौलत विदेशी मुद्रा इकट्ठी कर लेते हैं तो यह स्कीम रहे या न रहे, हमारा काम चल सकता है। लेकिन भारत का ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार की कोई बुनियादी नीति नहीं है। हम लोग बार बार कहते हैं कि ऐक्सपोर्ट ट्रेडिशनल गुड्स का बढ़ाया जाय और यह नभी हो सकता है जब सरकार ट्रेडिशनल गुड्स को अपने हाथ में ले ले। जैसे चाय है यह ट्रेडिशनल कम्पौडिटी है फीरेन एक्सचेंज लाने की लेकिन ग्राज टी का निर्यात सीलोन के मुकाबले में भारत का कम है। इसी तरह से जूट में पाकिस्तान हम को मात दे रहा है। इन उद्योगों को मीडर्नाइज करना लाजिमी है, लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। सरकार का फर्ज है कि जूट को नेशनलाइज करे, टी प्लानटेशन को नेशनलाइज करे।

टेक्सटाइल गुड्स में भी हम घबका पा रहे हैं। ब्रिटेन ने डिपार्जिट इन्वयोरेंस स्कीम चलायी है जिस के कारण टेक्सटाइल गुड्स के ऐक्सपोर्ट में भारत को घबका लग रहा है।

इसलिये जो ऐक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने की हृद और साफ नीति होनी चाहिये वह सरकार अस्तित्व नहीं कर रही है। फोरेन ट्रेड को भी नेशनेलाइज करना चाहिये। लेकिन वह कदम सरकार नहीं उठा रही है। नजीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ नहीं रहा है और विदेशी मुद्रा हम पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और उस के लिये बार बार दूसरे मुद्रकों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है अपने मुद्रा संकट को बचाने के लिये बावजूद इंटरनेशनल मीनोटरी फंड के भारत एक टिमिड मेम्बर रहा है और उस के हुकम पर काम कर रहा है। भारतीय मुद्रा का डिवल्युएशन भी उस के हुकम पर हुआ है। इसलिये इंटरनेशनल मीनोटरी फंड और वर्ल्ड बैंक, ये अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद के एक साधन हैं और इनकी साजिश है कि अविश्वसनीय देशों को विकसित न होने दिया जाय।

फीस थोड़ी है, ठीक है। लेकिन जो फायदा इस संस्था से अंडर डेवलपड मुद्रकों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है, उल्टे डेवलपड कंट्रीज ही इस से फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इसलिये जब तक सरकार इस की सफाई नहीं बेती तब तक हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम इस को पास न करें। पहले सरकार इन बातों की सफाई दे दे उस के बाद ही यह बिल पास होना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा जवाब नहीं आता है मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। यह अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद की एक चान है जिस को भारत ने कभी न तोड़ा और न तोड़ने की कोशिश ही की है। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि पहले सफाई दे दी जाय सरकार की तरफ से इस से नभी इस को पास किया जाय।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara): Sir, on this occasion, when the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act is being amended, I would like to take this opportunity to deal with one aspect which has not been touched by any previous speaker. Every year, our Government is drawing money from the International Monetary

Fund, and we are getting crores and crores of rupees all these years from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. I would like to know from the Government how this money was used all these years. That is most important. It is not just getting money from outside from an international agency or foreign country that is important. The more important question is, how this money was used all these years by the Congress Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: Wasted.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: It is wasted. Because we depended so much on foreign money, today this is the situation, both in the economic and the political field. Due to foreign money which came in crores of rupees, corruption has increased both in the economic field and in the political field.

After bringing crores from foreign agencies, we are in a precarious position today. We have to return a lot of money every year to the IMF and the World Bank. But has our production increased in proportion to the money we brought from those countries? It has not. What is the return we are getting from our nationalised industries? Most of them were put up with foreign money. After three five year plans and three annual plans, unemployment has increased and national production has not gone up to the extent it should have. The standard of living of the people has gone down. Rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. This is the kind of economy the Congress Government has given us. We have lost our economic independence and that is why the rupee had to be devalued at the instance of the Chairman of the World Bank controlled by the American Government. Shrimati Indira Gandhi says she is progressive, but when she was Prime Minister she took orders from the World Bank and the American Government and the rupee was devalued. It is a shame to our country that due to devaluation we are losing every year crores of rupees. Our cost of production has gone up in those factories for which we have to import machinery, etc.

We must change our whole attitude towards foreign aid. Otherwise, worse conditions will come here after. No country can come up unless it relies on itself. I am not completely against foreign aid. You should take a little aid and use it properly

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

for higher production and better distribution. But we are just getting crores of rupees every year and spending it uselessly. There is a lot of corruption also and the administration is inefficient. I do not know where the Government is going to be. Let us rely upon ourselves. We are 50 crores of people and I have great admiration for human work. If 50 crores of people can put in proper work, India can be great in 5 to 10 years, without depending on international agencies to help us. Is China getting foreign aid? It was also a backward and undeveloped country like India.

Our attitude to foreign aid should change. I want to know from the Minister who represents Shrimati Indira Gandhi here to tell us whether the Government will reconsider their attitude towards foreign aid. Our people will work hard and increase national production provided you take them into confidence, give a fair wage and behave properly. If there is corruption at higher levels, if rich are getting richer and poor poorer our people will not be able to work hard. They will work hard if you create confidence in them and say, "You work hard. We will give you a proper return."

Because the rupee was devalued, today the ruling party is devalued and is poorer by 65 members. There was a lot of discontent among the masses and as a result of that, the ruling party has split, and is devalued in the Lok Sabha. As I would like to warn the government that unless we depend on ourselves and not on foreign aid by the International Monetary Fund and the

World Bank there will be further devaluation in both the economic and political field.

If we look at the budget every year we find that a large portion of the revenue has to be earmarked for repayment of loans with interest to the International Monetary Fund. That problem cannot be solved by passing an amending Act. I know this is a small amendment, giving power to the Reserve Bank which was so far enjoyed by the government. We must change our attitude to the international agencies. I hope the Minister during the course of his reply will tell us what the attitude of the Government is going to be towards foreign aid and what it will do to create confidence in the 50 crores of people so that there can be increased production and better distribution among the people.

— — —

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fortieth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
November 20, 1969/Kartika
24, 1891 (Saka).*

— — —