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Wednesday, December 10, 1969
Agrahayana 19, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, December 10, 1969 (Agrahayana
19, 1891 (Saka))*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pan-Islamic Summit Meeting

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- *511. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pan-Islamic Summit Meeting is likely to be held at the initiative of President Nassar of U. A. R. ;

(b) whether the Summit Meeting has been called especially to create opinion against Israel ;

(c) whether India has decided to attend these meetings ; and

(d) if so, whether it would be in consonance with her policy of non-alignment ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) Government have no such information.

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

SHRI D. AMAT : Sir, on 8th November, 1969, the Arab Defence Council has just concluded its meeting at Cairo under the presidentship of President Nasser. The principal aim of this conference was for the mobilisation and consolidation of Arab countries, in view of the inevitable war with Israel for the liberation of Arab territories and the escalation of the war with Israel, and thus to

pur an end not only to the Middle-East crisis but to Zionism itself and eliminate Zionism itself.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you quoting from some paper ?

SHRI D. AMAT : It is also said that they have enlisted the support of six socialist European States for the Arab cause and an Egyptian delegation is also scheduled to go to Moscow for consultation before the summit takes place at Rabat on 20th December, 1969. May I know from the Minister, what is the stand taken by the Government in the light of this serious situation, if at all we are invited to participate in the Pan-Islamic summit meeting ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sorry the hon. member has mixed up the two issues. Here he has asked the question about Pan-Islamic summit. He is now talking about an Arab summit, which is an entirely different meeting. So far as the Arab summit is concerned, there is no question of our attending it. We are not an Arab country.

SHRI D. AMAT : May I know from the minister whether the former Prime Minister, late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru, had formulated certain guidelines for attending such conferences of religio-political nature and, if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : All that was discussed in this House.

SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI : Is the hon. Minister prepared to place on the Table of the House, in view of its importance, the note prepared by the former Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in this regard ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not aware of any note prepared by the late Prime Minister Nehru about attending the Arab Conference because we are not an Arab country.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the fact that we were participants at the Rabat Conference, were various decisions were taken which would require subsequent meetings of the representatives of some of those countries, although we were thrown out of the Rabat Conference, because of our participation there, are we going to participate in the other conferences which are consequent on the Rabat Conference.

MR. SPEAKER : On what information from the reply of the hon. Minister is he basing his question ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : We were participants at the Rabat Conference, although we were thrown out. As a result of that meeting, various other meetings are going to be held. Pan-Islamic Conference being one of them.

MR. SPEAKER : But he says he has no information about it.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Is he likely to attend that meeting ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : How can I answer a hypothetical question. We discussed the Rabat Conference for a very long time and hon. Members had sufficient opportunity to raise all these questions and I thought I had explained the stand of the Government clearly. We are not aware when the Pan-Islamic Conference is going to take place. So, how can I say whether we will attend or not attend when there is no conference ?

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is hypothetical here.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : India is a great secular country. In this background, after the Rabat debacle, a meeting was convened at the residence of the Prime Minister hurriedly to take a decision not to attend such conferences. What was the purpose of calling that meeting at the residence of the Prime Minister where this decision was taken and what will be its effect ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant. I do not allow it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My point is very clear. After the Rabat debacle a hurried meeting was convened to decide not to attend such conferences.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about the Pan-Islamic Conference. The Minister says that he has no information. How are you importing Rabat into it ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Because of the policy involved in it.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is entirely irrelevant but since the hon. Member talked about the meeting, I would like to say that no conference was held in my house either hurriedly or in a leisurely manner.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तुलसीदास जाधव ।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप मुझे यह बता दें कि किस बात पर आप सप्लीमेंटरी कर रहे हैं ? तीन सी इसमें ऐसी बात है जिस पर सप्लीमेंटरी की जरूरत पड़ गई है ? सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछने का इसमें कोई स्कोप ही नहीं है । I will give you an opportunity somewhere else.

Rapid Transit System in Metropolitan Cities

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*512. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU ;**
SHRI MAYAVAN ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for separate authorities, charged with the rapid transit system in metropolitan cities, is being examined by the Planning Commission ;

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

(c) when the implementation is likely to take place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SARIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination of the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission.

(c) The question will be considered after the Report of the Study Team is available.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 40 crores for the development of these metropolitan cities in the Fourth Plan ; if so, what cities have they selected for improving the transport system in our country.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : It is true that an amount of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the development of railway transport facilities and studies relating to a rapid transport system in the four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The figure is Rs. 50 crores

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Why has Hyderabad ..

AN HON. MEMBER : And Bangalore.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : ... not been included among these metropolitan cities ? Hyderabad is very thickly populated and has the highest number of cycle rickshaws in the country. At least to eliminate this human labour, will the Government consider improving Hyderabad City also in this respect ?

SHRI SONAVANE : It will increase unemployment.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I was told that the committee appointed by Government has already visited some countries and has made some proposals. Now the Minister says that the proposals have not yet been submitted. If the proposals are not submitted, how long will it take to submit the proposals ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am afraid, there is a little misunderstanding. The question relates to the recommendations for the constitution of a co-ordinating authority in each metropolitan city for the development of various types of traffic in a co-ordinated way. The Committee made a general observation about the desirability of appointing such an authority but suggested a study in detail of the constitution of such an authority in each of the metropolitan cities.

About the question of Hyderabad which my hon. friend has raised, I would like to assure him that Hyderabad will also be considered in due course. All our towns are growing and traffic problems are on the increase. The Planning Commission has taken up these four cities as a matter of priority because of the more complicated problems of traffic which have arisen due to the increasing population and the pattern of traffic. There is no doubt that after this is done, attention will be given to various other cities including Hyderabad in due course.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : The transport system in some of the metropolitan cities has come to a deadlock. More so in Calcutta. Even now you are only studying the problem. How long will you require to complete the study.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as Calcutta is concerned, hon. Member knows that an office has been set up to make the studies. So far as circular railway in Calcutta is concerned, its study is expected to be completed by March, 1971.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There is a saying : 'Nearer to the church farther from God.' The nearer the Prime Minister to Delhi, farther she is from the problems of Delhi.

With respect to part (c) of the question—I am addressing my question to the Prime Minister—I would like to know as to what is the method of decision making with regard to two specific points. One is the level of technology. Will she decide that Delhi will have a manorial system ? Will she decide that Delhi will have an underground system or overground system ? Will she decide that the past should be buried,

with regard to the transport dues from the DTU which are burden on the DTU and which are a burden on several transport systems? The modern thinking on transport systems is that economic burdens incurred in the past should all be consigned to the dustbin of history. Is the Prime Minister prepared to give these two assurances here and now? Then I will think that she believes in a new deal. Otherwise, she does not.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the hon. gallant knight wait for sometime?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : With the permission of the Chair, I shall answer on behalf of the Prime Minister.

So far as Delhi is concerned, the hon. Member knows that a comprehensive study is being done by the Central Road Research Institute and when that basic study of the traffic problem is completed, then the Railways will take up the question of the study of rapid transport system. An allocation has already been made in the Plan out of the Rs. 50 crores, for Delhi study.

The other thing about dustbin, I did not follow. What is it?...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I will try to speak next time in Telugu.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether specific estimates have been brought to the notice of the Government that if an additional 4,000 buses are given to Calcutta metropolitan city and 1,800 new buses are given to Delhi and another 2,000 buses are given to Bombay and Madras, then the transport problem in these metropolitan cities will ease to the extent of 95% within a year. If so, will the Government consider such a proposal? If not, what action are the Government going to take?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as Delhi is concerned, we have been giving numerous loans and a lot of arrears are still outstanding and the DTU is fully seized of the problem of increasing the number of buses.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the answer to my specific question?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : May I ask why my friend is so particular about increasing the number of buses? Whether the road transport system or the rail transport system needs to be improved to cope up with the increasing traffic and also other traffic problems, all these are being studied in all the four cities, as I have already indicated. Let the study be completed. Then we will know in which city there should be underground railway or overground railway or more road transport. A study has to be made. It is only then we will know what to do in order to ease the situation.

SHRI MAYAVAN : Did the Planning Commission consider the feasibility of river transport system in these cities? In Madras there is a river called Cooum which lends itself to such a transport system. The maintenance of river transport system is also cheap. Keeping this in view, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Planning Commission has considered this Cooum river transport system.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The hon. Member knows, I think, that the Madras Government are already doing something about the clearance of the Cooum river.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Cooum project is an integrated project in Madras and unless the Andhra portion of the Duckingham Canal is taken up, it can never be a full project.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The hon. Member knows that Madras Government have now a scheme. They have now started at the sea-end of it. Whether there should be a further co-ordination and improvement of that is naturally one of the questions which the Inland Water Transport system committee will go in on. They are examining this aspect of the matter to see how to improve this particular mode of transport which connects Andhra and Madras.

SHRI RANGA : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that when the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was Minister in charge of this Ministry he promised and he incorporated in the budget estimates also the necessary funds, about Rs. 1 crore...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : About Rs. 118 lakhs. Estimates Committee also had mentioned it.

SHRI RANGA : Rs. 118 lakhs for the improvement of the Buckingham canal including this Coom system and it came to be bogged down just because at that time the Madras Government was not prepared to provide the necessary complementary monies ? Now, would the Minister be prepared to examine that proposal once again and take up with the Governments of Andhra and Madras to see that this canal is converted into multi-purpose canal for inland water transport also ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Such a proposal coming from a leader like Acharya Rangaji will naturally be considered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : As far as I could gather from the original reply given by the Minister it has been agreed in principle that some sort of independent co-ordinating authority should be set up in the four metropolitan cities for this purpose but that it would take sometime to work out the details. If that is so, may I ask this question ? Pending final decision—since the principle has already been accepted—will they consider the setting up of some sort of an independent authority like this in Calcutta where already the work of constructing the new bridge which is a vital part of the transport system has been entrusted to the port commissioners and construction of the first leg of the circular railway has been entrusted to the Railways ? The local authorities like the State Government and the Corporation have not been brought into the picture at all. I would like to know this. Since the principle has been accepted and work cannot wait since it has begun already, will they, pending a final decision, set up some sort of a co-ordinating authority to take up all these projects ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am happy to inform the hon. Member that so far as Calcutta is concerned the West Bengal Government are already considering the setting up of a traffic and transport authority for the Calcutta Metropolitan district.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am talking about your scheme.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The question is not who will set up the authority.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The port commissioners and the railways have been given separate tasks. How are they to be co-ordinated ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as co-ordination is concerned, the co-ordination, I know, is done between the port commissioners on the one hand and the West Bengal Government on the other. I myself attended one of those meetings wherein the question of co-ordination was discussed. The establishment of one single authority in each metropolitan city, as I said, is being worked out by the Planning Commission and its committee. It is under consideration. So far as West Bengal is concerned they have a separate scheme. They are thinking of an authority about which I have already indicated.

SHRI K. RAMANI : Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister it is seen that he mentioned only about the co-ordination of the existing transport systems. I would like to know whether they are only considering the question of co-ordination of the existing transport or whether they are having in mind the introduction of new transport systems especially like the underground railway, trolley bus system which is run by electricity etc. Otherwise it is very difficult to control the congested traffic in the big metropolitan cities today. So, I want to have a specific answer to this question.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The study includes all systems—underground, overhead, by rail, by road—everything.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I do not have springs in my legs as my hon. friend Shri M. L. Sondhi has. So, I hope you will be a little indulgent to those of us who are a little advanced in age.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to ask the hon. Member to sit on the Chair sometime and then decide such questions.

श्री बेलीशंकर शर्मा : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिन चार शहरों के नाम लिए हैं उनमें

वे जानने हैं कि कलकत्ते की यातायात की स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। उन्होंने कहा कि सकुंलर रेलवे के बारे में स्टडी चल रही है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक सकुंलर रेलवे बनकर तैयार होगी तब तक वहाँ के यातायात की समस्या और भी गहन हो जायेगी। कलकत्ते की यातायात की समस्या तब तक हल नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि वहाँ ग्रन्डरग्राउंड रेलवे या मोनो रेल नहीं बनाई जाती। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या के अध्ययन में कलकत्ते में ग्रन्डरग्राउंड या मोनो रेलवे बनाने की सी कोई बात है या नहीं है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As I have said, the location, the feasibility and the method are being studied. The hon. Member will be glad to know that out of Rs 50 crores provision made for this purpose, for Calcutta alone, the amount comes to Rs. 34.40 crores. This itself will show that the Central Government are fully aware of the problems of Calcutta.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why is Delhi being ignored ? Why is there a stepmotherly treatment towards Delhi ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us something about four cities where the traffic problem has already become very acute. But is he thinking of any preventive action so that the problem may not assume a serious proportion in other growing cities ? In a place like Visakhapatnam for example, the industrial area is sharply divided from the city area by the entrance channel to the harbour, and already a great problem has arisen there. Will the hon. Minister also include in the studies some preventive action or some action which is anticipatory of the future necessities in city like Visakhapatnam ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Traffic study always implies study of the future type of traffic, and, therefore, any study made will naturally take the future type of traffic into account.

So far as Visakhapatnam is concerned, what I had told another hon. Member earlier will apply in this case also. This is not the end of the story. This is only the

beginning. Once the patterns are studied in these four cities, other cities will be taken up according to the priorities.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHNAM : First priority should be given to Visakhapatnam.

ताशकंद घोषणा का निराकरण

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*513. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 30 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1-74 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए ताशकंद घोषणा का निराकरण करेगी क्योंकि पाकिस्तान इसके उपबन्धों का पालन नहीं कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान से "अनाक्रमण मन्त्रि" के प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लेगी क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ने इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government of India continue to believe that the Tashkent Declaration offers a sound framework for resolving differences with Pakistan through bilateral negotiations.

The Government also believe that a 'No-War Pact' between India and Pakistan would significantly reduce tension in the sub-continent and lead to improvement of relations between our two countries based on mutual trust. It is our hope that Pakistan will accept this view.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की आशा का सवाल है और उनके विचार जो हैं वह तो बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन जो पाकिस्तान का रवैया उस पर है, स्वयं मंत्री

महोदय ने बयान दिया है 6 नवम्बर को जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट में 9 क्लॉज हैं। 9 में से केवल एक बात कि सेनाएं वापस कर ली जायें, उसके अलावा एक बात पर भी पाकिस्तान ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया। उसी तरह से टेंशन है, उसी तरह से वह भारत के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहा है। तो जब यह स्थिति है तो यह एक हमारी वीकनेस का साइन समझा जा रहा है और यह समझा जा रहा है कि हम पाकिस्तान को अपीज कर रहे हैं क्योंकि चार पांच साल से इस तरह से चल रहा है, एक तरफा कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। तो क्या सरकार रूस के जरिए से ही जब यह ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट हुआ था तो रूस से ही कहेंगे क्योंकि यह पैकेज डील है, यह नहीं हो सकता कि एक बात पर कार्यवाही हो जाय बाकी पर न हो, तो क्या वह रूस को कहेंगे कि चूंकि पाकिस्तान ताशकंद डिक्लेरेशन पर अमल नहीं कर रहा है तो हमारे ऊपर भी यह पाबन्दी नहीं होगी कि हम उस पर अमल करें? अगर नहीं तो उसका क्या कारण है?

वैदेशिक कार्य-मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : जहाँतक कि ताशकंद घोषणा का सवाल है उसकी बुनियाद इस पर थी कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच के जो मामले हैं वह दोनों देश आपस में शांतिपूर्वक ढंग से तय करेंगे। यह उसकी शुरुआत में आया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात पाकिस्तान माने या न माने इस को वापस लेने का सवाल नहीं होता। जहाँ तक कि उसके अन्दर के मामले थे कि हम और पाकिस्तान मिल कर अपने मामले तय करेंगे वह हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान उसको नहीं मान रहा है ताशकंद घोषणा कोई इस तरह का एग्रीमेंट नहीं है, उसमें कोई बात नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान को कुछ दे दें या उससे कुछ वापस ले लें। उसमें तो यह लिखा हुआ था कि किस प्रकार हम लोग अपने मामलों को तय कर सकते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि हमको

कुछ ऐसी बात कहने की जरूरत है कि हम उस घोषणा को वापस लेते हैं। जहाँ तक रूस का सम्बन्ध है, हमने कई मर्तबा सोवियत संघ सरकार को बताया है कि ताशकंद घोषणा में जो बातें थीं, किस तरह से हमने उनके लिए कोशिश की, लेकिन पाकिस्तान उनको नहीं मानता है।

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : हम भी नहीं मानेंगे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : न मानिये। कौन कहता है कि आप मानियें?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : स्वयं मन्त्री महोदय ने उस दिन अपने जवाब में कहा था :

"Pakistan has not agreed to talks on any of the points raised concerning normalisation and improvement of relations under the Tashkent declaration."

यानी पाकिस्तान तो हमारे साथ रिलेशनस को नार्मल नहीं करना चाहता है और वह केवल उन्हीं बातों को मानता है, जो उसके हित में हों।

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no speeches. Let the hon. Member ask a straight question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इसके बावजूद यह सरकार पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करती जा रही है। यह ठीक है कि हम किसी भी देश के साथ लड़ाई नहीं चाहते हैं। इस सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को जो नो-बार पैक्ट आफर किया है, वह भी ठीक है, लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान बार-बार कहने के बावजूद इस सरकार की इस बात को नहीं मानता है, तो वह कंट्री की ह्यूमिलिशन क्यों करती है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय सदन को यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि आईन्दा सरकार पाकिस्तान को नो-बार पैक्ट आफर नहीं करेगी?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई ह्यूमिलिशन होता है। माननीय सद-

स्य जहाँ खुद देश की हयुमिलिएशन कराते हैं, उसकी बात तो नहीं करते है और दूसरी बातों को लेकर देश में हयुमिलिएशन का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं। मैं स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम किसी बेश से कहें कि हम लोग आपस में मिलकर मामलों को सुलझायें और लड़ाई-झगड़ा न करें, तो इसमें हयुमिलिएशन क्या है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पाकिस्तान तो इस सरकार की बात नहीं मानता है। तो क्या सरकार इसी तरह से करती रहेगी ? (व्यवधान)

श्री विनेश सिंह : वह नहीं मानता है, तो क्या हुआ ? (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो आना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते को नहीं मानता है, तो क्या हम उसको मानते चले जायेंगे ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह शाउट करने से वह मान जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member please sit down.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow further questions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I do not want to ask any further question, but my earlier question should be replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : The reply to the question has been very clear. If it is not to his liking, that is another matter.

MR. KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is not clear to anybody. It may be clear only to you.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : After the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, how many times did the Soviet Prime Minister take any initiative to see that both India and Pakistan agreed on the basic needs and tried to implement the declaration in full ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It will be difficult for me to answer on behalf of the Soviet Prime Minister what initiatives he took and how many times he took those initiatives.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : My question is entirely different. After the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, how many times did the Soviet Prime Minister take the initiative to see that both India and Pakistan tried to implement the declaration in its true spirit ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have already replied to the question and said that I cannot answer on behalf of the Soviet Prime Minister and say how many times he took the initiative and what he did. So far as the discussions with us are concerned, I can give some information to the House. When the Soviet Prime Minister came here, he had talks with us, and when I went to the Soviet Union, we raised this question that we had tried in every possible way to seek a peaceful solution of all of our differences with Pakistan, but Pakistan had not reacted, and they said that they appreciated the steps that we had taken and the efforts that we were making.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : जिन परिस्थितियों में ताशकंद समझौता हुआ था, वे भारत के लिये शुभ नहीं थीं। वे इसलिए भी अत्यधिक अशुभ थीं कि भारत को ताशकंद समझौते के समय ही अपने एक प्रधान मंत्री से हाथ धोना पड़ा था। जब कोई तीसरी पार्टी इस तरह का समझौता कराती है, तो उसका यह नैतिक दायित्व हो जाता है कि यदि किसी एक पक्ष द्वारा उस समझौते का पालन न किया जाये, तो

वह उसके द्वारा उस समझौते का पालन कराने के लिए अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करे। जैसा कि विदेश मंत्री ने अभी बताया है, भारत सरकार ने बार-बार रूस सरकार को इस बात से अवगत कराया है कि पाकिस्तान उस समझौते का पालन नहीं कर रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में कोई ऐसे तथ्य भी हैं कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान पर यह दबाव डाला कि वह इस समझौते का पालन करे। अगर रूस के दबाव के बावजूद भी पाकिस्तान ने उस समझौते का पालन नहीं किया, तो इस सम्बन्ध में रूस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि रूस सरकार ने इस मामले पर पाकिस्तान से बातचीत की है और उसने हमारे साथ बातचीत में भी कहा है कि उसने पाकिस्तान के साथ बात की है कि ताशकंद घोषणा के अनुसार दोनों देशों को अपने मामलों को तय करने में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान ने क्या कहा और रूस सरकार ने क्या कहा, इसका पूरा विवरण तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन उसका जो परिणाम है वह सामने है कि पाकिस्तान अभी इस दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल यह है कि अगर पाकिस्तान इस दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है, तो रूस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कण्डप्पन।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is unfortunate that Pakistan is not able to appreciate the advantages that lie in accepting the Tashkent agreement. But it also seems to me that our Government with their pious hope are passively waiting for a change of mind on the part of the Pakistan Government. Have Government in all these years actively and positively tried to manoeuvre to see that this is acceptable to Pakistan ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not quite clear what the manoeuvre he has in mind is.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Political, diplomatic and otherwise.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as the question of discussion is concerned, we have taken opportunity wherever it was possible to mention to Pakistan that we would wish to settle differences peacefully in accordance with the Tashkent Declaration. Also in this spirit the Prime Minister had made the offer of a no-war pact.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : हम लोग जानते हैं कि रूस पाकिस्तान को आर्म्ज सप्लाय कर रहा है और वे आर्म्ज हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल होंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी रूस से ऐसी बात की है कि वह पाकिस्तान को तब तक के लिए आर्म्ज सप्लाय करना बन्द कर दे, जब तक कि पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते के मुताबिक भारत से बातचीत नहीं करता है और इस प्रकार सब आपसी मामलों को सुलझा नहीं लिया जाता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हाँ। इस सम्बन्ध में सोवियत संघ सरकार से कई मर्तबा बातें हुईं और हमने उनका यहां भी जिक्र किया है। हमने सोवियत संघ सरकार से कहा कि वह पाकिस्तान को जो आर्म्ज दे रही है, उनसे हमारे लिए खतरा बढ़ता है; जब तक पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच इस तरह के मामले चल रहे हैं, तब तक पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने से हमारे लिए और खतरा पैदा होता है। इसके बारे में हमने सोवियत संघ सरकार से कई मर्तबा बातें की हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इस बारे में रूस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the offer of a no-war pact with Pakistan was made on the basis of the Tashkent Declaration, since Pakistan has violated the provisions of the Declaration with impunity and since Mr. Kosygin who is supposed to be the architect of the Tashkent Declaration, puts India on a par with Pakistan in the matter

of violation of this Declaration. are Government prepared to announce to the world that the Tashkent Declaration is dead as dodo, for there cannot be any unilateral implementation of a bilateral pact which the Tashkent Declaration is ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not clear what particular benefit the hon. member has in mind in making this suggestion, because it is a declaration of intention to settle matters peacefully. Now how can we say that it is dead ? It is a matter that we hope that Pakistan will agree to.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question is, how can there be a unilateral implementation of a bilateral pact which the Tashkent Declaration is.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That was the whole point, that it is a declaration, not a pact. The hon. member has read it. He will appreciate that there is no element of giving up in that sense. It is basically a declaration to settle disputes peacefully without going to war.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a declaration between two countries, India and Pakistan. India implements it, Pakistan does not.

MR. SPEAKER : No argument please.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Does the Tashkent Declaration stipulate any obligation on the part of both the countries which are parties to the declaration to implement it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I request you not to enter into argument when the Minister is replying.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बार-बार बताया है कि सोवियत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान पर ताशकंद समझौते को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिये जोर और दबाव डाला। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी सोवियत यूनियन ने अलग अलग दबाव डालने के अतिरिक्त कभी ऐसा भी करने का प्रयास किया कि दोनों देशों के नेताओं को एकजि

करे ताकि सब बातें एक दूसरे के सामने घायें और मालूम हो सके कि सचमुच क्या हो रहा है ? दूसरे जब पाकिस्तान ने इस पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी तो क्या रूस ने किसी प्रकार से अपनी अनिच्छा या उपेक्षा पाकिस्तान के प्रति दिखाई या नहीं दिखाई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो दे चुके हैं।

So many questions have been asked, so much time is taken.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You used to call one Member from that side, one Member from this side and one from the Centre. Now you are calling only from the Centre. What about us ? (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : In the matter of questions as well as debates, now that the Congress Party is divided, whatever time was being given to the Congress Party should be divided between the two parties.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much prepared to do like that. (Interruptions)

आप रोज क्या खा कर आते हैं, शान्ति से क्यों नदी चलने देते... (व्यवधान) :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं लगातार बार-बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बारबार खड़े होने से टाइम नहीं मिलेगा। आप देखिये-आपकी पार्टी ने क्वेश्चन दिया, उन्हें मौका दिया गया, उन्होंने सप्लीमेंट्री पूछे। अभी भी ऐसे बहुत से मेम्बर हैं जिनकी टर्न नहीं आई है जब कि आपकी तरफ से तीन मेम्बर पूछ चुके हैं, फिर भी आप सवाल पूछने के लिये इन्सिस्ट कर रहे हैं, इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा। इस तरह से हम तीन सवाल से ज्यादा भाग नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। आपको सोचना चाहिये-कई तरह के इन्टरेस्ट्स होते हैं, कोई रीजनल क्वेश्चन होता है, दूसरे इन्टरेस्ट्स होते हैं, अगर इसी तरह से रोटेट करने लगे तो यह लिस्ट कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकेगी।

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Tashkent Declaration has clearly laid down the necessity of setting up an Indo-Pak joint machinery to discuss what further steps should be taken to normalise Indo-Pakistan relations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken and how far such steps have been successful and whether there is any proposal with the Government to take the initiative to sign a no-war pact with Pakistan along with the setting up of a joint machinery to discuss and settle outstanding disputes.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : One meeting between the Ministers of the two countries had taken place shortly after the Declaration was made. Since then it has not been possible to hold another meeting. We are quite ready to go to a meeting or to invite the Pakistanis to come here, but they have not shown any inclination to continue this dialogue.

Regarding the no-war pact, it has been already stated in this House on a number of occasions that Pakistan wanted machinery to be set up and we had said that we would be willing to set up a machinery to discuss all outstanding differences between Pakistan and India.

Export of Tea to U. K.

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- *514. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MGDAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of shipment of tea to U. K. during the first eight months of the years 1968 and 1969 from North and South India, separately ;

(b) whether it is a fact that tea prices have fallen so sharply in U. K. that producers in North and South India have cut their shipments for sale in London auction ; and

(c) if so, the Unit value of tea shipped to London during the above period and the steps, if any, being taken to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Sir, A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The quantities of tea shipped to the U. K. during the first eight months of 1968 and 1969 from North and South India were :—

	1968	1969
North India	41.06 million kg.	26.94 million kg.
South India	8.46 million kg.	4.32 million kg.

(b) Yes, Sir. Following a steady decline in tea prices realised in the London auctions there has been some diversion of tea to the auctions in India.

(c) The unit values of tea realised in the U. K. during the first eight months of 1968 and 1969 were Rs. 8.40 per kilogram and Rs. 7.38 per kilogram respectively.

With supply in excess of demand in the export market and with the increase in production particularly in the East African Countries reliance is primarily put on international action to stabilise tea price. As an immediate measure, producing countries have agreed to withhold 90 million lbs. of tea from their estimated exports during 1970. An international Consultative Committee on Tea has been established under the Food and Agriculture Organisation to keep the market situation under constant review and to make recommendations on short-term and medium term measures and later to develop longer-term schemes for stabilising tea prices on equitable and remunerable level.

Producing countries are also considering measures to continue and intensify the campaign for promotion of tea in the U. K.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are facing a real crisis. We are giving 42 per cent of our total export earnings for servicing foreign loans and also as interest, and unless we can really get full value for all the export that we make to foreign countries, we shall be doomed for good. We would like to know from the Government what specific steps they have taken to establish the image of Indian tea as an

identity in the world market, because I may point out that when the French wine manufacturers were approached by the Algerian wine manufacturers to blend the two and market it in one bottle, the French manufacturers opposed it because they said the image of French wine would be destroyed with the customer.

I would also like to know what steps have been taken to negotiate with foreign countries where there is heavy import duty on tea to reduce the import duty.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The question of duty is an internal matter, and every country has the right to levy duty. We enter into discussions with them.

SHRI RANGA : There is the Kennedy Round.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true in the Kennedy Round there has been a dismantling of duty. So far as the European Common Market is concerned, we have taken steps to see that the restrictions on the entry of tea, both quantitative and fiscal, are brought down, and therefore we are engaged on this question all the time. Wherever this difficulty comes in, we certainly enter into dialogues with the country concerned. So, at the moment, the question is not of the import duty as such, but the question is that in the world market the supply of tea is more than the demand. The demand for tea is rising by less than one per cent every year, and therefore the main thing is to increase the demand for tea. All over its consumption should grow. For example, coffee consumption every year is growing much faster than tea.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Because you were sleeping for over 20 years.

The Minister has got the wrong end of the stick. As has been suggested on the floor of the House many a time, export of packet tea is the only solution, and in that one of the hindrances is the high import duty in certain countries from which we import a lot of items. I will only quote Mr. Hem Barua's...

MR. SPEAKER : He should come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is a very important thing. The country is going to be doomed. We are paying 42 per cent of our total export earnings for servicing of foreign loans and you do not want to encourage discussion on this ?

The solution lies in the export of packet tea to be marketed through the grocers channel. After two years of hammering on the head of the Government, they have in principle accepted the theory that it should be done. I do not know what they are doing in this regard, but I want to draw the attention of the Government to another thing. There is the British wholesale Grocers' Bulletin which shows the trend of prices for items that are used in the household, daily necessities, the musts. I will show that tea and also sugar...

MR. SPEAKER : I asked you to come to a straight question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I thought you liked the economics to be discussed in this House. If you do not I will not.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this Federation's Index of Wholesale Prices of Groceries and Provisions. For items such as tea and sugar, while in January, 1963, it was 99.7 and in June, 1967, it was again 99.7, for other items, as for example, biscuits, it has gone up from 101.7 to 115.5. While a British worker is earning about three times as much as others, he pays more price for all the daily necessities barring tea and sugar, what steps have the Government taken when you are hand in glove with other countries, good and bad—with the British Government to see that our tea gets a fair and proper price in respect of the consumer ? Nothing at all.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I purposely did not mention about package tea because, at the moment, a Parliamentary Committee, the Consultative Committee, is going into this. The hon. Member is a member of that Committee, and I am expecting a report on the package tea. But generally, it is true that instead of loose tea if we export tea in package form, we will get a much higher unit value.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Rs. 400 grocers every year.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In this matter, the hon. Member knows that our first handicap is that we have not yet been able to build up our national package tea industry and I think the Committee will submit a feasible report on that, and I can assure him that we will implement that and we will try to set up a package tea industry, a national industry, in our own country either in the public sector or in the joint sector, whatever form is more practical. But the main difficulty in the export of package tea, as the hon. Members know, is that there is a very strong national package monopoly in tea in many of the countries, and it is very difficult to persuade any government to allow package tea to be imported into their country, because of the very strong national monopolies that many of them have.

SHRI K. HALDER : May I know how many demonstration centres are functioning in foreign countries and what sort of brew of the tea is available there ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This question relates to the United Kingdom. I do not have the information at the moment, since the question relates only to the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, there are two tea centres, one is London and the other in Edinburgh perhaps. Two centres are operating and they have a budget ; they do the publicity and marketing, including the demonstration in the tea which the hon. Members refers to.

श्री भगवान दास : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में चाय का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और उसका कितना प्रतिशत विदेशों को भेजा गया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन-जिन देशों में हमारी चाय का कम सेल होता है उन देशों में सेल को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पूरे उत्पादन और निर्यात की फीस तो हर साल पब्लिश की जाती है। इस समय मेरे पास वे सारे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। यूनाइटेड किंगडम के सम्बन्ध में मैं बता सकता हूँ कि सन 1967 में 107 करोड़

रुपए की चाय भेजी गई थी जो कि सन 1968 में कम होकर 86 करोड़ की रह गई। सभी देशों में पिछले साल, 1968 में 91 करोड़ की भेजी गई और इस साल 9 महीनों में 70 करोड़ की चाय अभी तक भेजी जा चुकी है।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : May I know what special developmental programme for the expansion of tea drinking habit abroad has been taken since 1967, particularly to fight the competition of coffee from Brazil and American fruit juice ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that the Coffee Board is spending much more money in the international market for the promotion of coffee, as compared to the Tea Board, and therefore the *per capita* consumption of coffee has been growing much faster than in the case of tea. In the case of tea, in co-operation with other countries, we are trying to promote tea drinking. In U. K. we are spending quite a lot of money. Our budget for expenditure in U. K. in 1969-70 is Rs. 14,39,000. In America, Germany and the European market also we are promoting tea drinking. In other countries like Japan there is a good market and we are trying to exploit and increase it.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Is the hon. Minister aware that from Japan there was a requisition to buy 10,000 kg. of green tea ? What is the government doing to make green tea popular in India so that producers here may grow it ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The decrease in the export of tea from South is about 50 per cent, very much higher than the decrease from North India. Is the Minister aware that it is related to the low grade quality of the tea produced in the South which has to face stiff competition from African tea ? Under these circumstances, without waiting for the results of the Committee which has been appointed, would the Minister allow the South Indian tea a higher reduction in export duty ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That point is always kept in mind at the time of framing

the budget proposals. But it is true that the fall in the export value, not in quantity, of the South Indian tea is mainly due to the fact that in auctions it is getting a lower unit value. The fall in unit value is much more in the case of South Indian tea. It has to face stiff competition and there is a glut in the world market because of production in other countries of that particular variety of tea.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about reduction of excise duty ? Would you allow it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I cannot say that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that a loss of nearly Rs. 15 crores of foreign exchange has been incurred by the tea industry as a result of over production and less of export outside and in view also of the fact that our tea export trade is mostly controlled by the foreign monopolists, may I know whether the government is going to nationalise the tea export trade or at least the European tea gardens ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The problem of tea is a more complex one and it cannot be solved by merely taking over the export trade. If it will help the interests of the public, I agree with the hon. Member that I am not only not against it but I am in favour of taking up more and more ventures in the public sector where it results in efficiency in the industry and public good. If there is a loss or dislocation by taking over a unit, I do not think we would be doing the right thing to socialise or nationalise it just for the sake of taking it over. Tea is one of those commodities where the position is a little complex. At the moment the supply of tea in the world market is much more than the demand. Demand is picking up much less as compared to production. So, some international action is necessary to regulate supply. Under the FAO that action is being taken. We are trying to regulate supply so as to get a higher unit value.

Then, the quality of the tea must be kept up. As producers of tea we have to see that our quality does not go down. Similarly, we must build up our packaging. We do not have expertise. Let us have

control in the internal market before we launch our export programme. As it is a highly competitive market we have to proceed step by step. If the purposes of public good and efficiency are served then I am one with the hon. Member about taking over anything in the public sector.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हमारी चाय बड़ी लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है और दुनिया के काफी देशों में उसकी जितनी माँग है वह हम पूरी नहीं कर पाते...

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं नहीं कहा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी हमारी चाय बाहर जाती है और उसमें जो मुनाफा होता है उस का कितना प्रतिशत उन चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बोनस के रूप में बाँटा जाता है ? चाय बागान के मालिकों को जो भारी मुनाफा होता है उसमें से चाय बागान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी बोनस आदि के रूप में अधिक पैसा मिले इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is not relevant. Further, the question hour is over.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उससे सम्बन्धित क्यों नहीं है । मेरा प्रश्न एकदम संगत है । यह जो चाय बागान के मालिक चाय से मुनाफा कमाते हैं तो उस मुनाफे में से मजदूरों को अधिक पैसा क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी के पाठ्यक्रम के पुनरीक्षण के बारे में महाजन समिति का प्रतिवेदन

* 515. श्री रामगोपाल शालग्राम :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री वृजभूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदा नन्व :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा पट्ट मंत्री बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकादमी के पाठ्यक्रम में परिवर्तन के बारे में महाजन समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन पर क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कमेटी की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें यह हैं :

- (1) ह्यूमेनेटीज तथा साइंसज दोनों के लिए सिलेबस को स्नातक स्तर तक प्रपगेंड करना ।
- (2) ह्यूमेनेटीज तथा साइंसज छात्राओं के लिए बी० ए० (पास/बी०एस०सी० (पास) डिग्री प्रदान करना ।
- (3) प्रकादमी में प्रवेश के लिए कम से कम शिक्षा योग्यता 16 से 18 वर्ष की आयु सीमा सहित उच्चतर माध्यम या समतुल्य हो, या 15 से 17 की आयु सीमा सहित एक वर्ष के तैयारी पाठ्यक्रम द्वारा अनुवर्ती मैट्रिकुलेशन या समतुल्य ।

सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं और आशा है कि प्रपगेंड की गई योजना, दिसम्बर, 1970 में आयोजित किए जाने वाले यू०पी०एस०सी० परीक्षा के आधार पर जुलाई, 1971 में एन०डी०ए० में लिए गए छात्रों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए पुरःस्थापित कर दी जाएगी ।

Pushing Out of Persons of Indian Origin from African Countries

*516. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people of Indian origin continue to be pushed out of Tanzania, Kenya, Congo and other African countries :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Governments of these countries make a distinction between Asians of Indian origin and Asian from other countries and their wrath is mainly directed against those who are of Indian origin :

(c) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for this treatment towards people of Indian origin ; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Persons of Indian origin who did not acquire the local nationality of some countries of Africa, are, along with other aliens, subject to various restrictions in business, employment and professional activity. As a result some of them have had to leave those countries.

(b) No, Sir, there is no question of any wrath being directed against persons of Indian origin.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Most of those persons of Indian origin affected are holders of British passports and the responsibility for safeguarding their interests rests primarily on the British Government. So far as Indian nationals are concerned the Government of India extend all possible assistance.

Channelisation of Imports of Public Sector Undertakings through State Trading Corporation

*517. SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to channelise all imports of Public Sector undertakings through the State Trading Corporation and other Government agencies ;

(b) if so, whether Government are likely to save any foreign exchange as a result of

this switch of trade in favour of State Trading Corporation :

(c) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has adversely reacted to this change in policy ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) It is the policy of the Government to extend progressively the scope of activities of the State Trading agencies in the import and export trade.

(b) Bulk buying and bulk shipments are expected to result in saving of foreign exchange.

(c) The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry while speaking at the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Trade held in September, 1969, had pleaded for caution in the matter of extending the role of State trading agencies in the import-export trade.

(d) State Trading agencies have been importing, with increasing efficiency, a number of important raw materials and have been able to supply them at prices which are fair and equitable. It is proposed to accelerate the process of canalising the import of industrial raw materials through these agencies.

जम्बो जेट विमानों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव

*518. श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जम्बो जेट विमानों, जिन में 300 से 400 तक यात्री यात्रा कर सकते हैं, के निर्माण की योजना बना रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा इस परियोजना में कितनी पूंजी लगाये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Russian Assistance in India's Nuclear Power Programme

*519. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. S. R. has recently expressed interest in India's nuclear power programme ;

(b) if so, whether the U. S. S. R. Government has offered assistance for this purpose under the five-year trade agreement currently under negotiations ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). There has been no recent Soviet proposal regarding the generation of nuclear power.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade Agreement between India and Japan on Export of Tea

*520. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as green tea grown in India by Japanese technique has proved to be better in quality than similar tea grown in Japan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Japanese tea merchant who had advised Indian tea-growers on the basis of Japanese technique and according to their specifications, has arranged to purchase about 300 tons of green tea in 1970 and about 10,000 tons in the next three years after that ; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions on which the deal has been finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Efforts to produce green tea of the type wanted by the Japanese have been made only recently. No such conclusion is possible unless larger quantities of the required type are produced.

(b) On the basis of press reports, some Japanese tea buyers have evinced interest in importing Indian green tea and certain

growers are arranging to produce green tea conforming to Japanese specifications.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Security Council Resolution for Peace in W. Asia

*521. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India asked the Security Council in September, 1969 to take prompt measures to ensure peace in West Asia and get the Council resolution of the 22nd November, 1967 implemented in all its aspects ; and

(b) if, so, the details thereof and the response of the Security Council to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI J. DINESH SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The speech of the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, before the Security Council on September 10, 1969 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2320/69] Israel continues to resist the implementation of the Security Council Resolution No. 242 of November 22, 1967.

Trade Agreement between India and Iran

*52. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the Shah of Iran visited India in January 1969, broad agreement on economic collaboration was reached between the two countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that soon after negotiations were started with a view to entering into a trade agreement ;

(c) whether the negotiations continued for several months ;

(d) if so, the reasons for which a trade agreement has not been reached so far and the reasons for this delay in reaching a decision ; and

(e) whether a trade agreement is likely to be concluded, and if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e). There is a Trade Agreement between India and Iran since 1964, which is currently valid upto March, 1970.

Following the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran to India, and Indo-Iran Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation was established. The principal objectives of the commission include joint studies of resources, endowments and requirements to reinforce economic growth, trade expansion, contacts between the financial, industrial and commercial institutions, exchange of specialists, provision of training facilities and joint ventures in industry. The Commission will take steps to ensure coordinated implementation of recommendations and decisions made from time to time. It is thus a continuing body.

In the field of commercial cooperation while India will be facilitating the purchase of ammonia, sulphure and phosphoric acid from Iran, Iran will likewise be facilitating the purchase from India of steel products, capital equipment certain chemicals, intermediates, railway and other equipment, spares, etc,

The Commission will be exploring other possibilities for the expansion of trade exchanges between the two countries. To facilitate the envisaged expansion, direct contacts have been established between the Federation of Iranian Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries. The possibilities of cooperation between Iranian and Indian banking systems to provide efficient support for closer economic cooperation are also proposed to be explored by the Central Bank of Iran and the Reserve Bank of India.

Nuclear Disarmament Conference

*523. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Nuclear Disarmament Conference was held in Geneva in October, 1969 ;

(b) whether India was represented at the Conference ;

(c) if so, details of the discussions held

at the Conference and the decisions arrived at ; and

(d) whether Government have reconsidered their stand to ratify the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) The Committee was in session from 18th March 1969 to 23rd May 1969 and from 3rd July 1969 to 30th October 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Consideration was primarily given to three items, viz.,

- (i) Suspension of underground nuclear weapons tests.
- (ii) Chemical and bacteriological (biological) warfare : and
- (iii) Demilitarization of the sea-bed and the ocean floor.

The Conference did not reach agreement on any of the items, and they have all now been referred to the U. N. General Assembly which is currently in session in New York.

(d) There is no change in the Government's decision not to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in its present form.

Tandon Committee's Report on working of State Trading Corporation

*524. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the expenditure arising from the reorganisation recommended by the Tandon Committee and what percentage will this represent of the cost of management ;

(b) the percentage of profit earned on exports ;

(c) if the profit of 20 per cent is from imports only, how much of this is from items in which the State Trading Corporation has a monopoly ; and

(d) the per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables in the country and how it compares with the countries to which exports are made ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The

recommendations of the Review Committee on the State Trading Corporation are still under consideration of the Government.

(b) On an overall basis, there has been no profit on the exports of the S. T. C. However, there was a marginal loss of 0.16% on a turnover of Rs. 48.46 crores in 1968-69.

(c) The total trading profit on the Corporation's imports amounted to Rs. 11.93 crores on a turnover of Rs. 114.1 crores during 1968-69, giving a profit of 10.46%. The canalised imports comprised a turnover of Rs. 94.73 crores, yielding a profit of Rs. 11.89 crores, which works out to 12.55%.

(d) A Statement showing the per-capita consumption of fruits and vegetables in India and other countries is attached.

Statement

Country	Fruits per capita consumption per annum (Kg.)	Vegetables per capita consumption per annum (Kg.)
India	16.5	22.2
France	83	309
West Germany	92	321
Italy	153	253
Netherlands	67	65
Belgium-Luxembourg	58	243
United Kingdom	41	203
Spain	84	77
Switzerland	149	272
Sweden	76	238
Denmark	44	184
Greece	108	185
Yugoslavia	136	216
Lebanon	124	63
U. A. R.	70	105
Iraq	15	42
Kuwait	10	10
Bahrain@	83	—
Thailand	57	23
Philippines	43	32
Hongkong	41	56
Singapore	67	46
Malaysia@	105	—

@ includes fresh fruits and vegetables.

Trade Agreement with Spain

*525. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Spain is a

potential market for Indian tea and food-stuffs ;

(b) the extent to which our efforts to capture this market have been successful ; and

(c) whether any trade agreement has been concluded with the Government of Spain ; if so the details therefor ?

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

(b) It is not possible to quantify the results of our efforts to capture this market. Export promotion measures in respect of this market have been intensified, but there is a long gestation period for such measures. Our exports to Spain during last three years have, however, been continuously increasing.

(c) No Trade agreement has been concluded with Government of Spain.

Cochin Shipyard

*526. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final stage/shape of the Cochin Shipyard has been reached ; and

(b) the steps taken to develop Cochin harbour side by side to facilitate the shipyard construction ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND 'HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have approved the Cochin Shipyard Project with a building dock for ships upto 66,000 DWT and a ship repair dock to accommodate ships upto 85,000 DWT. The revised estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 45.42 crores.

(b) The Cochin Shipyard project is being processed independently of the schemes for the development of Cochin Harbour.

Exports by State Trading Corporation during Fourth Plan

*527. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) The details of plans drawn up by

the State Trading Corporation for their export drive during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the items selected and targets set for intensive drive ;

(c) the administrative steps taken to attract foreign markets and to locate goods of exportable standards and at competitive prices ; and

(d) the machinery set up by State Trading Corporation to advise manufacturers to plan their production accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHAI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Corporation is planning a special drive to increase its exports in the products mentioned below :

(i) *Railway rolling stock and equipment particularly :*

- Wagons
- Coaches
- Diesel and Electric locomotives
- Turnkey projects for railway lines
- Signals and other railway equipments

(ii) *Engineering items :*

- Textile machinery
- Heavy engineering, mechanical and electrical
- Light engineering
- Construction material and building hardware
- Automation parts and accessories
- Turnkey projects

(iii) *Leather goods*

- Shoes
- Chappals
- Component and finished leather

(iv) Food, vegetables, fruits—fresh and channed and cut flowers.

(v) *Textiles :*

- Textiles—cotton, artificial fibre, woollen and jute
- Woollen knitwear, ready-made garments and others.

(vi) *General Products :*

- Domestic utilities
- Personal utilities
- Office utilities
- Industrial utilities
- Wigs and wiglets, human hair, animal hair and products

(vii) *Chemicals and pharmaceuticals :*

- Salt and
- Cement

According to the present plans, the Corporation hopes to arise its export annually by almost 25 per cent.

(c) and (d). The Corporation and its foreign offices have been reorganised and regular consultations are being held with representatives of the industry and trade to organise production, participate in tenders for turn-key jobs and other trading opportunities. Further the Corporation is developing marketing skills within the organisation so that country studies can be undertaken and marketing strategies developed and full advantage is taken from participation in international trade fairs.

Meeting Demands of Indian Mission Abroad

*528. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any machinery in his Ministry to study, scrutinise and suggest prompt action being taken on the various demands of our Embassies and Diplomatic Missions abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : These function are performed, in different section in the Ministry. The Ministry also has a Foreign Service Inspection Team, which during its periodical visits to the Missions abroad, examines the demands of the Missions. The recommendations of this Inspection Team are taken into account while dealing with the Missions' demands.

Development of Power Reactors and Nuclear Fuels with Japanese Collaboration

*529. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered to enter into technical collaboration with India in the development of power reactors and nuclear fuels ; and

(b) whether Government have taken the initiative to avail of the offer and if so, the

terms of the agreement reached, if any, in this regard between the two countries ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Disparity in Pay Scales of Pilots in Air Force and in Civil Sector

*530. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been represented often by the Air Force authorities that a great disparity exists between the pay of pilots in the Air Force and the pilots in the Civil Sector in India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pilots in the Civil Airlines including Air India are paid several times more than the pilots of the Air Force and have many allowances added to their remuneration including free food when on duty ; and

(c) if so, whether any efforts are being made to bring about a parity of pay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the differences in the scales of pay, allowances and other conditions of service between the pilots of the Air Force and those of the Civil Airlines.

(c) The pay-scales of Air Force pilots, as of all Armed Forces officers, basically approximate to those applicable to the Central Civil Services the special features of service in the flying Branch have been recognised by the grant of flying bounty and other measures. It is not practicable to compare the emoluments of Air Force pilots with those of commercial Airlines, whose conditions of service are different.

Setting up of a Unit of Bharat Electronics in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a unit of

the Bharat Electronics Ltd. is being set up in U.P. ;

(b) if so, whether a request has been made to set up this unit in Kanpur because of other defence factories there ; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The location for the setting up of the second unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. has not yet been finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The decision is expected to be arrived at shortly.

Forged Import Licences

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

(a) whether it is a fact that forged import licences are unsparingly being used in the country and several crores of rupees of foreign exchange are involved in such a deal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some blank import licences are missing from the Office of Joint Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay ;

(c) if so, the estimated loss of foreign exchange and the action being taken in this direction ;

(d) the number of persons arrested so far in such a deal ; and

(e) whether Government propose to streamline the procedure of import so as to avoid the prevailing malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Since 1965, 24 cases have come to notice in which forged import licences valued at about Rs. 74.76 lakhs are reported to have been used.

(b) During 1964-65, some blank import licence forms were found missing from the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.

(c) Actual imports made against these licences are not available. These cases were taken up by the Central Bureau of Investiga-

tion, and further action is taken based on their Investigation reports.

(d) The number of persons arrested is 41.

(e) Import procedures are kept under constant review, and several remedial measures have already been taken to prevent malpractices.

Absorption of Stateless Persons in Ceylon

*533. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerably slow progress in regard to the absorption of 'Stateless' persons both on the part of India and Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the number of 'Stateless' persons remaining to be absorbed so far both by India and Ceylon ; and

(c) the number of persons remaining to be absorbed and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. So far as persons of Indian origin are concerned, 291,580 have been registered by India as Indian nationals and 141,723 by Ceylon as Ceylonese nationals.

(c) A substantial number remain who will be dealt with in accordance with the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October 1964.

Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secundrabad

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

(a) whether the Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secundrabad has developed a new technique of training in the field of electronics called the 'dynamic electronic training' ;

(b) if so, the advantage of the new technique ; and

(c) to what extent this will help in training adequate number of telecommunication mechanics for the army ?

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

(b) It enables the trainee to follow instruction in electronics circuitry quickly and clearly. It is also economical in effort as the arrangements can be used for successive batches of students.

(c) The training will improve the quality of trained telecommunication mechanics,

Curbs on Indian Insurance Companies in Nepal

*535. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the move by the Nepal Government to impose curbs on the foreign insurance companies including Indian companies ;

(b) if so, the nature of curbs sought to be imposed ;

(c) whether most of the Insurance business in Nepal is being handled by the Indian companies ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) The Rules framed under the Insurance Act of 1968 promulgated by the Government of Nepal on September 22, 1969 permitted foreign insurance companies to register only under that Act provided their liabilities did not exceed their assets and they maintained adequate assets in Nepal for meeting the entire liability of insurance business to be undertaken in that country. The foreign insurance companies doing general insurance will also have to keep 50% of their premium earnings with a financial institution of the Nepalese Government as a reserve fund.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Indian insurance companies will naturally be affected adversely but it is a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of Nepal.

Intrusions in Poonch and Rajouri Districts

*536. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 9 months, 10,000 people have entered the Indian side of cease-fire line clandestinely in the Poonch and Rajouri Districts ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the above persons had crossed to Pakistani conflict ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of J. & K., some 2,200 persons, mostly those who had migrated to Pakistan or Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir during the 1965 conflict, returned to the State during the period March to October 1969.

उत्तरी कचार तथा भिकिर पहाड़ियों का पिछड़ापन

*537. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आसाम में उत्तरी कचार तथा भिकिर पहाड़ियाँ आर्थिक तथा शिक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्व इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन का लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रदेश के विकास के लिए आसाम सरकार को विशेष धनराशि देने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) ये आसाम के पिछड़े जिलों में हैं ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस क्षेत्र के विकास के

लिए विशिष्ट घाबंटन किये जा रहे हैं जिनमें राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे उद्योगों को उन्नत करना भी शामिल है जो कि शक्य है और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की विकास योजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिए बड़ी उदार शर्तों पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी।

**Wollen Mills working below Capacity
for want of Wool**

*538, SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Wollen Mills are producing one-third of their capacity due to lack of wool supply ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken and the Schemes framed to ensure supply of wool to the mills for utilising their capacity in full ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The existing installed capacity of the Wollen Industry in the worsted sector is considerably under utilised owing to limited availability of imported wool on account of scarcity of foreign exchange.

(b) Apart from annual import of wool Woollen mills can increase utilisation of their capacity by engaging in or increasing exports and obtaining increased supplies of imported wool under the replenishment scheme for Export. Indigenous wool is also now being combed in increasing quantities to fill the gap between the supply and demand of wool for the worsted sector.

Sainik School at Kunjpura (Haryana)

*539, SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of boys in Sainik School, Kunjpura (Haryana) who took the last annual examination, number passed and number failed and discharged (class-wise) and also during the last year ;

(b) the reasons for discharge of the failed students ;

(c) the amount of loss to Central and

State Governments for these failures and steps taken to check recurrence ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to examine and settle the legitimate grievances of the boys in the school through their parents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The results of 1968-69 examination were as follows :

Class	Number Passed	Number failed	Number discharged
XI	33	9	42
X	50	12	17
IX	52	3	3
VIII	51	4	3
VII	99	7	7
VI	95	7	7
V	90	7	10

The results of the December 1967 examination were as follows :

Class	Number Passed	Number Failed	Number Discharged
XI	39	3	9
X	42	3	9
IX	62	8	10
VIII	55	7	11
VII	55	nil	nil
VI	106	4	5
V	102	2	5

(b) The students were discharged as they failed to secure the minimum marks for promotion. Normally boys who fail after the first two years of school, become ineligible for Government scholarship and have to leave the school. In the case of Haryana Government, boys failing even in the first year become ineligible for further scholarship. However, such boys are permitted to continue in school if they are prepared to pay the full fees. The State Government also discontinue scholarship in the case of boys who have finished their last chance for the NDA. Boys found medically unfit are also withdrawn.

(c) The scholarships availed by the boys who were withdrawn in 1968-69 amount approx. to Rs. 3,20,000. The retention of these boys who were not likely to be benefited by their continued stay in the School

could have resulted in further expenditure to the Central and State Governments. Special attention is paid to weak students to bring them to the required standard.

(d) No grievances have been received from the parents so far.

Export Orders lying with State Trading Corporation

*540. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of export orders currently lying with the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) the export items and the total value thereof ;

(c) whether exports orders have been covered regarding the items demanded so far ; and

(d) whether any attempt has been made to boost the export of flowers, vegetables, processed food and similar other articles ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has in hand export orders valued at Rs. 49.94 crores. The export items include :

1. Agricultural Products
2. Engineering Products
3. Chemicals
4. Textiles
5. Leather Components and foot-wears
6. Railway equipments
7. General Products.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Introductory consignments of fresh roses, mangoes, apples and fresh vegetables have already been sent to various West European destinations and efforts are being made to promote exports of these items and similar other articles.

Canteen Stores Department (I)

3401. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State whether Government would consider inducting only professionally trained persons from the open market in

the Canteen Stores Department (I) for tonning up the working-efficiency of the Canteen Stores Department and discontinue sending exmilitary men there ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : The selection of personnel to man the Canteen Stores Department (India) is made principally on the basis of qualifications, experience and merit. It would not be desirable to exclude Ex-servicemen, and particularly so from a Department which exists principally to serve the Servicemen.

Indian Army Equipment with Naga Rebels

3402. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to some adverse references made against the mode of our army operations in Nagaland in the Economic and Political Weekly of the 18th October, 1969 under the caption, "In no Mood to Compromise" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Naga rebels are generally found in possession of bullets, guns, boots and uniforms belonging to the Indian army and if so, how Naga rebels come to possess them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that village eldersmen are normally asked by the army to supply porters for carrying loads and that this system enables the village eldersmen to inform the underground Nagas about any imminent army attack ; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government will take steps to stop such practices ?

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

(b) The service pattern weapons with the under-ground Nagas could have been obtained by them from the dumps left by Japanese and allied forces during the second World War. They had also received such weapons from Pakistan. A few weapons were secured by the underground when they ambushed the Village Guards, Home Guards and the patrols sent out by our Security Forces.

(c) Civilian porters are not being employed for any operational tasks.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Birds

3403. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of birds exported from India and the foreign exchange earned during the last year ;

(b) the names of countries to which the birds were exported and the value of business with each last year ; and

(c) whether this export is done through the State Trading Corporation or through private firms or through both ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the number and value of birds exported destination-wise during 1968-69 is attached. All kinds of birds are clubbed under a single head in the Indian Trade Classification and as such the names of birds exported cannot be detailed.

(c) Export is allowed by all categories of exporters including individuals. The State Trading Corporation has so far not exported birds.

Statement

Name of Countries	Value in '000' of Rs. Quantity in '000' of Nos	
	1968-69	
	Qty.	Value
Belgium	101	249
France	298	560
German Fed. Rep.	104	422
Italy	329	530
Japan	585	938
Natherlands	95	333
U. K.	106	678
U. S. A.	168	460
Others.	62	222
Total :	1949	4392

Restrictions on Hong Kong Indians

3404. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hong Kong authorities have imposed new restrictions on Indian living in Hong Kong making it impossible for Indians to live and trade there for long ;

(b) if so, the particulars of these restrictions ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Necessary enquiries are being made and the facts will be communicated to the House as soon as possible.

Export of Monkeys

3405. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and value of monkeys exported during the last year, country-wise ;

(b) the kind of monkeys in demand and the States from which they are available ;

(c) the names of organizations which have protested against the export ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement showing number and value of monkeys exported country-wise during 1968-69 is attached.

(b) Rhesus monkeys are in demand which are available mostly from U. P.

(c) Protests against the export of monkeys had been received from World Coalition against Vivisection and Blue Cross of India.

(d) In the larger interests of preservation and progress of mankind in the matter of combating dreadful diseases, it has been considered necessary to allow restricted export of monkeys for purpose of aiding medical research and treatment.

Statement

Countries	Quantity in Nos. Value in '000' of Rs.	
	1968-69	
	Nos.	Value
Italy.	1560	106
U. K.	2796	184
U. S. A.	34290	2533
U. S. S. R.	4490	314
Netherlands	802	66
German Fed. Republic	706	48
Others	2253	154
Total :	46897	3405

**Compulsory N. C. C. Training
in Colleges**

3406. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Cadet Corps training is compulsory at College level for boys and girls ;

(b) whether there is some other such course also for those who are not interested in National Cadet Corps ;

(c) the underlying theme for giving National Cadet Corps training to students ; and

(d) the annual budget for National Cadet Corps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The question whether training under the NCC scheme should be compulsory or optional is decided by each University in respect of students on its rolls. At present, training under this scheme is compulsory for the boys in the first two years of their college course in thirty Universities. For the girls in all colleges, the training is voluntary.

(b) There is no other scheme which is the similar in content and scope to the NCC scheme. Ministry of Education and Youth Services have however recently formulated national Service Scheme (NSC) and National Sports Organisation (NSO).

Many universities have Planning Forum, Social Services Leagues etc under which Social Services can be undertaken by the students.

(c) The aim of NCC, set up under an Act of Parliament by the NCC Act 1948, are :—

(i) developing character, comradeship, ideal of service and capacity for leadership ;

(ii) providing service training so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the country ; and

(iii) building up a reserve of potential manpower to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

(d) The entire expenditure on NCC is not booked separately. Based on estimated per capita cost of planned cadet strength of NCC, the approximate expenditure by the Central Government and the State Government during 1969-70 is expected to be 857 lakhs and 650 lakhs respectively.

**Study Group for Collection of Data
About Under-Employment**

3407. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have appointed a Study group to collect data about the under-employment in the country ;

(b) if not, whether they propose to appoint a group ;

(c) if so, what is the conclusion of the data under-employment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Planning Commission has not appointed any Study Group for collection of data about under-employment. It has, however, set up a Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates under the chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala to enquire into various aspects of unemployment. The work of the Committee is still in progress.

(d) The Fourth Plan lays considerable emphasis on labour-intensive schemes such as roads, minor irrigation, soil conservation, forest development, area development pro-

grammes, cooperation, irrigation, flood control, rural electrification, village and small scale industries and housing. The Planning Commission has also, in a communication addressed to Central Ministries and State Governments/Union Territories in July 1969, requested them to make their Plans more employment-oriented.

Army Called to Assist Civil Authorities in Imphal, Manipur

3408. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Army had been called to assist the Civil authorities in Imphal, Manipur on 23rd September, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Army was called in to assist the Civil authorities in maintaining law and order in Imphal and Moirang on 23rd September, 1969.

Special assistance for Development of Telengana and Rayalaseema

3409. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI K. M. MADUKAR :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has decided to give special assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government to develop the Telengana and Rayalaseema regions in the State ; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance to be given to the State in this respect ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The question will be decided at the time of the finalization of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

Exchange of Kartarpur area with Nankana Sahib in Pakistan

3410. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have urged upon the Centre to ask Pakistan to exchange the Kartarpur area of India with Nankana Sahib in Pakistan in accordance with the wishes of the people of Punjab ;

(b) whether the matter has been looked into ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

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

Formulation of a new Science Policy by Committee on Science and Technology

3411. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Science and Technology has formulated a new science policy for the country ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy ; and

(c) whether Government have approved the policy formulated by the Committee ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Not yet, sir.

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

Foreign Exchange to Hajis

3412. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any request from any party during the last three years for sanction of foreign exchange for Hajis through the Indian Embassy ;

(b) if so, the names of the persons who made requests and the amounts requested ;

(c) the names of the persons who were permitted and the names of those who were refused ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange which was permitted for the maintenance of

Muslim Rahli (Hostels) belonging to India in this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Indian Hajis who become destitutes in Saudi Arabia for some reason or the other have been approaching the Indian Embassy in Jeddah for financial assistance;

(b) and (c). A statement giving names of all applicants together with the assistance rendered is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2321/69]

(d) The information is being collected.

Geological Discoveries in Nepal by Indian and Nepalese Geologists

3413. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some geological discoveries made in Nepal by Indian and Nepalese geologists were claimed by the Soviet geologist working in Nepal on a technical assistance scheme under the UN assistance programme by submitting a report to the U. N. ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government have not seen the report submitted to the U. N. regarding geological discoveries in Nepal. However, the Government have seen reports in Indian and Nepalese newspapers stating that these discoveries were made some years ago by Indian and Nepalese geologists working together.

(b) No action is deemed necessary.

International Body to help Tea Industry

3414. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agricultural Organisation of UNO has agreed to set up an international body to help cure the ailing tea industry ;

(b) whether India will be represented in this organisation ; and

(c) the various fields where the organisation proposes to work and the different aspects of the problems that are to be tackled by it ?

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

(c) Having considered the decline in the average export price of tea, which has affected the profitability of the tea industries of producing countries and resulted in a decline in foreign exchange earnings ; and taking into account the role played by changes in the quality of tea and by changes in consumer preferences in the process of price formation in the world market ; and with a view to achieving a stable market for tea with prices remunerative to producers and fair to consumers, a Committee known as the Consultative Committee on tea has been established to study short-term and long-term measures for dealing with the situation and to submit recommendations for consideration by Governments of both exporting and importing countries. The Committee has the following terms of references :

"To provide a forum for consultation on, and studies of, all problems connected with tea. In particular, the work of the Consultative Committee shall include ;

- (a) The continuing review of short-term and long-term developments in :
 - (i) world production and consumption of tea ;
 - (ii) trends in trade and prices ;
 - (iii) consumer preference with regard to quality ;
- (b) The continuation of studies on market structures ;
- (c) The promotion of tea consumption ;
- (d) The improvement of tea statistics ;
- (e) The drafting or the approval of texts of proposals for further international action, subsequently to be submitted to all Governments concerned."

Arbitration of Disputes Incorporated in D. G. S. & D. Contracts

3415. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an arbitration clause has recently been incorporated in Director General of Supplies and Disposals, contracts providing for arbitration of disputes by a Government-appointed sole arbitrator, who is usually an official of the Ministry of Law :

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a provision for arbitration of such disputes by two arbitrator, one a nominee of the supplier and the other a nominee of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals ;

(c) if so, the reasons for incorporating the new clause :

(d) whether it is further a fact that the subject was criticised at the training course recently conducted on arbitration by the Indian Council of Arbitration if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the criticism made by other bodies including the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revoke the new clause and restore the status-quo and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Since 1st January, 1964 an officer of the Ministry of Law is appointed by the DGS & D as arbitrator. Prior to that date DGS & D or any officer nominated by him was appointed as arbitrator but such officer was usually an officer of the Ministry of Law.

(b) Yes, Sir, this provision was in vogue before 1-9-1956.

(c) The system of dual arbitration was found to be dilatory, expensive and cumbersome in actual working. Ordinarily the arbitrators differed and the matter was then required to be referred to the Umpire.

(d) This is not within the knowledge of the Government.

(e) Recently there was a suggestion from a section of the trade to appoint arbitrators

from the Indian Council of Arbitration with the consent of the parties. This suggestion is under the consideration of the Government.

विद्रोही नागा

3417. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री बंग नारायण सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय सुरक्षा दल के समझ कितने विद्रोही नागाओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया है और

(ख) जिन नागा विद्रोहियों ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है, उन से प्राप्त हथियारों में कितने हथियार विदेशी हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 2316।

(ख) यद्यपि विद्रोही नागाओं से पकड़े गये हथियारों पर मे निशान मिटे हुए थे, तब भी उनमें से 321 विदेशी उद्गम से हैं।

Indian Scientists Working in USA's Atomic and Space Research Projects

3418. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian scientists are working on top posts in USA's Atomic and Space Research Projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the circumstances under which these scientists were allowed to join service in foreign countries and they were not given opportunity in India ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to call them back ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Bringing Back the Body of Bahadur Shah Zafar from Rangoon

3419. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 22nd August, 1969 regarding the exhibition on Netaji's life at Port Blair, Andaman and state :

(a) whether Government have looked into the question of bringing back the body of Bahadur Shah Zafar buried in a Jungle near Rangoon by the Britishers ;

(b) whether it is fact that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose visited in 1943 the grave of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the leader of the First War of Independence of 1857 and pledged, as the first head of the State of Free India Government that the body of the leader of 1857 Rebellion would be taken back to India as soon as India was free and re-laid at rest in the Red Fort, Delhi ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take early steps to redeem the pledge of Netaji regarding repatriation of the body of Bahadur Shah Zafar to India ?

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

(b) No official report is available.

(c) The question of bringing back the remains has been considered but not found feasible.

Development of Ladakh

3420. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 447 on the 8th August, 1969 regarding development of Ladakh and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the pattern of assistance to be given to Ladakh during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) how Government propose to utilise the full amount and see that there are no shortfalls, as was in the case of last Plan, due to paucity of skilled and unskilled personnel ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. 90 per cent of the expenditure in respect of Plan schemes in Ladakh will be borne by the Central Government in the form of grant and the remaining 10% of the expenditure will be met through loan.

(b) The State Government has taken adequate measures to strengthen the technical organisation which, it is expected, will ensure utilisation of the outlays. Progress will be watched by the Planning Commission.

Problem of Backward and Under-Developed Regions

3421. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problems of backward and under-developed regions in the country have proved a handicap in the achievement of national integration ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to solve these problems ;

(c) whether the creation of Boards like the Rayalseema Planning and Development Board would help to hasten the development of such backward areas ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to direct the State Governments to set up such Boards in the States to promote under-developed areas ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Balanced regional development is one of the major factors leading to national integration.

(b) Attention is invited to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3366 on August 13, 1969 Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 116 answered on November 20, 1969.

(c) Yes, the creation of such boards should help the development.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration. However, the State Governments are free to set up such Boards, if necessary.

Production and Export of Iron Ore

3422. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the additional orders expected from the West Asian and East European countries for export of iron ore from India ;

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of iron ore to meet requirements of all foreign countries ; and

(c) the additional port facilities created to ship the ore from the different ports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The East-European countries are likely to place orders for an additional 8 to 10 lakh tonnes of iron ore during 1970. There is no demand for iron ore in West Asian countries, so far.

(b) Development of two more iron ore mines, Bailadila Deposit No. 5 and Doni malai in the Bellary-Hospet area have been sanctioned. In addition further supplies would become available on account of Bailadila No 14 and Daitari achieving full production, and the normal expansion in the output from existing mines in Birajamda and Bellary-Hospet area.

(c) The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan provides for (i) the completion of the mechanised iron ore berth at Haldia, (ii) construction of a deep draft outer Harbour at Vizag, (iii) provision of mechanised ore loading facility at the Madras Outer Harbour, (iv) modernisation of Murmagao Port through capital dredging and the provision of mechanical ore loading facility, and (v) improvements in the facilities at Paradeep to augment its ore handling capacity.

**Purchasing of Foreign Cars for
Official use**

3423. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign make cars purchased by various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government for use as staff cars or for the official use of the

Ministers during the last three years, year-wise, together with the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon ;

(b) whether Government propose to ban totally the purchase of imported cars for official purposes ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) As already explained in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1942 on 31st July, 1968, instructions were issued in September, 1966 permitting each Minister/Independent Department to retain one large-sized post-1960 imported car. Small-sized imported cars were brought within the purview of these instructions in August, 1969. It was then decided that in future, each Ministry/independent Department may remain only one imported car, which may be either large-sized or small-sized, but any small-sized imported cars which have already been purchased may be retained. The number of imported post-1960 cars purchased during the last three years, namely, 1966, 1967 and 1968 was as under :

Year	Large-sized foreign made car purchased	Small-sized foreign made car purchased
1966	4	—
1967	2	2
1968	7	2
	13	4

As these cars were purchased through the State Trading Corporation, no foreign exchange was spent on them.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to change the present arrangements.

**Shipment and promotion of Iron Ore
Export by M. M. T. C. to Japan**

3424. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officials of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation visited Japan and some other countries during the month of November, 1969 to

finalise arrangements for the Indian Iron ore shipment and promote export of the same ;

(b) if so, the name and number of officers who visited, together with the names of those countries alongwith the expenditure incurred as a result thereof ; and

(c) how far they got success in their Mission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Sarvshri R. R. Bahl, Chairman (as leader) and V. S. Bhatnagar, Divisional Manager (Sales), M. M. T. Co., left for Tokyo on 12.11.69 to negotiate the long term offers made to Japanese Steel Mills for sale of 218 million tons of iron ore over a period of fifteen years (1970-84).

The delegation also includes Sarvshri Bhagwan Singh and B. B. Engineer, Chairman and Director, respectively, of the National Mineral Development Corporation, Sarvshri Srinivasan and Agarwal, Managing Director and Director, respectively, of the Orissa Mining Corporation and Shri A. U. Sarma, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Transport.

The negotiations at Tokyo are still in progress. The results of the negotiations, and the expenditure incurred would, therefore, be known only on the return of the delegation.

Opening of Centres for Purchasing Jute in Tripura

3425. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government Purchase Centres opened in Tripura during the year 1969 to purchase Jute at minimum price fixed by Government ;

(b) if no such centre has been opened, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that jute was sold at Rs. 25.00 or Rs. 30.00 per maund in rural areas of Tripura ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation which is in charge of price support operations of jute in the current season has opened 30 purchase centres in Tripura.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

सूती मिलों के उत्पादन में कमी

3426. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सूती मिलों का उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है और उत्पादन लागत बढ़ती जा रही है ;

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

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1969 में उत्पादन लागत कुछ बढ़ गई है ।

(ख) उत्पादन में गिरावट कतिपय मिलों के अलाभप्रद कार्यचालन, हड़तालों, तालाबंदियों, कतिपय क्षेत्रों में कुछ दिनों के लिये अशान्ति-पूर्ण स्थिति होने तथा कतिपय क्षेत्रों में बिजली में कटौती के कारण हुई है ।

उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि कच्चे माल के मूल्य बढ़ जाने तथा मजदूरी में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है ।

(ग) आशा है कि सामान्य स्थिति आ जाने पर उत्पादन का स्तर बढ़ जाएगा । सरकार उपयुक्त मामलों में बन्द मिलों के विषय में जांच कर के यह पता लगाएगी कि क्या उपयुक्त पूंजी निवेश द्वारा ऐसी मिलों को अर्थ-क्षम एककों के रूप में चलाया सम्भव है ।

Export of Rubber Products

3427. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian rubber products have a good market in the East European countries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country is unable to meet the requirements of the country at present ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the country's requirement and also to tap the growing demand in the foreign countries ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Shoes and Assistance to Shoe Industries

3428. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of Indian shoes to foreign countries has increased substantially ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where the export has shown a positive improvement ;

(c) whether a big order for the supply of shoes has been placed by the U. S. S. R. ; and

(d) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for assistance to the shoe-making industry to provide them technical guidance and financial assistance and to what extent the increase in exports has helped employment position ?

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

(b) U. S. S. R., U. S. A., U. K., Canada, Nepal, Saudi-Arabia, France, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Kawit, German Federal Republic, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Netherland, Quatar, Sudan, Sweden, Australia, Libya, Siera Leone and Japan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. provides technical guidance and assistance to the manufactures of shoes for production of shoes as per specifications laid down by the overseas buyer. The Corporation has plans to organise a training programme to impart knowledge of the latest designs and fashion in vogue in foreign countries, to the exporters/producers of footwear. The Corporation also assists in the preparation of mechanisation/schemes for individual fabricators for import of machinery and equipment under the hire-purchase scheme of National Small Scale Industries Corporation. Raw materials of required quality are also purchased in bulk by State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for distribution among the fabricators on 'no loss no profit' basis. Apart from Technical Assistance, the State Trading Corporation also provides financial assistance in the form of advances to the fabricators of shoes improve their turnover and to ensure timely execution of export orders placed with them.

The increase in export of shoes has brought stability and continuity in the production by fabricators and has also helped in increasing employment.

निर्जल पत्तन के रूप में दिल्ली के बारे में अन्तर मंत्रालय दल का प्रतिवेदन

3429. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली को निर्जल पत्तन घोषित करने के सम्बन्ध अन्तर्मन्त्रालय दल का प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ;
श्रीर

(ग) उस से क्या-क्या लाभ होंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली शुष्क पत्तन के विषय में अन्तः मन्त्रिस्तरीय दल का प्रतिवेदन अभी सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ

है। किन्तु दल से यथाशीघ्र प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

आसाम में चाय बागानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3430. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम में कितने विदेशी लोगों के चाय बागान हैं ;

(ख) उनके द्वारा कितनी भारतीय पूंजी विदेशों को भेजी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या उन के द्वारा की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की चोर बाजारी के बारे में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे सुझाव भी प्राप्त हुए हैं कि ऐसे चाय बागानों का राष्ट्रीकरण किया जाये ; और

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

बंबेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) आसाम में स्टर्लिंग कम्पनियों के 202 बागान हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) और (ङ). कई बार चाय उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सुझाव दिये गये हैं। परन्तु, अभी, सरकार ने चाय बागानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा है।

Sale of Cars by State Trading Corporation

3431. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the make of cars offered for sale by the State Trading Corporation during the last year ;

(b) the names of the vehicles for which minimum and maximum prices were offered ;

(c) the number of cars acquired directly by public offices ; and

(d) the commission or profit earned by the State Trading Corporation through the sale of cars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation sold 686 imported vehicles (cars, scooters and motor cycles) during 1968-69. The makes of cars which were sold were the following :--

1. Alfa Romeo	21. Oldsmobile
2. Austin	22. Opel
3. Buick	23. Peugeot
4. Cadillac	24. Plymouth
5. Cedric	25. Pontiac
6. Chevrolet	26. Rambler
7. Chrysler	27. Renault
8. Citroen	28. Saab
9. Commer	29. Simca
10. Datsun	30. Skoda
11. Dodge	31. Standard
12. Fiat	32. Studebaker
13. Ford	33. Sunbeam
14. Hillman	34. Toyota
15. Holden	35. Triumph
16. Humber	36. Vauxhall
17. Jaguar	37. Volkswagen
18. Kaiser Jeep	38. Volvo
19. Mercedes	39. Willys jeep
20. Morris	40. Wolseley

(b) The minimum price obtained was for a Chevrolet Carryall and the maximum price was for a Mercedes Benz 250.

(c) 73 vehicles were sold to Central Government, State Governments, Raj Bhawans, and Public Departments/Under-takings.

(d) The gross profit earned by the Corporation on the sale of imported cars in 1968-69 was Rs. 94.66 lakhs.

समुद्री सीमा

3432. श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या बंबेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में समुद्री सीमा की क्या परिभाषा दी है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) भारत के हित की दृष्टि में किस परिभाषा को सर्वोत्तम माना गया है ?

बंबेशिककार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) प्रादेशिक समुद्र की भाषा के लिए कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय नहीं है। तटवर्ती अधिकांश राज्यों के दावे 3 समुद्री मील से लेकर 12 समुद्री मील तक हैं, और यह दूरी तट से किसी समुचित आधार रेखा से नापी जाती है। हालांकि कुछ देश 12 मील से परे भी प्रादेशिक समुद्र का दावा करते हैं, लेकिन आम तौर से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मत यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार प्रादेशिक समुद्र का विस्तार 12 मील से परे नहीं होना चाहिए। सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में विभिन्न देशों के नाम और उनके प्रादेशिक समुद्र के विस्तार की स्थिति बताई गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2322/69]

(ख) भारत का प्रादेशिक समुद्र एक समुचित आधार रेखा से 12 मील की दूरी तक विस्तृत है। भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने इस आशय की एक घोषणा की थी जो उसी तारीख के प्रसिद्ध राजपत्र के भाग 3 खण्ड 2 में पृष्ठ 3-4 पर प्रकाशित हुई थी। भारत के प्रादेशिक समुद्र का विस्तार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और

रिवाज के अनुरूप है और इसमें भारत के हितों की रक्षा की जाती है जिनमें सुरक्षा, मत्स्यपालन तथा अन्य संसाधन और वित्त संबंधी विनिमय भी शामिल हैं।

गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह में दिल्ली के महापौर के लिये स्थान का दिया जाना

433. श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री 2 अप्रैल और 23 जुलाई 1969 के क्रमशः अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5080 और 427 के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह में दिल्ली के महापौर के लिये स्थान दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका न्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में इंग्लैंड और अन्य देशों में क्या परम्परा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ब्रिटेन तथा अन्य देशों में महापौर की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह निश्चय किया गया है कि दिल्ली के महापौर के अप्रता के क्रम की वर्तमान स्थिति में किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है तथा गणतन्त्र दिवस समारोह और वीटिंग रिट्रीट समारोह में इसी आधार पर उनके स्थान आरक्षित रखे जाएंगे।

(ग) ब्रिटेन में महापौर का अपने क्षेत्र में एक बहुत ही विशेष स्थान होता है। अपने क्षेत्र में बाहर यह केवल विशिष्ट नागरिक माने जाते हैं जिन्हें किसी प्रकार की विशेष अप्रता नहीं

मिलती। लन्डन के लार्ड महापोर को अग्रता के क्रम में अपने शहर की सीमाओं के बाहर भी प्रिवी कौंसिलर के समकक्ष माना जाता है।

कुछ अन्य देशों के विषय में, जिनमें सूचना एकत्रित की गई है महापोर को कोई विशिष्ट स्थिति नहीं दी गई है। कई अन्य देशों में अग्रता के रूप में महापोर को विशेष उच्च स्थिति नहीं दी गई है।

Recognition to Military Regime in Libya

3434. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the military recently seized power in the Arab Kingdom of Libya ;

(b) whether Government have given diplomatic recognition to the new military regime ;

(c) the general reaction in the country and outside to the new military regime ; and

(d) whether our diplomatic recognition is in consonance with our policy of upholding democratic principles and ideals ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reaction in foreign countries has varied from country to country, depending primarily on bilateral relations. The reaction within Libya is a matter of concern only to Libyans.

(d) Diplomatic relations are established on the basis of overall national interests and recognised international usage.

Israeli Attack on U. A. R.

3435. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Israeli military forces launched an all-out attack against U. A. R. along the Suez Canal area on the 9th September, 1969 resulting in deaths of several U. A. R. soldiers ; and

(b) whether Government have received any report from our Embassy in Cairo and the U. A. R. Government ?

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

(a) There have been reports of the outbreak of hostilities along the Suez Canal on 9th September, 1969. Reports from Cairo indicated that the attack was launched by Israeli forces already in forcible occupation of U. A. R. territory.

(b) Government have received a report to this effect from the Embassy in Cairo.

Enhancement of Resources for Fourth Plan in Madhya Pradesh

3436. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed the Planning Commission that the State was not in a position to enhance its resources for the Fourth Plan beyond what had already been indicated ;

(b) if so, whether the State team had discussion with the Planning Commission in this regard on the 23rd and 24th September, 1969 ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Discussions with the State Government to reassess its resources for the Fourth Plan were held at the official level on September 24 and 25, 1969 and, subsequently, with the State Chief Minister on December 1, 1969.

(c) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Meeting of Sector Commanders of India and Pakistan at Karimganj

3437. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sector Commanders of both Pakistan and India met at Karimganj on the 11th November, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the meeting ?

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

(b) The two Sector Commanders discussed problems regarding trans-border crimes. Subjects discussed included ;

- (i) Prevention of smuggling and trespass across the border,
- (ii) Precautionary measures against dacoity and criminal activities across the border, and
- (iii) repair and restoration of damaged boundary pillars.

Loss of Foreign Jute Market by India owing to Competition with Pakistan

3438. SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the main reasons why Pakistan has been ousting India from the jute market in foreign countries through competition ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to combating other countries in this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Pakistan has been having advantage over India in the jute goods

markets in foreign countries for the following reasons :—

(i) availability within Pakistan of good quality jute at cheaper prices ; and

(ii) operation of the Export Bonus Voucher Scheme.

(b) All possible measures are being taken to increase the yield and production of the required quality and quantity of jute within India. Diversification of production/exports is being encouraged.

पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के माल के निर्यात के लिये कमीशन एजेंट

3439. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या ब्रिटिश व्यापार मन्त्री 30 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1475 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में जिन सम्बद्ध सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं ने रूस तथा अन्य यूरोपीय देशों को 50,000 रुपये से अधिक मूल्य का सामान निर्यात किया है, उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उपर्युक्त सम्बद्ध सम्भरणकर्त्ताओं ने कितने माल का निर्यात किया और किन-किन देशों को ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में उनके कितने और कौन-कौन से कर्मचारी विदेश यात्रा पर गये और किन-किन देशों को ?

ब्रिटिश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Self-Sufficiency in Arms and Ammunition by 1974

3440. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Defence Production said at Patna on the 21st October, 1969 that India will be completely self-reliant in the production of arms, ammunition and other defence requirements by 1974 ;

(b) if so, what is the present position ; and

(c) whether Government propose to achieve complete self-reliance in defence production by 1974 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Capacity is being progressively established for the production of such Defence items in respect of which the country is not fully self-reliant. It may, however, be appreciated that in the context of the fast-changing technology and science self-reliance in Defence is only a comparative statement.

Restoration of Peace in Nagaland

3441. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during her visit to Nagaland in September, 1969 had talks with Naga leaders for the restoration of peace in that State ;

(b) whether Naga hostiles' representatives also had talks with her ; if so, the names of these leaders ;

(c) the proposals made by the Naga leaders for restoring peace in Nagaland and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) whether on the eve of her visit to Nagaland, they resumed violent hostilities ; if so, the details of the hostilities perpetrated by the Naga hostiles during this period and later following this visit ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Shri Scato Swu of the anti-Phizo faction in the Underground orga-

nisation presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister in which he made an appeal for the resumption of political talks.

(c) The Naga leaders who met Prime Minister made some proposals for the restoration of peace.

It was the view of almost everyone who spoke to Prime Minister that the traffic of Underground Nagas to China and Pakistan for arms and training had endangered peace. Prime Minister mentioned to the Naga leaders that the collusion of the underground Nagas with foreign powers posed a threat to national security, and the Security Forces had to take action in the matter. She said that normalcy must be restored in Nagaland as soon as possible so that people could get down to the task of development.

(d) On the 24th September, 1969, the underground Nagas ambushed a small convoy of jeeps in which two of our men were injured. On the following day, an Assam Rifles party was ambushed and two of our men were injured, one of whom died subsequently. Six underground Nagas were apprehended.

These two incidents in Nagaland indicated a desperate attempt on the part of the underground Nagas to dramatise their presence and gain publicity for themselves during Prime Minister's visit.

Monographs on Rabat Conference

3443. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of monographs on Rabat Conference written by Shri Pran Chopra, Dr. Gopal Singh and others were circulated to the Members of Parliament by Government on the 16th and 17th November, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, who got these monographs prepared and what was the cost incurred on them by Government ?

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

(b) These monographs bear the names of their authors as well as publishers. As is usual in such cases, Government bought

for circulation a certain number of copies of these at a total cost of Rs. 9637.47.

Export of Bananas

3444. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the additional markets found for our banana export in the coming banana season ;

(b) the steps taken to improve our banana cultivation in Jalgoan (Maharashtra) and Kerala to cope with the additional demand ; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange expected in the coming year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Japan can emerge as an additional market for our bananas but it will take some time before commercial exports can materialise.

(b) It is proposed to put 2000 and 500 hectares respectively in the States of Maharashtra and Kerala, under exportable varieties of bananas during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) About Rs. 60 lakhs.

Dividends of State Trading Corporation

3445. SHRI GADILINGANA GOUD :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the State Trading Corporation dividends during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) whether there has been any significant rise in the payment of dividends during the last three years ; and

(c) the details of new items of exports and imports in which the State Trading Corporation has recently entered and whether the same has resulted in losses or gains to the exchequer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The dividends declared by the State Trading Corporation during the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were as follows :—

Year	Dividends declared by S. T. C.
1966-67	Rs. 20 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 30 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 40 lakhs

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing a list of new items of export and import taken up by the Corporation recently is attached. Profit or loss on these items will not be to the Government as such. It will be to the Corporation.

Statement

List of new items of Export

Writing and printing paper ;
Electric Bulbs ;
Glazed Tiles ;
Khukries ;
Emery Grains ;
Absorbant Cotton Wool ;
Decorative Lighting Fixtures ;
Kardiseeds Extraction ;
Trichloroethylene ;
Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Powder
Red Lead non-setting ;
Salicylic Acid ;
Sodium Salicylic acid ;
Distilled Water ;
Ucycline Syrup ;
Leather Boot Uppers Components ;
Certain fresh fruits, vegetables and flowers.

List of new items of Import

Chloramphenicol Powder/Palmitate ;
Tetracycline Hydrochloride ;
Streptomycine Sulphate.

Talks with Communist Chinese Leaders at Hanoi

3446. SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he alongwith the Foreign Secretary recently went to Hanoi in connection with the demise of President Ho Chi Minh ;

(b) whether during the course of their stay in Hanoi, there was any talk of consultation with the Communist Chinese leaders ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

रुमानिया को फियेट कारों का निर्यात

3447. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रुमानिया को 2000 फियेट कारों का निर्यात करने के सम्बन्ध में रुमानिया सरकार के साथ एक करार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कारों का निर्यात करने का निर्णय क्यों किया है जब कि देशवासियों तक को कारें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और देश में उनकी कमी महसूस की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार की इस कार्यवाही से कारों की बिक्री में भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा नहीं मिलेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं ।
(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

S. L. Rs. used by Soviet and Chinese Troops

3448. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the S. L. Rs. being used by the Soviet and Chinese troops are much lighter than rifles being used by our troops ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the load of equal number of rounds carried by soldiers of these countries is lighter than that carried by our soldiers ;

(c) whether these foreign weapons have been tried out by the Infantry School ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the Report on the Table ;

(e) whether the Infantry School has also tried out the lighter rifles in 0223" and 0224" bores ; and

(f) if so, whether Government also propose to lay reports on these rifles on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) S. L. Rs. of the Soviet and Chinese troops are lighter than the Indian rifles by 300 gms. This difference in weight is not significant.

(b) Yes. But lighter ammunition generally has shorter range and less penetration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Lighter rifles on 0223" bore have been tried out by the Infantry School. As far as is known, there is no rifle of 0.224" bore.

(f) No, Sir.

Number of Civilian Workers and Ex-Servicemen in Ordnance Factories

3449. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of civilian workers employed in Ordnance Factories ;

(b) the total number of ex-servicemen amongst them ; and

(c) the total number of ex-servicemen amongst the civilian executives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The total number of non-gazetted, non-industrial and industrial employees in the Ordnance Factories Heavy Vehicle Factory and the Accelerated Freeze Dried Factory (the last two being run departmentally), as on 30th June, 1969, was 1,39,448. The latest figures are under compilation.

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

कच्चा टोबू द्वीप

3450. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कच्चाटोबू के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बातचीत में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या मद्रास सरकार ने कहा है कि उसके सलाह लिये बिना इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया जाये : और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) से (घ). कच्चाटोबू के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार और श्रीलंका की सरकार के बीच राजनिक माध्यमों द्वारा बातचीत हो रही है, लेकिन अभी तक किसी प्रकार का अंतिम समझौता नहीं हुआ है। भारत सरकार स्वाभाविक रूप से सभी हितवद्ध पक्षों के विचारों को ध्यान में रखेगी, जिनमें तमिलनाडु की सरकार भी शामिल है।

Construction of Atomic Reactors

3451. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has decided to build atomic reactors every year to use 500 m. w. of electricity ;

(b) whether plans for the same have already been finalised ;

(c) the financial implication of such a programme ;

(d) whether clearance for estimated expenditure has already been given ?

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

(a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

G. D. R. Anniversary Celebrations

3452. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo—G. D. R. Association in New Delhi invited numerous delegates from abroad to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the G. D. R. ;

(b) whether complaints have been made in various quarters as to the large amount spent by the Association in this regard ;

(c) whether any investigations have been made as to the source of the finances at their disposal and the details thereof ; and

(d) whether complaints have also been made to the Prime Minister by several Members of Parliament on this subject ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 25 foreign delegates attended the special Convention sponsored by the Indo—GDR

Friendship Association to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the G. D. R.

(b) to (d). The Prime Minister has received a letter from three Members of Parliament in this regard. The matter is being examined.

Issue of Diplomatic Passport to Political Leaders

3453. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI ;
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure followed for the issue of diplomatic passport to various political leaders and personalities visiting countries outside India for official and non-official assignments ; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement indicating names of all those persons, political and otherwise, who were issued diplomatic passports during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A list indicating the categories of persons who are ordinarily given diplomatic passports was placed on the Table of the House on 18 December, 1967 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4754. The procedure for the grant of diplomatic passports is as laid down in the Passports Act, 1967 and the Rules framed thereunder.

(b) A list of non-officials who were given diplomatic passports during the period 1.11.1965 to 31.10.1968 has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4109 answered on 11 December, 1968. However, this information is now being brought upto date and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Korean Consul-General's Remarks Against U. S. A.

3454. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Korean Consul-General in New Delhi delivered a speech levelling certain charges of provocative nature against the United States ;

(b) whether this amounted to violation of the third country rule in so far as our soil was used in criticising another country friendly to our country ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether several Members of Parliament have lodged a protest to the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have seen press reports of a speech delivered by the Consul General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in which certain charges were levelled against the United States. The matter was also brought to the notice of the Government of India by some Hon'ble Members. The Ministry of External Affairs have drawn the attention of the Consul General of Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the impropriety involved.

ब्रिटेन में पासपोर्ट के बिना भारतीय

3456. श्री शशि मूषण : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ब्रिटेन में बिना पासपोर्ट के रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के बारे में और उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) वे ब्रिटेन किस प्रकार पहुंचे और वहाँ पर उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है ; और

(ग) हमारे दूतावास ने भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों से कितने अनधिकृत पासपोर्ट पकड़े और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 1961 से आज तक

लंदन-स्थित भारतीय हाई कमिशन ने भारतीय मूल के ऐसे 2400 व्यक्तियों को पहचाना है जो वीध पासपोर्ट के बिना ब्रिटेन में रहते हैं। इन व्यक्तियों के कस्बों, जिलों और गांवों से और जहां ठीक समझा वहां भारत के सीमेंस रजिस्ट्रेशन कार्यालयों से उनके व्यक्तिगत विवरणों का स्थापन और इनके राष्ट्रीय दर्जे की पुष्टि करने के बाद, इन लोगों को भारतीय नागरिकता-प्रमाण पत्र (पहचान प्रमाण-पत्र) दे दिए गए हैं।

इनमें से अधिकांश लोगों ने ब्रिटेन की देशीय-करणकी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करके या तो यूनाइटेड किंगडम का पासपोर्ट ले लिया है अथवा भारत की ओर से जारी किए पहचान प्रमाणपत्रों के आधार पर उन्हें भारतीय पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिए गए हैं। ब्रिटेन में किसी स्थान विशेष पर बिना वीध पासपोर्ट के रहने वाले भारतीयों की संख्या का पता लगाना मुश्किल है जब तक कि वे पासपोर्ट लेने अथवा अन्य कोई वीध यात्रा दस्तावेज लेने के लिए स्वयं लंदन में हमारे हाई कमिशन के कौंसिली कार्यालय में न आए।

(ख) सरकार को जहां तक पता लग सका है, भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों के ब्रिटेन में गैर-कानून प्रवेश के निम्नलिखित तरीके हैं ;

- (1) जाली पासपोर्टों के आधार पर (भारत, यूनाइटेड किंगडम अथवा पाकिस्तान का)।
- (2) जहाज जब ब्रिटेन के तट पर लगते हैं तो उनमें से चुपचाप निकल जाते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्ति भारतीय नाविक होते हैं।
- (3) बिना किसी यात्रा दस्तावेज के चोरी से ब्रिटेन में घुस जाते हैं। इसमें लोग आप्रवासन नियंत्रण का अति-लंघन करके ब्रिटिश ड्रामों के तटों पर विभिन्न जगहों पर उतर जाते हैं।

(4) यूनाइटेड किंगडम में नियत अवधि के बाद भी गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बने रहते हैं। अल्प अवधि के लिए जाने वाले कुछ लोग वहीं रह जाते हैं और इस तरह प्रवेश के समय उन पर निवास की जो शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं उनका वे उल्लंघन करते हैं।

सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार, भारत से आने वाले अधिकांश लोग यूनाइटेड किंगडम में काफी अच्छी जाविका उपाजित कर लेते हैं।

(ग) हमारे हाई कमिशन ने कोई 2400 गैर-कानूनी पासपोर्ट अथवा यात्रा दस्तावेज अपने कब्जे में लिए हैं। जो लोग जाली पासपोर्ट अथवा यात्रा दस्तावेजों के आधार पर यूनाइटेड किंगडम में घुस आए हैं और भारत सरकार की नजर में आ गए हैं, उन्हें उस दिन से, जिस दिन उनका गैर-सरकारी यात्रा दस्तावेज पकड़ा गया था, चार वर्ष की अवधि तक पासपोर्ट अथवा यात्रा दस्तावेजों की सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की जाती। इससे उनको यह सजा मिलती है कि उनके पास पहचान का कोई निश्चित दस्तावेज नहीं रह जाता।

Incentives to Exporters

3457. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the announcement of new policy for exports in 1966, the incentive will be allowed only to exporters who export their goods before the 6th June, 1966 ;

(b) if so, Government's policy for those exporters who exported their goods prior to that date ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 2 concerns of Ludhiana exported their goods to Ceylon prior to that date's declaration and as certified by the highest authority in the Commerce Department deputed at Ludhiana, that goods were passed by the Customs authorities on the 3rd June, 1966 and if so, whether Government allowed them incentive as they were helpless to withdraw their goods ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the officer concerned allowed incentive to one party but they denied to the other party ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to take any action against the concerned officers in this case ?

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

(b) According to the new policy for exports announced by the Government consequent to devaluation, only exports made on or before the 6th June, 1966, were eligible for the grant of incentives. It was also decided that the date of export given on the Bill of Lading would determine the actual date of export.

(c) and (d). The two cases referred to pertain to two parties of Ludhiana. In both these cases, the date of exports given in the Bill of Lading were subsequent to the 5th June, 1966. While one case was rejected, the other case was honoured inadvertently, which was subsequently rectified by making adjustments against subsequent entitlements of the party concerned.

(e) the matter is being looked into.

Assistance to Haj Committee, Bombay

3458. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total assistance given to Haj Committee, Bombay during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government are decreasing the power of Bombay Haj Committee to select Hajis of different States by lottery and increasing their power to nominate Hajis itself ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the amount spent on Hajis in Islamic countries during the Haj times is very small compared to those spent by Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) : (a) Nil. The Haj Committee, Bombay is a statutory body established under the provi-

sions of the Haj Committee Act, 1959. As the Committee has its own independent sources of revenue the question of Government giving financial assistance to it, hardly arises.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India are not aware of the amounts spent by the Pakistani Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia during the last three Haj seasons. It is, therefore, not possible to make any comparison with the amounts spent by the Indian Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia during the same period.

Import of Foreign Machines

3459. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imported foreign machines worth crores of rupees during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the import, year-wise, with commodity, country, worth of each imports and through whom the import was made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Separate statistics for imports made by Government and by other agencies are not maintained. Importer-wise statistics of imports are also not maintained. A statement containing the value and the names of principal countries from which import of machinery and transport equipment has been made from 1966-67 to 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2323/69.*]

Pak. Protest over Extension of Labour Laws to Jammu and Kashmir

3461. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any protest from Pakistan over the introduction of a Bill in Parliament seeking to extend some Indian Labour Laws to Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). A copy of each protest note from Pakistan and our reply thereto is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2324/69] The protest note is an attempt at unwarranted interference by the Government of Pakistan in the internal affairs of India in furtherance of their ambitions on Indian territory. While rejecting the protest note, Government have expressed the hope that Pakistan will desist from such interference in future.

Indo-Burma Boundary Demarcation

3462. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when an agreement was reached with the Government of Burma to demarcate the the boundary with India ;

(b) when the work of boundary demarcation was taken up by both the Governments ;

(c) how much boundary has so far been demarcated ; how much more is to be demarcated and when it is expected to complete the work as against the target fixed ; and

(d) whether there have been any disagreements on demarcation so far and if so, how those have been resolved ; and how much has been lost to or gained by the country as a result of their demarcation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Boundary Agreement with Burma was signed on the 10th March, 1967.

(b) 1st December, 1968.

(c) The demarcation is progressing according to schedule :

(i) 240 miles was demarcated in the first field season 1968-69 ;

(ii) 250 miles is estimated to be demarcated in the field season 1969-70 ;

(iii) 416 miles will be left to be demarcated in further field seasons.

At this rate of progress, the boundary demarcation is expected to be completed by 1973-74.

(d) No, Sir. There has been no disagreement on demarcation between India and Burma.

Trade between India and Hungary

3463. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA. Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of the President of Hungary to India, the possibilities of co-operation in trade between both the countries and third countries were discussed ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was agreed during discussion to work out bilateral agreements in several fields ;

(c) if so, details of the fields in which it is proposed to co-operate and in what manner ; and

(d) the present state of trade with Hungary and what further development is expected with the further co-operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It was agreed that active efforts should be made to identify new fields of technical and industrial co-operation between India and Hungary on complementary basis. Some such fields are aluminium industry, telecommunications, water research and irrigation which were mutually considered promising fields for specific co-operation. It was agreed that joint study teams of experts from both sides would meet to examine the possibilities of bilateral collaboration in these and such other fields. Both sides also agreed to consider possibilities of joint co-operation in the field of production and marketing in third countries.

(d) The two-way trade during the last three years has been Rs. 260.3 million in 1967, Rs. 226.5 million in 1968 and Rs. 178.1 million in 1969 (upto July, 1969). There are prospects for the growth of bilateral trade to higher levels on a diversified basis in the coming years. Necessary efforts in this direction are being made to import useful items from Hungary and export various manufactured and engineering goods in addition to traditional items.

Stocks of Jute Handled by State Trading Corporation

3464. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of jute stocks belonging to the State Trading Corporation which rotted in the Calcutta docks and the action which has been taken against the officials responsible ;

(b) when the State Trading Corporation failed to make an impact on the market by its purchases during the last two years, it has not been selected to operate the scheme for Jute support prices ;

(c) the reasons for not selecting the Buffer Stock Association ;

(d) the estimated cost of maintaining the State Trading Corporation's buffer stock per ton, the addition to the price from the standing stock of 4,55,000 bales every month by the industry enforced according to the directive of the Jute Commissioner ; and

(e) the comparative duties for Jute in Pakistan and what competitive advantage Pakistan Jute prices have over our prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Nil. The second part does not arise.

(b) There were no price support operations in the last season. During 1967-68 the State Trading Corporation's purchases did make some impact on the market. The Corporation has been put in sole charge of price support operations for jute this year in order to instil confidence in the growers and to make price support more effective than in the past

(c) The purchases made by the Jute Buffer Stock Association were not satisfactory.

(d) The handling, storage etc. charges are estimated at Rs. 224/- per tonne. Purchases by mills against the statutory minimum quotas (for purchase and stock) issued by the Jute Commissioner are made by them in the open market.

(e) The yield of jute in Pakistan being higher, jute cost is cheaper there than in India. No definite information is available regarding duties on jute in Pakistan.

Representation of age Group 20 to 35 in Public Activities

3465. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has examined the frustration in the age group 20 to 35 due to the monopoly of the older people which has been increased by greater life expectancy ;

(b) the reasons why the Commission should not arrange for sample surveys of the proportion of the age group in public bodies to which there is election ;

(c) if the proportion is less than 10 per cent, the reasons why should not a reservation of 25 per cent, be made for the age group, which will be less than its proportion in the population ;

(d) considering that older people are preempting labour opportunities, the reasons why should be standing offer of employment, conceived by the Planning Commission be made to the age group ; and

(e) failing reservation in public bodies, could provision be made for Junior Chambers for this age group, which may have a right to a joint representation with relevant public bodies, at fixed intervals ; and if such Junior Chambers are elected on the same basis as the equivalent public bodies, whether there would not be a more dynamic representations, which would bring the country up-to-date ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (d). The Planning Commission has been studying the problem of employment of the new entrants to the labour force. Attention is invited to the following paragraph occurring in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) Draft :

"The possibility of progress in the desired direction during the Fourth Plan depends on the success of a number of programmes proposed in the Plan. There are, for example, the special package scheme for small farmers, and landless labourers, administration of forestry schemes to benefit contiguous rural areas and forest labourers and dwellers, long-term programmes of rehabilitation and development on a

viable basis of individual rural industries, and measures for dispersal of industry and for the protection and continuous technological progress of small scale industries. A pilot project to test the possibility of making a standing offer of employment to local labour in selected areas is under consideration" (Page 21)

It is presumed that the younger age groups would *inter alia* take advantage of the standing offer of employment to local labour envisaged in the contemplated pilot project. Any modification in the approach given in the Draft Plan would be reflected in the final version of the Fourth Plan.

(b), (c) and (e). These contain suggestions which are not capable of implementation in view of constitutional and other provisions regulating elections to various public bodies

प्रदर्शनियों पर खर्च

3466. श्री राम चरण :

श्री शिव नारायण :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रदर्शनी निदेशालय ने कितनी प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लिया ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में रुपये में तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कुल कितना-कितना खर्च किया गया और ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रदर्शनियों के लिये कितने मूल्य के क्रय देश बुक किये गये तथा कितने मूल्य का व्यापार किया गया ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तैतीस ।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा में 266 लाख रु० और भारतीय मुद्रा में 41 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये ।

(ग) 169 लाख रु० तक के प्रदर्शनीय वस्तुओं की तत्काल बेक्री के अनिवार्य, भागीदारों से उपलब्ध संकेतों के अनुसार 8.5 लाख रु० मूल्य का व्यापार पहले बुक किया गया था और 888 लाख रु० मूल्य के व्यापार की बातचीत चल रही है । ऊपर के व्यापार से, निर्यात

की कुछ उत्पन्न हुई संभावनाओं का पता नहीं चलता क्योंकि विदेशी प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के बाद तब तक किए व्यापार के रूप में परिणामों का पूर्ण आकलन काफी समय में ही किया जा सकता है ।

एक्सपो 70-ओसाका मेले के लिये कार्यकर्ता

467. श्री राम चरण :

श्री शिव नारायण :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ओसाका जापान में आयोजित किये जाने वाले एक्सपो 70-मेले में कितने नये भर्ती-शुद्ध भारतीय कार्यकर्ता भेजे गये हैं तथा कितने और भेजने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) ओसाका को कोई भी नया भर्ती किया गया अमला अभी नहीं भेजा गया है । भेजने के लिए अमले की संख्या का अभी निर्णय करना है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Staff for Expo-67 Montreal fair

3468. SHRI RAM CHARAN :

SHRI SHEO NARAIN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian workers recruited in connection with Expo-70 Montreal fair and sent to attend this fair ;

(b) the number of vacancies that had been reserved for being filled in by the members of Scheduled Tribes in connection with the aforesaid fair ; and

(c) the number of workers (boys and girls separately) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were sent to the said fair ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) 27 Girl guides in

addition to one Kathak dancer and two musicians on *ad hoc* basis.

(b) and (c). In the matter of selection of the Girl Guides and artists the primary consideration was their suitability for the assignments and the need to project a proper image in an international forum and not considerations of caste, creed or community. However, care was taken to select a Scheduled Caste official from amongst the regular staff of the Exhibitions Directorate to attend the Fair.

प्लोडाइव मेले पर खर्च

469. श्री राम चरण :

श्री शिव नारायण :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा प्लोडाइव मेला, 903 में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा तथा कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा खर्च की गई ;

(ख) उक्त मेले में कितनी राशि के आर्डर बुक किये गये ; और

(ग) उक्त मेले में कितनी राशि की बिक्री हुई ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) विदेशी मुद्रा में 2.27 लाख रुपये तथा भारतीय मुद्रा में एक लाख रुपये के अनुमानित खर्च के बजाय अब तक किया गया खर्च विदेशी मुद्रा में 1,54,706 रुपये तथा भारतीय मुद्रा में 43,276 रु० होता है तथा कुछ और बिल आने हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). बुक किए गए क्रयदेश, जो अधिकतर परीक्षण के रू में हैं, एक लाख रुपये के हैं और यदि भारतीय माल स्वोकार्य सिद्ध हुआ तो वापस व्यापार होने की सम्भावना है ।

Handing over export and import of steel to State Trading Corporation

3470. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the

Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to hand over export and import of steel to the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the steel industry in both public and private sectors has been consulted by Government before taking a decision ; and

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

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

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

Incentives for W.I.G. Industry Workers

3471. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incentive schemes in vogue in the W.I.G. factory in Madras for the workers ;

(b) how many employees are still temporary and how many will be made permanent/quasi-permanent ; and

(c) the number of quarters built and allotted to the employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Incentive Schemes, based on production norms are in vogue in two sections of the factory *viz.* hackling (natural black hair) and hackling (dyed hair).

(b) All the workers in the factory are now temporary in status though letters of regularisation have been issued to all of them except two workers. The confirmation of a suitable number is under consideration.

(c) No quarters have been built and given to the employees. The factory has, however, been securing allotments for some workers of tenements constructed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the Industrial Estate where in the factory is located.

Export of Cotton Yarn

1968	165.4	1068.8
1969	245.7	1739.1
(upto Sept.) Provisional.		

3472. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton yarn exports during the years 1967, 1968 and upto September this year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is likely to be an increase in the exports of cotton yarn this year ; and

(c) if so, how much this has helped to reduce the accumulated stocks of cotton yarn with the mills in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The quantity of unsold stocks on 31.10.1969 was 149 lakh kgs. as against 217 lakhs kgs. on 31.12.1968.

Statement

Year	Quantity (in Lakh kgs.)	Value (in Lakh Rs.)
1967	110.2	748.5

Export and Import Trade with Morocco and Jordan Countries

3473. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of export and import trade during the last three years to and from Morocco and Jordan ;

(b) the details of any continuing trade pacts with these countries ; and

(c) how the trade is going to be affected after the withdrawal of our representatives from these countries following the Rabat incident ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The figures of our trade with Morocco and Jordan during the last three years are given below :—

(in Rs. lakhs)

	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Morocco	316	27	153	26	168	40
Jordan	369	282	498	212	626	185

(b) We have trade agreements with both these countries. A trade arrangement for 1969 was signed with Jordan in April, 1969. Under this trade arrangement, India will import 3,25,000 metric tonnes of Rock Phosphate valued at Rs. 315 lakhs from Jordan and export goods worth Rs. 378 lakhs to Jordan during the calendar year 1969. An agreement was signed in August, 1969 between India and Morocco for expansion of trade between the two countries. India will import Rock Phosphate and Cork wood and will export green tea and tobacco.

(c) No specific effects are expected in the near future, on the trade between India and these two countries.

**भारतीय नौ-सेना के युद्धपोतों द्वारा
अन्य देशों की सद्भावना यात्रा**

3475. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में भारतीय नौ-सेना के किन युद्धपोतों को किन-किन देशों को सद्भावना यात्रा पर भेजा गया ; और

(ख) किन-किन देशों के कितने-कितने युद्धपोत हिन्द महासागर में सद्भावना यात्रा पर आये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जिनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न हैं।

(ख) 1969 में अब तक ब्रिटेन, यू.एस.ए., यू.एस.एस.आर., फ्रांस, जापान, ईरान, थाईलैंड, ईथोपिया और आस्ट्रेलिया के 27 विदेशी युद्धपोत भारतीय बन्दरगाहों का भ्रमण कर चुके हैं।

विवरण

उन भारतीय नौ-सैनिक पोतों की सूची जिन्होंने 1969 के दौरान विदेशी बन्दरगाहों का भ्रमण किया।

पोत का नाम	देश
त्रिशूल } राना }	कुवैत, बहरीन, अमान
मैसूर, गोदावरी, श्रीलंका, मालदीव गोमती	
कावेरी, तोर	मलेशिया, सिंगापुर
दिल्ली	आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, फिजी

भारत तथा इसरायल के बीच व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध

3476. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत तथा इसरायल के बीच व्यापार संबंधों को दृढ़ करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या दो देशों के बीच व्यापारिक शिष्टमंडलों के पारम्परिक आदान-प्रदान के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) भारत में गैरसरकारी पात्रियों को इसरायल के साथ मुक्त रूप से व्यापार करने की अनुमति दी जाती है और

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जाती।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Shifting of a Portion of Office of Director-General, Ordnance Factories from Calcutta to Kanpur

3478. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chief Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal have once again appealed to him for not shifting a portion of the office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories from Calcutta to Kanpur ;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Government of West Bengal have been in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

(b) It has not been found possible to accept the suggestion of the State Government that the Headquarters of Ordnance Equipment Factories Group should not be shifted to Kanpur, as the decision to this effect was taken long ago and after full consideration, and in the interest of administrative efficiency. The position has been explained to the State Government and they have been requested to cooperate in the smooth implementation of this decision.

Review of Cases of Government Employees who Participated in 19th September 1968 Strike

3479. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of Central Government employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike, have since been reviewed in view of Government's further leniency announced in Lok Sabha on the 26th August, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the temporary employees have also been treated at par with the permanent employees ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of employees benefited by such announcement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A review has since been carried out in the Ministry of Defence as a result of which 42 employees have so far been ordered to be reinstated. No distinction was made between temporary employees and others in conducting this review.

Setting up of a Factory to Manufacture Special Alloy Steel in Kanpur

3480. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a factory to manufacture special alloy steel is likely to be established in Kanpur ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the capacity of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Government have recently accepted in principle the proposal for the establishment of a new "special alloy steel" project at Kanpur in the Defence Sector. The project will form part of the existing Ordnance Factories Complex at Kanpur. A project report is being got prepared and the likely date of establishment of the project can be indicated only after the project report is available.

(c) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Proposal to Establish an Ordnance Factory for Manufacture of Army Vehicles Near Jabalpur

3481. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish one more Ordnance Factory near Jabalpur for the manufacture of Army vehicles ;

(b) the decision taken in this regard ;

(c) the expenditure proposed to be

incurred and the annual expected out-turn and foreign exchange earnings ; and

(d) when it would start production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The sanction for establishing a Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur was given in November, 1965.

(c) The capital investment is of the order of Rs. 32 crores. At peak capacity, the Factory is expected to produce 6,000 3-Ton Vehicles and 7,200 1-Ton and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Ton vehicles. Though the production is primarily to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces, and the Indian Civil market future possibility of export is kept in view ; it is too early to assess the likely foreign exchange earnings.

(d) Production activity would start in 1970 and regular production achieved in another two years.

Funds Provided for Scientific Research by Research and Development Organisation

3482. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large portion of the funds provided for scientific research by the Research and Development Organisation is spent on administrative requirement and the actual research works suffer on this account ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the details of funds provided for various research establishments during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the break-up of item of expenditure and the cases where such deviation was made and the details of funds left unutilised by them with reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that a large portion of the funds provided for scientific research by the Research and Development Organisation is spent on administrative requirement. There has been no hampering of research work for want of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Funds are allotted by the Government to the Research and Development

Organisation as a whole and an amount is allotted to each Establishment by the Headquarters depending on the necessities

from time to time. The amounts sanctioned and actually spent in 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given below :—

Year	Works Maj. and Minor	Pay and allowances	Miscellaneous	Purchase of stores	Net Savings
(Rupees in Lakhs)					
1967-68					
Amount sanctioned	220.70	545.00	67.77	427.00 =	
				Total	1260.47
Amount actually spent.	202.62	557.50*	65.10	352.03 =	
				Total	1177.25
	(-) 18.08	(+) 12.50	(-) 2.67	(-) 74.97	(-) 83.22
1968-69					
Amount sanctioned	251.29	609.30	86.67	465.00 =	
				Total	1412.26
Amount actually spent.	156.27	633.75*	83.66	399.09 =	
				Total	1269.77
	(-) 95.02	(+) 24.45	(-) 3.01	(-) 65.91	(-) 139.49

*Of these amounts approximately 18% was on account of Administrative staff and the balance i.e. about 82% was on account of Scientific and Technical staff.

It will be seen from the above table that the unutilised amount is less than 10% of the amount sanctioned. The reasons for this saving are that some orders placed for stores and equipment did not materialise and difficulties were encountered in the acquisition of the land for works purposes.

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड

3483. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाली सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने वर्षों से उनकी मरम्मत नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त बोर्ड को इन सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में कोई अनुदान दिये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त बोर्ड को और अधिक वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कितनी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पताल तथा भारी इन्जिनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (च). यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी में सड़कों की हालत संतोषजनक नहीं है। यह छावनी घाटे में है और सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए अतिरिक्त धन नहीं दे सकती है। 1966-67 में सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए छावनी बोर्ड को 10,000 रुपये का एक विशेष अनुदान दिया गया था। सरकार को 50,000 रुपये के विशेष अनुदान की एक प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई है जो विचाराधीन है। अन्य बोर्डों के दावे तथा फण्ड की उपलब्धि को देखते हुए ही इस पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

Celling for Production of Cotton Cloth

3484. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to

fix ceiling for the production of cotton cloth by the mills and decentralise sectors of the textile industry during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether there have been any consultations with the industry by Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The question of laying down targets of production of cotton textiles by the decentralised sector and the mill sector during the Fourth Plan period is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Allocation to States Consequent on Bank Nationalisation

3485. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate allocation for the States was discussed by the Planning Commission, consequent on the bank nationalisation at the meeting with the Chief Ministers in November, 1969.

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

(c) the percentage in increase in the allocation for Kerala State ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The borrowing programmes of the State Governments and State Enterprises for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been reviewed in the light of nationalisation and are likely to be revised upward.

(c) The matter is still under consideration. However, market borrowing by the Kerala Government and its enterprises over the Fourth Plan period is expected to be larger than that indicated in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

Export of Tea

3486. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total export of tea from India during the years 1967 and 1968 ; and

(b) the main importers of Indian tea and the value of exports to each of the main importing countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Exports of tea from India during 1967 and 1968 were 213,676 thousand kilograms (Value Rs. 189,03,84 thousand) and 208,440 thousand kilograms (Value Rs. 166,48,25 thousand) respectively.

(b) Value of tea exported from India to principal countries during 1967 and 1968 is indicated below :—

Countries	(Rupees in Thousand)	
	1967	1968
U. K.	107,55,81	83,19,51
Germany Western	2,44,50	4,21,96
Irish Republic	5,76,89	5,30,76
Netherlands	3,27,80	2,86,72
U. S. S. R.	20,03,81	20,58,62
Other East European countries	3,82,12	2,65,90
Afghanistan	3,57,61	6,39,06
Baharin Islands	23,71	35,11
Iraq	1,42,68	4,41,65
Iran	2,89,71	3,76,58
Kuwait	15,06	20,57
Qtr. & Tral. Omen	1,62,95	2,16,12
Jordan	91,72	1,22,07
U. A. R.	10,79,16	5,51,93
Sudan	5,19,70	6,46,20
Tunisia	2,58,72	53,66
Canada	3,46,26	3,10,14
U. S. A.	6,85,72	6,39,94
Australia	4,26,24	4,50,94
New Zealand	36,41	43,35
Other countries	1,77,26	2,17,46
	189,03,84	166,48,25

Export of Jute goods and Imports of Raw Jute

3487. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of manufactured jute goods exported from India last year and the previous year ; and

(b) the total value of raw jute imported during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b).

Year	Value of exports of jute goods (In crore Rs.)	Value of raw imports (In crore Rs.)
1968-69	217.25	16.46
1967-68	233.50	4.89

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा सरकारी उपक्रमों, गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों तथा आयात से क्रय

3488. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष उनके विभाग के लिए क्रमशः सरकारी उपक्रमों, गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों और आयात द्वारा किया गया वार्षिक क्रय कितने-कितने प्रतिशत था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : यथा संभव सूचना इकट्ठी की जाएगी और सभा के पटल पर दी जाएगी ।

आवश्यकता के समय सेना का शीघ्रता से संचालन

3489. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री गार्डिलिंगन गोड :
श्री महेन्द्र नाथी :
श्री कृ० मा० कौशिक :
श्री २१० की० अमीन :
श्री जे० मुहम्मद इमाम :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा देश की विनाशता, दुर्गम पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा रेगिस्तान को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यकता के समय देश में सेना के शीघ्र संचालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : किसी आपात स्थिति में सेना का शीघ्र संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए योजनाएं विद्यमान हैं । उनके विस्तार प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

वियतनाम से अमरीकी सेना की वापसी

3490. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अमरीका की सरकार को परामर्श दिया है कि वह वियतनाम से अमरीका सेना को वापिस बुलाने का काम शीघ्रता से पूरा करे, जो अमरीकी सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये अमरीकी नागरिकों द्वारा शुरू किए गये आन्दोलन के कारण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में अमरीकी सरकार से क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : वियतनाम की स्थिति पर सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ भारत सरकार की जो बातचीत चल रही है, वह गोपनीय है और उसे बताया नहीं जा सकता । परन्तु भारत सरकार ने कई अवसरों पर अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट की है, यथा, वियतनाम से सभी विदेशी सेनाएं हटा ली जाएं और विदेशी हस्तक्षेप के बिना, वियतनामी लोगों की इच्छाओं के आधार पर, एक शांतिपूर्ण समाधान निकाला जाए ।

Unveiling of Gandhi Statue in South Africa

3492. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a prominent Indian leader was invited by the Indian residents of South Africa to go there for unveiling the Statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the Gandhi Centenary day ;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid leader was not granted passport and foreign exchange for his travel to South Africa ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Passport and foreign exchange facilities were provided to him by the Government.

Trilateral Trade Agreement between India, France and African Countries

3493. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trilateral trade pact has been entered into with France under which India will export goods to African countries which will in turn export their commodities to France to enable that country to export its machinery and equipment to India ;

(b) if so, the precise terms of the agreement ; and

(c) the items and quantity thereof to be exported by India to African countries and the names of items and quantity thereof to be imported against that from France ?

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

(b) and (c). Do no arise.

Fiscal reliefs to Jute Industry

3494. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the annual meeting of the Gunny Traders Association on the 25th September, 1969 held in Calcutta, the Chairman of the Association stressed the need for fiscal reliefs to the jute industry in the shape of the abolition of the export duty and the like in order to place the jute industry on its stride once again ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof : and

(c) the other demands which were made at that meeting and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) On a review of the trend of exports of carpet backing cloth. Government have decided to reduce with effect from 10.12.69 the export duty on this item from Rs. 600.00 per tonne to Rs 300.00 per tonne. The industry is also reducing the price by another Rs. 300.00 per tonne. There is no proposal to reduce the export duty on other items.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Suggestions, other than those relating to fiscal reliefs made by the Gunny Traders Association and Government's reaction thereto are given below :

Suggestions	Govt. reaction
1. In order to stabilise production and prices of jute, there should be an effective buffer stock.	This is Government's objective.
2. The acreage yield of jute should be stepped up	Continuous efforts are being made in this direction.
3. Suitable tanks for proper retting of fibre should be provided.	
4. Adequate financial assistance be provided to jute mills for modernisation.	

Assistance to Tea Industry

3495. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Annual General meeting of the Tea Association of India, he assured the Tea Industry that Government would extend to it fiscal assistance matching the Industry own development efforts with a view to enable it to stand the cut-throat

competition in the world market which is leading to erosion of prices ;

(b) if so, the assistance which is proposed to be given to the tea industry in light of the industry's assurances ; and

(c) the demands of the tea industry as voiced at the said meeting and how far they are being met by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Minister of Foreign Trade stated that Government was keenly interested in the healthy growth of the tea industry so that it may retain its present position in the export sector of the economy. He had also mentioned that to improve prices in export markets, from their current levels, and restore them to the level of the recent past, it may be necessary to match the increment in export supply with increment in demand.

(b) Substantial relief in export and excise duties has already been given in October 1968 and in March 1969. The position, however, is kept under constant review.

International measures to stabilise tea prices have been under discussion under the auspices of the FAO. In a meeting of the exporting countries held in Mauritius, it has been agreed that 90 million lbs. of tea will be withdrawn from the estimated exports in 1970. A consultative committee on tea has been formed to evolve regulatory measures to give effect to this decision and to study further measures necessary to stabilise prices.

(c) (i) *Abolition of export duty and refund of excise duty on export teas :*

Substantial relief in export and excise duties has already been given in October 1968 and in March, 1969. The position, however, is kept under constant review.

(ii) *Refund of West Bengal entry teas :*

There is a tax of 13.78 paise per kg. imposed by West Bengal Government on all teas coming into Calcutta or 24 Parganas for use, consumption and processing. Teas exported directly on consignment basis are already exempt from this tax.

(iii) This is a matter concerning largely the State Governments. There has been

a move in certain States to resume some of the lands which form part of the grant or lease given to the tea gardens. Wherever it is considered necessary that land is needed for tea cultivation or expansion, the State Governments have found it possible to accept the recommendation of the Tea Board.

(iv) *The criterion for grant of replantation subsidy based on age limit should be modified :*

This matter is under consideration of Government.

Import of Cloves

3496. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of cloves imported from foreign countries during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the import of cloves has been banned with the result that its prices have shot up beyond imagination ;

(c) the price of cloves per kilo during the last one year, month-wise ; and

(d) the steps, if any, being taken to step up its supply internally ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(a) The quantity and value of cloves imported during the last three years were as follows :

Imports of cloves		
Year	Quantity (kgs.)	Value (Rs. '000)
1966-67	119,306	586
1967-68	941,922	5286
1968-69	44,893	272

(b) Import of cloves has not been banned. The item is allowed to be imported by actual users on restricted basis. It is, however, true that the prices of cloves have increased.

(c) Month-end wholesale prices of cloves

in important markets of the country for the last one year were as below :

Month	Price per Kg.		
	Madras Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Calcutta Rs.
1968			
December	61.00	62.00	56.00
1969			
January	63.00	72.25	56.00
February	66.00	105.00	80.00
March	70.00	97.50	100.00
April	100.00	111.50	100.00
May	125.00	165.00	100.00
June	N.A.	160.00	N.A.
July	140.00	147.50	—do—
August	N.A.	158.50	—do—
September	140.00	156.00	—do—
October	140.00	175.00	—do—
November	160.00	180.00	—do—

(d) The question of import of cloves to increase supplies and to bring down prices is under consideration.

Import of Liquor

3497. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of liquor imported from foreign countries during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government in consonance with its declared policy are trying to reduce the import of foreign liquor ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Total value of liquor (including wine, cider, beer, distilled alcoholic beverages) imported during the last three years was as under :

	Rs./lakhs	(Post devaluation rates)
1966-67	27.29	(The figures include contraband, confiscated, smuggled, unauthorised imported goods also which are not shown separately in the Trade Statistics).
1967-68	36.92	
1968-69	69.12	

(b) and (c). The policy for import of foreign liquor for commercial purposes is restrictive. The actual imports, however, include those for use by foreign Missions in India, tourist Hotels, Clubs, Governors and as gifts by individuals within specified value limits.

Inadequacy of Foreign Publicity

3498. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequacy of our publicity abroad has been realized ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the same ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the foreign exchange shortage for this purpose and the results achieved so far in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The organisation of our publicity abroad is capable of improvement without being considered inadequate at the present time. We are constantly engaged in improving our publicity abroad, within the limitations imposed by the availability of resources in funds, equipment and man power.

(c) Diversion of extra foreign exchange resources to this area of our functioning abroad has to be considered in the context of our other national priorities.

High Altitude Allowance for Army Personnel

3499. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Altitude allowance was sanctioned to the Army on the 6th October, 1962, just in the middle of NEFA Operations, though the same was recommended long ago by the then Military Adjutant ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a similar allowance of increased pension rates was announced during the operations of 1965 Pakistani conflict ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop such mid-stream amendments in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government orders sanctioning high altitude/uncongenial climate allowance to Army personnel were issued on 1st October 1962. These orders were given effect from 1st April, 1962.

(b) No "similar allowance of increased pension rates" was announced during 1965 operations against Pakistan. However, Government orders were issued on the 17th September 1963 sanctioning casualty pensionary awards at higher rates in the case of Army personnel killed or disabled in operations against Pakistan on or after 5th August, 1965.

The terms and conditions of service of Defence Services personnel are kept under constant review and improvement as necessary are made from time to time.

Decline in Exports to Britain

3500. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been big drop in our trade with Britain ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been overbidding India in the jute trade and Ceylon has been out-bidding us in the tea trade ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the loss ?

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

(b) Decline in our trade with U. K. during January—August, 1969 as compared to the corresponding period last year has been due to decline in our exports to U. K. as well as our imports from U. K. On the export side bulk of the decline has been due to a very sizeable decrease in our exports of tea, cotton and jute goods, tobacco and fixed vegetable oils. On the import side it is not only our imports from U. K. that have declined but also our overall imports.

(c) Pakistani exporters of jute goods have been in a position to underquote Indian prices in view of the cheaper raw jute cost and the benefits accruing to them under the

Bonus Voucher Scheme. In respect of tea however we have as yet no evidence of Ceylon out-bidding us.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase exports of jute manufactures :

(a) All possible steps are being taken to increase the production and yield of the required quality and quantity of jute within the country.

(b) In order to speed up the pace of modernisation it has been decided to include the jute industry in the Schedule V to the Income-tax Act for purposes of higher development rebate.

(c) With a view to encouraging diversification of production in the jute industry, loan assistance is being given to the mills through the Industrial Finance Corporation.

In respect of tea, substantial fiscal relief has been granted to the tea industry to improve their competitive position. Vigorous steps are also being taken to promote the image of Indian tea.

Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets

3501. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Small Scale Electronic Industries Associations had requested Government to consider the question of the manufacture of cheap radio sets exclusively for the small scale sector ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Subsidy on Coir Goods Exports

3502. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Workers' organisation and the manufacturers' organisation

tion in Coir Sector recently to give subsidy to export Coir goods ;

(b) In view of the recent crisis in Coir industry, whether Government propose to consider the question of giving subsidy to the Industry to make it competitive in the foreign market ; and

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Requests have been received for the grant of cash assistance on exports of coir products and these are under examination in consultation with the Coir Board.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen in States and Union Territories

3503. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are in a position to resettle the ex-Servicemen in Agriculture and Industry in the different States and Union Territories under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of ex-Servicemen in each State at present who are yet to be resettled ; and

(c) the financial lay out of the programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (c). Information is being collected in regard to schemes for resettlement ex-servicemen in Agriculture and Industry in the different States and Union Territories, in this connection.

(b) The information is not available. The time and effort involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Policy Regarding Experimentation in Fission and Fusion of Nuclear Fuels with Nuclear Mass

3504. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make a reappraisal of its policy regarding experimentation in fission and fusion of

nuclear fuels with nuclear mass amounting to critical size ;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether such policy debar Indian atomic scientists from acquiring practical knowledge about fission and fusion processes of nuclear blasts and standing in the way for utilisation of unclear energy for engineering and other constructive purposes ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for depriving Indian scientists, of the know how of nuclear engineering technology ?

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

(b) Our policy is in the best long term national interests.

(c) We aim to keep ourselves fully abreast of all peaceful applications of atomic energy.

(d) Does not arise.

Helsinki Talks on Armament Limitations

3505. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a Russian-American (SALT) meeting recently at Helsinki for armament limitations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The SALT negotiations, which opened in Helsinki on 17th November, 1969, are for the purpose of curbing the strategic arms race between these two nuclear powers. The talks are going on and the details have not been revealed.

(c) Without knowing the results of the talks we cannot have any definite views thereon. India would welcome any measures of genuine disarmament.

Atomic Development Policy During Fourth Plan

3506. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalized the atomic development policy for the Fourth Plan period :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government's programme for atomic development broadly envisages.

- (i) Advanced research in basic sciences and development of technologies involved in applications of atomic energy for national development.
- (ii) Establishment of atomic power stations in different regions.
- (iii) Development of indigenous capability and production of special materials required for the programme.
- (iv) Training of scientists, engineers and technicians required for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

3507. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports shoes to U. S. S. R. and the United States of America ;

(b) if so, the kinds of shoes and total quantity exported to those countries annually, and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom per year from those countries, separately ; and

(c) if not, the broad leather goods export policy of Government at present and for the Fourth Plan period ?

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

(b) A statement indicating the types of footwear exported to U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. during the year 1968-69 as well as the quantity and value of the same is attached ; and

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Quantity in lakh pairs Value in Rs. lakhs.
(Post Devaluation Rate)

S. No.	Type of footwear export	Country	1967-68		1968-59	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Footwear with soles of leather	U.S.S.R.	9.13	342	8.89	286
		U.S.A.	11.10	95	10.56	91
2.	Footwear with soles and uppers of rubber or of plastic materials	U.S.S.R.	—	—	0.25	2
		U.S.A.	11.41	65	15.60	86

काजू और चाय का निर्यात

3508. श्री बेबेन सेन : क्या बंबईशक-व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत काजू और

चाय के निर्यात से बहुत अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा उपार्जित करता रहा था और कर सकता है ;

(ख) 1968 में इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात 1960 की तुलना में कम हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व अफ्रीका के देश चाय के निर्यात में प्रतियोगिता के परिणाम-स्वरूप दुगुना लाभ कमा रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चाय और काजू के संबंध में विदेशी बाजारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि चाय उद्योग मालिक काफी समय से करों के कम किये जाने की मांग कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनकी मांग पर विचार करने का है ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1960 के निर्यातों की तुलना में 1968 में काजू के निर्यात में कोई कमी नहीं हुई ।

1968 में चाय के निर्यातों की मात्रा 1960 में हुए निर्यातों की तुलना में अधिक थी । किन्तु 1968 में चाय से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय कम थी जिसका मुख्य कारण यह था कि निर्यात बाजार में चाय का संभरण मांग से अधिक होने तथा चाय के अधिकाधिक उत्पादन, विशेषतः पूर्व अफ्रीका देशों में, के कारण 1968 में प्रति किग्रा० से प्राप्त एकक मूल्य कम था ।

(ग) पूर्व अफ्रीकी देशों द्वारा निर्यातित चाय की मात्रा 19०० की तुलना में 1968 में लगभग दुगुनी हो गई और 1960 तथा 1968 में लंदन की नीलामी में देची गई चाय पर उन्हें प्राप्त हुए प्रति किग्रा० औसत मूल्य क्रमशः 8 शि० 8 पै० और 8 शि० 4 पै० थे ।

(घ) जहाँ तक चाय का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के बजट में पहिले ही चाय उद्योग को पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता दे दी है । विदेशों में चाय के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न संवर्धनात्मक उपाय भी किए जाते हैं । चाय के मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने हेतु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर

पर किये जान वाले उपायों पर खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के तत्वावधान में बातचीत हो रही है ।

काजू के सम्बन्ध में, विदेशों में मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने, प्रचार बुक्लेट, पत्रिकाओं, प्रतिकाओं के वितरण, विदेशों में व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल तथा अध्ययन-मह-विक्री दल भेजने, बाजार सर्वेक्षण करने, नमूनों के प्रदर्शन और काजू के उपहार नमूनों तथा विदेशों में विज्ञापन द्वारा प्रचार के रूप में संवर्धनात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं । काजू के पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को काजू की गिरी के निर्यात के जहाज पर मूल्य के 2 प्र० श० तक पैकिंग सामग्री आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

(ङ) जहाँ तक चाय का सम्बन्ध है, अक्टूबर, 1968 में शुल्कों में कमी की गई थी और फिर मार्च, 1969 में ।

मध्य प्रदेश के रेशमी कपड़े का निर्यात

3509. श्री म० च० वोक्षित : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रेशमी कपड़े के निर्यात में राज्य व्यापार निगम को लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस व्यापार के बारे में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) टसर एक मुख्य रेशम है जो मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी मात्रा में तैयार किया जाता है और जिसे भारतीय हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम लि० द्वारा निर्यात किया जाता है जो निर्यातों पर सामान्य लाभ अर्जित करता है ।

(ख) प्राकृतिक रेशम की वस्तुओं के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित मुख्य उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(1) 1-4-1969 से प्रतिपूर्ति योजना की शुरुआत जिसमें प्राकृतिक रेशम का सभी प्रकार का माल शामिल है ।

(2) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय में हथकरघा रेशम वस्त्रों के लिए 10 लाख डालर वार्षिक तक निःशुल्क प्रवेश के लिए उन देशों के साथ करार।

(3) आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ भारतीय हथकरघा रेशम वस्त्रों के उस देश में बिना किसी परिमार्गात्मक प्रतिबन्ध के निःशुल्क प्रवेश के लिए करार; और

(4) 28-3-69 से कच्चे रेशम पर आयात शुल्क को 50 प्र. श. मूल्यानुसार जमा 8.80 रु. प्रति किग्राम से घटा कर 30 प्र. श. मूल्यानुसार किया जाना।

महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में शक्तिचालित करघे

3510. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(*) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1966 के अपने मंकल्प संख्या 9 (42)-टैक्स (सी)/164 द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों का महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश के शक्तिचालित करघों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा इससे शक्तिचालित करघा मालिकों की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब हो गई है; और

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

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

मध्य प्रदेश के भूमिहीन सैनिकों को आबटित भूमि

3511. श्री गं. चं. दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जनवरी, 1969 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1969 तक की अवधि में कितने भूमिहीन सैनिकों को भूमि आबटित की गई है; और

(ख) इस समय उस राज्य में भूमि के आवंटन के कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं. रं. कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और अभी प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

India's Export position in the World

3512. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that according to the International Monetary Fund, India is steadily going down in the international export ranking and has slipped six places since 1961 ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the countries which have surged ahead of India are developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America ;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to verify the reasons behind the progress registered by the above developing countries with a view to re-establishing the earlier ranking of Indian exports and improving upon it ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) According to the International Financial Statistics for September, 1969 published by the International Monetary Fund, India's rank according to the value of exports among countries for which such figures are presented in the above publication, was 16th in 1961 and 22nd in 1968.

(b) The six countries which have improved their ranking relative to India between 1961 and 1968 are South Africa, Austria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Libya. It will be seen that no Latin American country has improved its ranking during this period relative to India.

(c) The reasons for the faster progress of the exports of the above mentioned six countries are that three of them viz. South Africa, Austria and Norway, are developed

countries and the three developing countries, viz. Saudi Arabia, Iran and Libya, are exporters of oil.

(d) So far as improvement of India's rank is concerned, all our efforts at export promotion are directed towards the maximisation of the value of our exports.

Import of Cow-Charabi (Tallow) Pig "Charabi"

3513. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the manufacturing of their Soaps M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd., Tata Oil Mill Ltd., Hindustan Lever Ltd. were given licences in March-April, 1968 period for Rs 40,68,000/-, Rs. 91,65,000/- and Rs. 3,20,35,000/- respectively for importing cow 'charabi' (tallow) :

(b) whether separate licenses were given to these companies for pig "charabi" (tallow) which is also used in their soaps ;

(c) the reasons why cow and pig tallow has to be imported when thousand of cows and pigs are killed in India every year ; and

(d) the total value of cow and pig tallow imported last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Import licences were issued to these firms for these total values during April, 1967-March, 1968 for the manufacture of soaps and fatty acids. The description of goods mentioned in the licences was 'Tallow'. In one licence, the description was given as 'Mutton Tallow/Tallow', and in two licences it was shown as 'Inedible Tallow'.

(c) The quantity of Tallow available indigenously is far below the requirements for industrial use

(d) Import statistics are not separately maintained for cow and pig tallow.

III-Treatment of Indians at Kosi Barrage

3514. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about ill-treatment of Indians at the Kosi Barrage near Bihar-Nepal border ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to stop these acts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A minor incident involving a scuffle between Nepalese students crossing into India after 'Nagpanchami' immersion ceremony in the Kosi river and the Indian barrier man on the border has been reported. On the assurance of the District Officer of Rajbiraj in Nepal that suitable action will be taken in the matter it was decided to treat this incident as closed.

Inclusion of Shri Dewan of UNESCO Mission, Delhi in Diplomatic List

3515. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4225 on the 20th August, 1969 regarding the inclusion in the Diplomatic List of April, 1969, of the name of Shri S. P. Dewan, a locally-recruited employee of the UNESCO Mission in India, and state :

(a) whether UNESCO Office, New Delhi, wrote to his Ministry that Shri Dewan was an internationally-recruited staff member, and on that basis they got his name included in the Diplomatic List ;

(b) whether subsequently UNESCO's statement was found to be false ;

(c) if so, the action which was taken against the Mission and to rectify the mistake ; and

(d) whether the inclusion of this non-diplomat's name in the Diplomatic List gives him a chance to pose himself a diplomat, to create misunderstandings and to get some kind of benefit in the various cases pending against him in the Ministry of Finance and Court ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The name was included in the diplomatic list published in April, 1969 on the basis

of information communicated by the United Nations Development Programme, New Delhi, in their list of addresses of United Nations and Specialised Agencies, in accordance with established practice.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise
- (d) No, Sir.

Revision of Support Prices of Jute

3516. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the jute crop this year is a bumper crop ;

(b) whether jute prices have started following rapidly ;

(c) whether Government propose to revise upwards the support prices taking into account the cost of cultivation ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that if support prices are not raised, there is likely to be a precipitate fall in the production of raw jute next year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The jute crop this year is expected to be good.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

Indo-Nepal Talks

3517. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held between Nepal and India at the highest level in Delhi recently on matters of mutual interest ;

(b) whether any agreement was reached on the implementation of the accord of November, 1968 in regard to the limiting of Nepalese exports of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel products to India ;

(c) whether the question of the Western Kosi Canal cropped up during the discussions and whether any decision was taken thereon ; and

(d) the details of other matters discussed and the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Official level talks were held between the delegations of India and Nepal from August 29 to September 4, 1969.

(b) This was only generally discussed, since the issue was likely to come up at the subsequent Joint Inter-governmental Committee Meeting to be held in New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian side was told by the Nepalese delegation that the matter was under the active consideration of the Government of Nepal.

(d) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 417 on 19th November, 1969 when a copy of the joint statement issued at the end of these talks was placed on the Table of the House.

कागज का निर्यात

3518. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में कागज से बनी वस्तुओं, हाथ से बने कागज, लिखने के कागज और पैकिंग के कागज का कितना निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) किन देशों को इनका निर्यात किया गया और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1969-70 में कितना निर्यात किये जाने का अनुमान है और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया। देखिये संख्या LT—2325/69]

(ग) अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1969-70 में 7.25 करोड़ ₹० मूल्य के माल का निर्यात किया जायेगा।

चीनियों द्वारा नाथुला के निकट सैनिक कार्य-
वाहियों में बढ़ि

3519. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनियों ने नव-
म्बर, 1969 में नाथुला के निकट अपनी गति-
विधिया बढ़ा दी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी सैनिकों
ने उस क्षेत्र में नये प्रकार की चौकियाँ स्थापित
की हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया
है और इक संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी
इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क)
और (ख). चुम्बी घाटी में नाथुला के पार चीनी
अपनी यथापूर्व शक्ति में विद्यमान हैं। कुछ गत
मासों में चीनी बंकरों, बैरकों, भण्डार सुविधाओं
इत्यादि का निर्माण करते हुए सीमा के पार
सैनिक स्थानों को मिलाने के लिए सड़कों का
निर्माण और सुधार करते रहे हैं।

(ग) सीमा पर अपनी सुरक्षा सेनाओं की
सतर्कता जारी है।

Export of Powerloom Silk in the name of Handloom

3520. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI KAMALANATHAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that
the powerlooms silk is exported to some
countries in the name of handloom ;

(b) whether it is a fact that even a
cooperative institution is indulging in this
malpractice ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken
by Government to check this malpractice
which will adversely affect the handloom
sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No such
instance has come to the notice of the
Government.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय सेना में ईसाइयों के लिये विदेशी
धर्मप्रचारक

3521. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मराठी
मासिक पत्रिका 'वसन्त' (बम्बई) के सितम्बर
1969 के अंक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की
ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय सेना में
ईसाइयों के लिये विदेशी मिशनरों से धर्मप्रचारकों
की प्रतिनियुक्ति सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उचित नहीं
है और विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों के स्थान पर भार-
तीय राष्ट्रीय चर्च से धर्मप्रचारक प्रतिनियुक्त
करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिये ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-
क्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशी मिशनरों के धर्मप्रचारकों
के स्थान पर भारतीय राष्ट्रीय चर्च से धर्म-
प्रचारक प्रतिनियुक्त करने की अनुमति दी
जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो
उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी
इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से
(घ). सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में यह मद नहीं
देखी। स्थिति यह है कि 120 या उससे अधिक
किसी धर्म विशेष में आस्था रखने वालों की
संख्या सहित यूनिटों द्वारा किसी धर्म विशेष का
धर्मशिक्षक नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। जहाँ
नियमित आधार पर धर्मशिक्षक नियुक्त किया
जाना संभव नहीं होता, स्वैच्छिक आधार पर
किसी निकटस्थ शहर से, मास में अधिकाधिक
चार बार भ्रमण के लिए किसी प्रत्यासित धर्म-
निक धर्मशिक्षक की सेवाएं ग्रहण की जा सकती
हैं। इस आधार पर स्थानीय किसी गिरजाघर

के प्रत्यायिक वादरी की सेवाएं ग्रहण की जाती हैं।

Progress in Construction of Mahendra Highway

3522. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made with regard to the construction of the Mahendra Highway in which Government are collaborating with Nepal Government ;

(b) the time by which the construction is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India are at present engaged on the construction of the Eastern Sector of the Mahendra Rajmarg (East-West Highway) under the Indo-Nepal economic co-operation programme. The total length of this Sector is 300 KMs. The work of jungle clearance has been completed in full and a service track has been completed over a length of 283 KMs. The major items of work now in progress are on bridges, soling and the metalling of the entire alignment.

(b) 31st March, 1971.

(c) Rs. 22 crores.

Show Rooms in Foreign Countries

3523. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of show-rooms at present in foreign countries ;

(b) whether all these show rooms are earnings profits or incurring loss ;

(c) the names of countries where show rooms are running in loss ;

(d) the number of show rooms closed down during the last three years and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the loss suffered by Government as a result of closure of showrooms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Three show-rooms viz. at Bahrain, Kabul and Cairo are at present maintained by the Directorate of Exhibitions essentially for publicising and popularising Indian merchandise abroad. The question of profit and loss therefore does not arise.

(d) Three showrooms have been closed down, namely at Khartum, Jaddah and Baghdad. The principle object of setting up the showrooms was initially to create interest abroad in our products through visual publicity and trade information. These showrooms were closed down, initial objective having been achieved.

(e) Does not arise.

कुआलालम्पुर में दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देशों का सम्मेलन

3524. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री प० खा० बाबूपाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देशों की एसोसिएशन की एक बैठक 15 दिसम्बर 1969 को कुआलालम्पुर में होने जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है भारत को इस बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये नहीं बुलाया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने इस आशय की खबरें देखी हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए भारत को निमंत्रण नहीं मिला था, क्योंकि वह दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य नहीं है।

Supply of Railway Wagons to Poland in Exchange of Sulphur

3525. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Poland has

offered to buy open railway wagons in exchange of sulphur :

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

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer made by the Government of Poland ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Poland has shown interest in the import of 2000 open railway wagons from India and negotiations are at present going on between the State Trading Corporation, India and M/s Kolmex, Poland. Sulphur has emerged as an important item in India's imports from Poland, and the Polish offer for the supply of additional quantities of sulphur to cover such additional purchases by them, is being considered within the overall framework of the bilateral trade agreement.

दिल्ली में विदेशी दूतावासों में भारतीय कर्मचारी

3526. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने दूतावास हैं और उनमें कितने भारतीय काम करते हैं ;

(ख) उनमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि ये कर्मचारी उनको देश की प्रतिरक्षा से सम्बन्धित गुप्त सूचनाएँ देते हैं ; और

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

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में राजदूतावासों और हाई कमिशन की संख्या 73 है। उनके द्वारा नियुक्त भारतीय कर्मचारियों का संख्या 3364 है।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2326/69]

(ग) सरकार को ऐसा सोचने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रुई तथा अन्य औद्योगिक कच्चे माल का रक्षित भण्डार

3527. श्री देव राव पाटिल : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाद्यान्न के अतिरिक्त रुई तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक कच्चे माल का रक्षित भण्डार बनाने का निणय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देशी रुई का रक्षित भण्डार बनाने के काम में अब तक किननी प्रगति हुई है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). रुई का आयात करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक अभिकरण की स्थापना सम्बन्धी विनिश्चय के अनुसरण में, ऐसे अभिकरण की स्थापना हेतु ठोस तथा विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जा रही है। इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है कि इस प्रकार का अभिकरण, किस सीमा तक, स्वदेशी रुई की खरीद, बिक्री, भण्डारन तथा वितरण करेगा।

Export of Manganese Ore

3528. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of manganese ore exported from India during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; and

(b) the names of firms who exported and the quantity exported by each firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House,

Statement

Export of Manganese ore during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69

Name of the Exporter	Quantity : '000' tonnes		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, New Delhi	1,141	977	1,174
The Manganese Ore India Ltd., Nagpur	44	66	33
Total :	1,185	1,043	1,207

Aircraft Parts

3529. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the western countries have failed or refused to supply full quantity of parts needed to maintain and produce the aircraft ;

(b) if the aircraft parts supplied by U.S.S.R. have been found to be below standard ; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to meet the above situation ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Projecting Image of India by Embassies

3530. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why our Embassies and High Commissions have failed to project our image in foreign countries ;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to suggest ways and means to improve the working of our Embassies and High Commissions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Indian Missions abroad are constantly making efforts for projecting the correct image of India. Their performance is kept under constant review by Government to ensure fuller appreciation of what India stands for. There is no proposal at present for appointing any Committee or Commission for examining the working of our Missions abroad.

Staff Strength of Indian Embassies in Tokyo, Washington and High Commission in London

3531. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total staff strength in Indian Embassies in Tokyo, Washington and High Commission in London ;

(b) whether the aforesaid strength is adequate ;

(c) whether thousands of passports are kept pending for issue of visas and applications for issue of passports ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether the Embassies have failed to maintain proper contact with the Indians there and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The total staff strength in our Missions at Tokyo, Washington and London in all the wings is as under :—

	Tokyo	Washington	London
India-based :	40	123	172
Local :	35	182	577
Total :	75	305	749

(b) By and large, the staff strength in our Embassies in Tokyo and Washington is considered adequate. However, the High Commission in London has reported some inadequacy of staff in dealing with Consular work. This is being looked into while considering reductions in other branches of the High Commission.

(c) and (d). There is no accumulation of visa applications in any of the three Missions under reference. As regards the issuance of passports, there is no case pending in Tokyo and Washington. However there is some backlog in this regard in our Mission in London, because of the large number of Indian nationals in U. K.

(e) No, Sir.

Functions of Indian Embassies and High Commissions

3532. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the functions and duties of our Embassies and High Commissions ;

(b) whether any checks were made to see that our Embassies and High Commissions have done their duties ; and

(c) if so, the details of the checks made and salient points of the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PALSINGH) : (a) The main functions of Indian Missions abroad are briefly as follows :

- (1) To report and advise on current events and trends in the countries of their accreditation.
- (2) To further India's policies, interests and generally India's image abroad.
- (3) To look after India's interests in economic and trade matters.
- (4) Consular works in regard to Indian nationals and issue of visas to foreign nationals.
- (5) To disseminate information about our country, its cultural heritage, policies and progress.

(b) and (c). The effectiveness of our Mission is checked in a variety of ways :-

- (i) by scrutiny, in the Ministry, of reports and special despatches received from the Missions ;
- (ii) through the visits abroad of Ministers and senior officials of the Ministry ;
- (iii) through impressions formed by

and communicated to the Ministry, from time to time, by visiting high dignitaries like Members of Parliament ;

(iv) by holding periodically, regional conferences of the Heads of Missions, where the broad lines of India's policies in regard to the respective areas and countries are reviewed ; and

(v) by periodic visits to Missions by the Foreign Service Inspectors, who submit reports on the functioning of the Missions.

These checks, reviews and assessments, which are necessarily of a confidential nature, enable Government to keep a continuous watch on the functioning of our Missions abroad and to take appropriate action whenever necessary.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास

3533. श्री जं० ब० सिंह विष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 20 अगस्त, 1969 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4308 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [संख्या 2 में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2327/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Manufacture of Migs in India

3534. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the production of MIG aircraft is in India at present ;

(b) when the first MIG aircraft is likely to be made in India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the production of MIGs in India, we are using 60 percent of the parts made in India ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that by 1972, India will need only 15 percent imported parts from U. S. S. R. for MIGs ; and

(e) whether India is at present manufacturing air-to-air missiles for MIGs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Production of MIG aircraft is according to schedule. Aircraft produced from sub-assemblies are being delivered. Production from raw materials has commenced.

(b) The first aircraft produced from raw materials is expected to be ready in 1970.

(c) and (d). In the final stages of production, indigenous content will be about 60% of the price of the aircraft.

(e) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

**सेना में रिजर्विस्टों को दी जाने वाली
पेंशन में वृद्धि**

3535. श्री निहाल सिंह ; क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री 30 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1526 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से लागू की गई 5 रुपये की तदर्थ वृद्धि सैनिक रिजर्विस्टों को किस वर्ष दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1 जनवरी, 1974 के पश्चात सेवा से मुक्त किये गए रिजर्विस्टों को उपरोक्त वृद्धि नहीं दी जा रही

हैं जबकि इन रिजर्विस्टों को 1962 में तथा उसके पहले 10 रुपये प्रति मास मिलते थे और 1 अक्टूबर, 1963 से उन्हें 15 रुपये प्रति मास मिल रहा है जिसमें 5 रुपये की उपरोक्त वृद्धि शामिल है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जैसा कि अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1526 दिनांक 30 जुलाई 1969 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, सेना रिजर्विस्टों को 1 अप्रैल 1968 से कोई नई तदर्थ वृद्धि नहीं दी गई। 30 रुपये तक की पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनरों के लिए 5 रुपये की तदर्थ वृद्धि 1 अक्टूबर 1963 से ही अस्तित्व में है।

100 रुपये प्रति मास तक पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनरों (रिजर्विस्ट पेंशनरों सहित) को तदर्थ वृद्धि की दरों में 1 सितम्बर 1969 से 10 रुपये प्रति मास वृद्धि कर दी गई है।

(ख) जो नहीं। 1 अप्रैल 1969 को अथवा उसके पश्चात सेवा-मुक्त रिजर्विस्ट पेंशनरों को भी तदर्थ वृद्धि दी जा रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Atomic Raw Materials Found Near
Gopalpur (Orissa)**

3536. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether final surveys have been completed with regard to atomic raw materials found near Gopalpur and adjoining areas in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details of estimate thereof ; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to start production of these raw materials ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Surveys on the Orissa Coast are continuing and action to utilise the

atomic minerals will be taken on the evaluation of the results of the surveys.

Buildings hired by S. T. C. in Delhi

3537. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2353 on the 6th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the matter regarding the buildings hired by the State Trading Corporation in Delhi has since been examined ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Corporation has decided to construct its own building, but the date when construction work would begin has not yet been decided.

Working of Textile Mills taken over by Government

3538. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 525 on the 13th August 1969 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding working of textile mills taken over by Government has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2328/69]

स्कूल आफ फारेन लैंग्वेज को मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय अथवा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव

3539. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूल आफ फारेन लैंग्वेज जो इस समय उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन नई दिल्ली में चल रहा है, का कार्यभार वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय अथवा मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्कूल का कार्यभार वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय अथवा मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय को क्यों सौंपा जा रहा है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि अब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, तो कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या इस स्कूल के हस्तान्तरण के फलस्वरूप उसके प्राचार्यों तथा निदेशकों की सेवा शर्तों तथा उसके पाठ्यक्रमों में परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). विभिन्न विदेशी भाषाओं में सुविधाओं तथा वर्तमान विद्यमान सुविधाओं के लिए मंत्रालयों और विभागों की आवश्यकताओं के लिए तथा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक या अधिक विदेशी भाषाओं के सस्थानों के लिए वित्तीय आशयों सहित एक व्यापक तथा विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने के लिए सरकार ने एक गहराई में अध्ययन निश्चित किया है । मामला अभी अध्ययन और निरीक्षण अधीन है और जहाँ यह अध्ययन सम्पूर्ण हुआ निर्णय लिए जाएंगे ।

Planning at District Level

3540. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3360 on the 13th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons why when it is admitted that Panchayat Raj institutions are expected to play an important role in the formulation of plans, they were not asked for details of

the same during the five years, the Fourth Plan was under preparation :

(b) the schemes for improving living and working standards for which State Governments have provided grants and loans ;

(c) since the resources of State Governments are limited, the steps which have been taken by Government to make bank credit and P. L. funds available particularly for housing, village roads and village cinemas ; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire of U. S. is willing to release its counterpart fund for the above objectives ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). State Governments are expected to, and presumably do, associate Panchayat Raj institutions, both in the formulation as well as the implementation of development programmes. The State Plans provide details of schemes for improving living and working standards of the people and generally for the economic development of the State, in respect of which assistance is provided by State Governments in one form or another. The basis and details of such programmes and assistance naturally may vary from one State to another.

(c) and (d). All resources are taken into consideration in the preparation of the national plans Central or State.

Selection of M.Ps. for UN Delegation

3541. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation at the U.N. is confined only to members of the ruling party ; if not, the names of Members of Parliament who were selected for the purpose from other parties ;

(b) whether the selection of Members of Parliament is made with reference to their record of work in Parliament and in public life ;

(c) if not, whether the country is properly represented only by choices made for party or political reasons ; and

(d) the names of the Members of Parliament who were sent abroad since 1967, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Indian delegation to the General Assembly session of the U.N. represents the Government of India and consequently only those persons are selected who are in agreement with the Government's policies. Additional factors include the ability of the persons concerned to project the Government's policies properly and support them fully in the General Assembly.

(d) The names of Members of Parliament included in the Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly sessions since 1967 are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2329/69].

Qualifications of the Director of Rocket Launching Station, Trivendrum

3542. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the qualifications and experience of the present Director of the Rocket Launching Station at Trivendrum and for how many years he has been working on that post ;

(b) whether the present incumbent has got the requisite advanced scientific qualifications and practical experience to hold that post ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing him to continue in that post when there are more qualified people in that field ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Director, Thumba Equatorial Launching Station has a Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering. He received advanced training abroad in Aerodynamics and Structures and in Weapons Design. He held important posts in the defence research and private establishments. In view of his qualifications and experience, he was selected for the post on the basis of an all India advertisement by a competent selection

committee. He has been holding this post since February 28, 1968.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Space Science Research Centre in Kerala

3543. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount so far spent for the Space Research Centre in Kerala ;
- (b) the quantum of development research done by the Centre is in commensurate with the money spent so far ; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the present system of working in the Centre ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1969 on the space projects in Kerala is about Rs. 5,00 lakhs.

(b) The quantum of developmental research done by the Centre is commensurate with the money spent.

(c) There is a constant review of the system of working with a view to effect improvements where necessary.

Formation of a Defence Production Board

3544. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a final decision regarding the formation of a Defence Production Board ;
- (b) if so, the composition of this Board ; and
- (c) whether the employees' representatives are being included in the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Presumably the hon'ble Member has in mind the proposal regarding the setting up of the Ordnance Production Board. This proposal is still under examination by Government.

CPI(M)'s Inability to take Gandhi Centenary Pledge

3545. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) had informed the Prime Minister regarding their inability to take the public pledge on the 2nd October ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the text of the pledge was approved by all the parties ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking Gandhi centenary pledge by Marxists ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). In a telegram dated 17th September 1969 addressed to the Prime Minister, Shri P. Sundarayya had expressed some reservations on behalf of his Party in respect of an expression occurring in the proposed pledge. In reply the Prime Minister pointed out that the pledge had been agreed to at a meeting of representatives of various political parties and organisations held by her on September 15, and that she did not think that Shri Sundarayya or his Party should have any difficulty in subscribing to the objectives stated therein. No further communication was received from Shri Sundarayya.

Setting up of a Defence Colony at Palanpur for Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

3546. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to set up a Defence Colony at Palanpur for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The colony proposed to be set up at Palanpur is for both serving personnel and ex-servicemen.

(b) The requirement of land for the colony is being considered by the Army

authorities in consultation with the concerned civil authorities.

Handing over of Cantonment Boards' Schools to State and Union Territory Governments

3547. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the handing over of the Cantonment Boards High and Higher Secondary Schools to the various States and Union Territory Governments was under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the present Cantonment Board High and Higher Secondary Schools are not being properly staffed, with no grades fixed for teachers and are charging tuition fees while the tuition free education is being imparted in Government schools ; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal with Government to bring the Cantonment Board schools at par with Government schools ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No general proposal to hand over to the respective State Governments in the High Schools and the Higher Secondary Schools run by the Cantonment Boards has been considered by Government during the past few years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Cantonment Board teachers are entitled to pay and allowances at the same rates as are applicable from time to time to the corresponding categories of employees of similar status serving under the State Government concerned provided they hold the qualifications prescribed by the State Government. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that no grades have been fixed for the teachers in question. The schools generally are properly staffed except in a few places where effort is being made to get duly qualified staff. No complaints have been received by Government that the Cantonment Board schools in question charge tuition fees while tuition free education is imparted in the corresponding State Government schools.

Directorate-General, Ordnance Factories

3548. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers who have been forced to retire before the completion of 58 years in the Directorate-General, Ordnance Factories during the last two years and in the current year ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) During the years 1967 and 1968, 3 officers of the Indian Ordnance Factories Service were retired from service before completion of the age of 58 years. Another officer was so retired during the year 1969. One more officer has also been served with notice for retirement.

(b) These officers were retired in public interest as provided in the rules.

Shortage of Officers in Indian Navy

3549. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of officers in the Indian Navy ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There is a shortage of officers in the Indian Navy.

(b) Apart from the normal method of recruitment through the National Defence Academy, the following special schemes have been instituted to make up the shortage of officers :—

(i) Direct Entry Scheme :

Under this Scheme, Short Service Commissions are given to Graduates who have the necessary qualifications.

(ii) University Entry Scheme :

Students of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in the final year of their Degree Course are recruited under the Scheme, for training on obtaining their degrees.

2. Apart from these special measures, steps are being taken to reduce the shortage by absorbing suitable officers from the Indian Navy Volunteer Reserve into the regular cadre and also by granting of extensions of service in deserving cases.

Jute Research Institutes in India

3550. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jute research institutes in India and their names ;

(b) the number of Research Institutes under the complete control of Government academic institutions and private business houses separately ;

(c) whether research has been and is being conducted for jute to replace wool, cotton and synthetic fibres ; and

(d) if so, the progress made in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Four, namely (i) Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Calcutta, (ii) Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore, (iii) Indian Jute Industry's Research Association, Calcutta and (iv) Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta.

(b) Two of the institution are controlled by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, one is controlled by an autonomous Council of Management in which Government is also represented, and one is under the Calcutta University.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Research to partially substitute wool by jute is being conducted. Woollenised jute maybe of use in blankets, wrappers, knitting wool etc. Bleached jute cloth can be used in the decorative fabrics field for furnishings and can be a substitute for cotton furnishings. In the fabrics field jute cannot obviously be a substitute for synthetics. Synthetics are posing a heavy threat to jute in the packaging and carpet backing sectors. Research

has, however, shown that jute stick can be used for viscose rayon.

Manufacture of Jute Products in Foreign Countries

3551. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODHAK :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items being produced out of jute in foreign countries ;

(b) whether fabric research Laboratory at Deham, Mass, U. S. A. was entrusted to conduct research in jute in 1962 ;

(c) is so, the total cost involved ;

(d) the outcome thereof ; and

(e) the reasons for which it was abandoned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Various types and constructions of jute manufactures, such as carpet backing, hessian, sackings, tarpaulin, canvas, webbing, specialities like laminated jute goods, polythelene jute bags, decorative and furnishing fabrics etc., are produced rom jute in foreign countries.

(b) Yes, Sir. By the Indian Jute Mills Association.

(c) The Association incurred an expenditure of 472,577 U. S. Dollars on the project.

(d) The Laboratory invented a process for bleaching jute and this process has been patented and the patent assigned to Nujute Incorporated which is a subsidiary of the Indian Jute Industry's Research Association. This is of considerable importance in the decorative fabrics (jute) field.

(e) The other projects taken in hand by the Laboratory could be dealt with by scientists in India who have since acquire the expertise.

Emergency Permits to Passengers going to Andamans

3552. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government granted emergency permits to passengers going to Andamans ; and

(b) for how long it was being done ;

(c) whether Government have recently stopped it ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The practice of granting emergency permits for passengers proceeding to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands *via* Burma commenced on 17 November 1961 and was stopped on 8th May 1969 when it was brought in conformity with the requirements of the Passports Act 1967 and the Rules framed thereunder. Regular passports are now being granted to Indian citizens who travel *via* Burma to these islands.

Misbehaviour by a Naval Officer at Goa during P. M.'s Visit

3553. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the high-handed behaviour of a Naval Officer at Goa during the Prime Minister's visit there ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the said Naval Officer ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). In regulating the entry of Press representatives in the VIP lounge at Dabolim airport in connection with the visit of the Prime Minister on the 9th October 1969, a Naval officer was somewhat over-zealous. The Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Naval Command, who was present, immediately took personal steps to redress the situation, and to ensure

that necessary facilities were afforded. As the action of the Naval Officer was not malafide and matter was settled on the spot, no further action has been considered necessary.

Exports to West Germany

3554. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking measures to boost exports to West Germany after the revaluation of the Mark ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The increased export opportunity following the revaluation of the German Mark has been brought to the notice of the trade. Export Promotion measures already in force have been intensified.

गढ़वाल को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करना

3555. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मन्त्री ने गढ़वाल निवासियों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गढ़वाल को शीघ्र ही एक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका विचार गढ़वाल के बारे में ऐसी घोषणा कब तक करने का है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गढ़वाल हर दृष्टि से राज्य का सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री अथवा शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). यद्यपि प्रधान मन्त्री ने ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया था ; 1966 में तथा इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में गढ़वाल के दोरे के समय

जन्होंने अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा गढ़वाल के पिछड़ेपन का ठिक ठिक किया था और वहाँ की तेजी से विकास की स्कीमों में अपनी उत्कट रुचि प्रकट की थी।

(ग) पौड़ी गढ़वाल राज्य के अधिक पिछड़े पहाड़ी जिलों में से है।

(घ) पौड़ी गढ़वाल उन आठ पहाड़ी जिलों में से एक है जो पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत है। यह बोर्ड पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के नियोजित विकास के प्रति प्रयत्नशील है। पौड़ी गढ़वाल सहित पहाड़ी जिलों के तेजी से विकास में विशेषरूप से सहायता करने के लिये, पौड़ी में मुख्य कार्यालय सहित, गढ़वाल के लिए एक अलग से आयुक्त का खण्ड बनाया गया है। चौथी योजना में इस जिले के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा समुचित व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

1965 के पश्चात् भारत की प्रतिरक्षा सेनाओं में वृद्धि

3556. श्री चम्प्रका प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1965 के पश्चात् भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा सेना में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह वृद्धि किन सोमा तक हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सशस्त्र सेनाओं की समग्र जनशक्ति में कोई विशेष वृद्धि नहीं हुई। तदति, कई पुन संगठन तथा धारारेखीय कार्य सम्पन्न किए गए हैं कि जिन्होंने प्रहार-शक्ति बढ़ाने में सहायता दी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड

3557. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड के कार्य में अत्यधिक हस्तक्षेप के कारण पौड़ी, चमौली, उत्तर काशी और टेहरी जिलों के लोगों में बहुत असन्तोष उत्पन्न हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि राज्य में अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की भांति इन जिलों का भी विकास हो ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड सम्बन्धित जिलों के सदस्यों से विचार-विमर्श करके राज्य सरकार के निर्देश, पंचायत राज संस्थाओं के सांविधिक अधिकार, एवं उपलब्ध वित्ति साधनों के अनुसार सभी पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए विकास योजना तैयार करेगा।

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for a Naval Base

3558. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in developing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for a modern naval base ;

(b) if any scheme has been evolved, what is the expenditure involved and the time likely to be taken in the completion of the plans ; and

(c) whether an air base will also be maintained in these islands at the same time ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The development of naval facilities in the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands is proceeding satisfactorily. It would not be in public interest to disclose details. Satisfactory facilities for maintaining air communications with the Islands have been catered for.

Anti-Indian Feeling in Hong Kong

3559. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the anti-Indian feelings in Hong Kong ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) As far as Government are aware no overt anti-Indian feelings have been voiced in Hong Kong.

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

Residential Land Allotted to Ex-Servicemen in Various States

3560. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the ranks of army personnel who are allotted residential land in various States as ex-Servicemen and the area of land being given to each person ;

(b) the ranks and length of service of the ex-Servicemen who were allotted land in various districts of U. P. and the area of land allotted for residential purposes ;

(c) the area of land already possessed by each of such persons individually or as a member of undivided family as have been allotted land as ex-Servicemen.

(d) the names of persons who have applied for allotment of land and who are in the regular employment of State and Central Government ; and

(e) the action being taken by Government in regard to allotment of land to such persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). The information is not available and time and effort involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Non-Adherence to Dress Regulations by External Affairs Minister in U. S. A.

3561. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn any Dress Regulations for Central Government Ministers who go on tour abroad on official work ;

(b) whether the Minister of External Affairs while visiting U. S. A. recently hosted a luncheon party in honour of the Foreign Ministry of U. S. A. in Washington ;

(c) if so, whether Government waved the dress regulations at that party, for the External Affairs Minister of India ; and

(d) if not, why the dress regulations were not adhered to ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Production of Bordered Dhottis by Handlooms

3562. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered for reserving the production of bordered dhottis and sarees only to handlooms ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no State Government has taken any steps to implement this and resulting in untold sufferings to the Handloom weavers ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to give effect to this orders ?

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

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

ब्राजील में एक भारतीय को रोक लेना

3563. श्री हरम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्राजील सरकार ने बिना किसी कारण के श्री एन्टोनियो डी सूजा नामक एक भारतीय को काफी समय से निरुद्ध किया हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री डी० सूजा भारतीय पारपत्र लेकर 1964 में ब्राजील गये थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) जी हां। इंटरपोल, लिस्बन की प्रार्थना पर ब्राजील की सरकार ने उन्हें रोक लिया था।

(ख) और (ग). गोष्ठा के मुक्त होने से पहले वह वहां 'बैंकों अल्ट्रामेरिनो' में नियोजित थे। मुक्ति के तुरंत बाद ही वे इस बैंक में ही काम जारी रखने के लिए पुर्तगाली पासपोर्ट लेकर पुर्तगाल चले गए।

1963 में जेनेवा-स्थित हमारे प्रधान कौन्सलावास ने उन्हें भारतीय पासपोर्ट प्रदान कर दिया। सितम्बर, 1969 में इंटरपोल, लिस्बन की प्रार्थना पर, पुर्तगाल में बैंकों की रकम को हेराफेरी करने के आरोप में उन्हें ब्राजील में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। रियो-द-जनेरियो-स्थित हमारा राजदूतावास श्री डी० सूजा और ब्राजील के प्राधिकारियों से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है।

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अवीन अन्तर-सेवा तकनीकी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3564. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा विभाग के तकनीकी सुपरवाइजरों कर्मचारियों को 15

अगस्त, 1947 के पश्चात् से अब तक कोई वेतन वृद्धि तथा ग्रन्थ सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस विभाग में न तो गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग समिति की ओर न ही द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें पूरी तरह लागू की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन लोगों के आवेदन पर अन्तर-सेवा तकनीकी समिति नियुक्त की गई थी और उसको तीन महीने के भीतर अपना प्रतिवेदन देने को कहा गया था ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीन महीने बीत चुके हैं तथा समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश नहीं किया है जबकि अन्तर-सेवा तकनीकी समिति, स्टोरकीपिंग कर्मचारी समिति तथा क्लैरिकल स्टाफ समिति जो उन्हीं को अध्यक्षता के अधीन कार्य कर रही हैं के प्रतिवेदनों को 31 अक्टूबर 1969 तक पेश किया जाना था, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। वेतन-वृद्धि वेतनमान के समयानुसार दे दी जाती है जब तक कि कोई व्यक्ति दक्षता-रोध के समय इस रोध को पार करने के अयोग्य न समझा जाये अथवा अनुशासनीय कार्यवाही के कारण उसकी वेतन-वृद्धि रोक न दी जाये। सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर दिये जाने वाले भत्ते जैसे मकान किराया भत्ता, नगर भत्ता, बच्चों को शिक्षा का भत्ता, 'ट्यूशन शुल्क का प्रतिपूर्ति' इत्यादि मिलते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग समिति अथवा द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें उन सीमा तक, जहां तक सरकार ने उन्हें माना है, रक्षा मंत्रालय में पूर्ण रूप से लागू की गई हैं।

(ग) जी हां। समिति को कार्य आरंभ करने की तारीख के तीन मास के भीतर ही रिपोर्ट देने को कहा गया था।

(घ) अन्तर सेवा तकनीकी समिति की वलैरिकल सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ तथा स्टोर कीपिंग स्टाफ की रिपोर्टें क्रमानुसार 10-10-1969 तथा 10-10-1969 को सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई हैं। अन्तर सेवा तकनीकी समिति को भराजपत्रित तकनीकी सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ की रिपोर्टें दिसम्बर 1969 के अन्त तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है।

Inquiry Against a Store-Keeper of Canteen Stores Department (India)

3565. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canteen Stores Department (India) have conducted the Court of Inquiry against one of its Store-keepers for alleged misappropriation of liquor from its installation in Jammu ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against this defaulting official ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Inquiry conducted by CSD(I) revealed that liquor was misappropriated from the CSD(I) Station Canteen, Jammu. On the basis of the report of the SPE, who also investigated the case, orders have been issued recently to the CSD(I) to initiate disciplinary proceedings against four officials of the CSD(I) Station Canteen, Jammu.

Extension of Service Given to the General Manager, CSD(I)

3566. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager of the Canteen Stores Department (I) was given an extension of service for a year ?

(b) if so, the date and place of the Board of Control meeting when this matter was approved ; and

(c) the names of the personnel of this Board who were present in this meeting ?

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

MISHRA) : (a) to (c). It is correct that the General Manager was last given an extension of one year with effect from 6th April 1969. The decision was taken in November/December 1968 by circulation among the members of the Board of Control who were :—

1. Sardar Swaran Singh, Defence Minister.
2. Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister of Defence Production.
3. Shri H. C. Sarin, Defence Secretary.
4. Shri V. N. Sukul, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
5. Lt. Gen. Rajinder Singh Paintal, Quartermaster General.
6. Rear Admiral J. Cursetji, COP, Naval Headquarters.
7. AVM YV MALSE, Air Officer i/c Administration, Air Headquarters.

मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए योजनाएं

3667. श्री गं० च० बीहित : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश का, उसके आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के आधार विकास करने की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए तत्सम्बन्धी योजनाएं बनाने के लिये कोई एकक अथवा कई एकक स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अख्य शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). अपने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास की स्कीमें तैयार करना मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार का काम है फिर भी यदि आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई तो योजना आयोग एवं भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की सहायता भी इन स्कीमों को तैयार करने के लिए उपलब्ध होगी।

चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के लिए योजना परिषद

3568. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लिये चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के आकार के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस राज्य के लिए चौथी योजना में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है तथा यह धनराशि उस राज्य की मांग से कितनी कम है ;

(ग) योजना के अधीन विभिन्न बड़े कार्य-क्रमों में मदवार कहाँ तक कटौती की गई है तथा इस कटौती के फलस्वरूप किन-किन परियोजनाओं पर कुपभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत योजना के मसौदे में उत्पन्न की क्या गति निर्धारित की गई थी तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत योजना के अनुसार इस गति को कहाँ तक प्राप्त करना सम्भव होगा ?

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

(क) से (घ). दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 1969 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 564 के दिए गए उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकषिप्त किया जाता है। राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Modern Equipment for Army

3570. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to re-equip the Indian Army with modern weapons and equipment in the sphere of armour, artillery and communication ;

(b) the amount spent so far during the last three years ; and

(c) the estimated outlay for the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Re-equipment of the Indian Army with modern equipment in the spheres of armour, artillery and communications is proceeding according to the plan drawn up for the purpose. It would not be in the public interest to give details of the measures taken or to indicate amount spent or the estimated outlay for the next five years.

Acquisition of French Anti-Tank Missiles

3571. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have acquired French anti-tank missiles which have the reputation of being 'scourge of tanks' ;

(b) the details of agreement under which these have been acquired ; and

(c) the manner of payment together with the total expenditure incurred ?

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

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose the information.

Production of Field Guns

3572. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of difficulties encountered by Government in the development and production of field guns and ammunition which they have been actively considering for the last many years ;

(b) whether the production of these items is likely to start in the near future ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). No unusual difficulties have been encountered in the development and production of field guns and

related ammunition. The programme is proceeding substantially according to schedule. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

Production in Ordnance Factories

3573. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the state at which Ambhajari, Chandrapur and Jabalpur Ordnance Factories have reached to commence full production ;

(b) whether the target fixed for the production is well within the schedule ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of the items to be produced in these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The present position of the three factories is as follows :

Ordnance Factory, Ambhajari :

Procurement of plant and machinery and their erection and commissioning are in progress. Commissioning is expected to be completed by the end of 1970. Production on a limited scale has started in certain lines. Full production capacity is expected to be reached by the end of 1972.

Ordnance Factory, Chandrapur :

The factory is to be commissioned in phases by 1970. Some production activities have commenced. Full production capacity is expected to be reached by the end of 1973.

Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur :

The factory is in an advanced stage of establishment. Most of the plant and machinery has been ordered and those received at site are being installed. Production activity would start in 1970 and regular production achieved in another two years.

(b) and (c). The original time schedule fixed for Ambhajari and Chandrapur factories had to be revised on account of stoppage of expected assistance from certain foreign countries in 1965. There has been some delay in respect of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur due to delay in receipt of plant and machinery.

(d) Ordnance Factory, Ambhajari is an engineering factory for manufacture of ammunition components and Ordnance Factory, Chandrapur is an ammunition filling factory. Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur will manufacture different kinds of vehicles required primarily by the Armed Forces.

Stenographers in Armed Forces Headquarters

3574. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Stenographers Grade II and Grade I in the Armed Forces Headquarters ;

(b) the date of recruitment of the last stenographer promoted from Grade II to Grade I and date of promotion ; and

(c) number of Stenographers Grade II having rendered service for 10 years, 15 years, 20 years and 25 years, separately, as stenographer in this grade ?

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

(a) Stenographers Grade II	532
Stenographers Grade I	20
(b) Date of recruitment	17-4-1944
Date of promotion	1-8-1969

(c) Number of Stenographers Grade II with 10, 15, 20 and 25 years' service in the grade (including service in the erstwhile grade of Stenographer Grade III prior to 1-7-1959) is 88, 38, 60 and 21, respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शक्तिचालित करघों का बन्द होना

3575. श्री रामजी राम : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को माखूम है कि उत्तर के फैजाबाद जिले में टांडा, हमवार, इस्तफत गंज, अकबरपुर, के लघु कपड़ा उद्योगों के 7,000 शक्तिचालित करघों के बन्द होने से 50,000 बुनकर तथा अन्य कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

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

(ग) उनको पुनः चालू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्टेपल यान के मूल्य

3576. श्री रामजी राम : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि 21 मिलों द्वारा स्टेपल यान बनाये जाने तथा उसे मनमाने मूल्यों पर बेचे जाने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों बुनकरों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है और वे बे-रोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्टेपल यान को अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अधीन न रखने तथा इसके मूल्य नियंत्रित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) इस संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि स्टेपल फाइबर यान के बाजार मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण कुछ क्षेत्रों में बुनकरों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

(ख) अधिनियम के अंतर्गत स्टेपल फाइबर यान पहले ही अत्यावश्यक वस्तु के रूप में लिया गया है। 12-8-69 से 8-9-69 तक नागदा के स्टेपल फाइबर ऐकक तथा 1-9-69 से 9-10-69 तक पश्चिम बंगाल के स्टेपल फाइबर यान कटाई एककों के बन्द होने के कारण उत्पन्न कमी के परिणामस्वरूप स्टेपल फाइबर के बाजार भावों में वृद्धि हुई। इन एककों के फिर से चालू हो जाने से स्टेपल यान के मूल्य शीघ्र ही पुनः सामान्य स्तर पर आ जायेंगे। सरकार ने, इस यान के प्रमुख कर्तियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया और परिणामस्वरूप उत्तरी भारत की मिलें इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सहमत हो गई हैं कि विभिन्न बाजारों में खुदरे मूल्य, जुलाई, 1969

के मूल्य में 20 पैसे प्रति किग्रा० की वृद्धि जोड़ने के बाद जो कि उनको संभरित स्टेपल फाइबर के मूल्यों में हुई उतनी ही वृद्धि के कारण न्यायसंगत है, और अधिक नहीं बढ़ेंगे। ये मिलें विभिन्न बाजारों में यान की पूर्ति जुलाई, 1969 के पूर्ति स्तर तक बनाये रखेंगी। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश सहित प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बुनकरों को राहत मिलनी चाहिए। स्टेपल फाइबर यान के के उचित मूल्यों के निर्धारण का मामला पहले ही टैरिफ आयोग को भेजा जा चुका है। इन परिस्थितियों में स्टेपल फाइबर यान के मूल्यों पर कानूनी मूल्य नियंत्रण लगाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

स्टेपल यान की कीमतों में वृद्धि

3577. श्री रामजी राम : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद में टांडा, जलालपुर के लगभग 7 हजार विद्युत करघा जुलाहों के प्रतिनिधियों ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने स्टेपल यान फैक्टरी, इलाहाबाद, नैनी, द्वारा स्टेपल यान की कीमतों को 42 रुपये से 53 रुपये करके अचानक वृद्धि करने का विरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले पर सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद जिले में अधिकांशतः खपने वाले स्टेपल रेशा घागे का संभरण करने वाली मिलों के साथ, जिनमें नैनी मिल शामिल है विचार विमर्श किया और इस बात पर सहमत प्रकट की गई कि ये मिलें इस बात को सुनिश्चित करेंगी कि इस क्षेत्र में खुदरा मूल्य

जुलाई, 1969 के मूल्यों में 20 पैसे प्रति कि०घा० की वृद्धि जोड़ने के बाद जो कि उन्हें सप्लाई किये गये स्टैपल रेशे के मूल्यों में हुई उतनी वृद्धि के कारण न्यायसंगत है, और नहीं बढ़ेंगे। वे इस क्षेत्र को धागे की पूर्ति जुलाई, 1969 के पूर्ति स्तर तक बनाये रखेंगे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

करघों को आयातित ऊन के कोटे का नियतन

3578. श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में ऊन: करघों को आयातित ऊन का कोटा मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे करघों की संख्या किन्तनी है और प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक करघे को कितना कितना कोटा दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या करघों के अस्तित्व का पता लगाने के लिये किसी समय इन करघों का वहाँ जाकर निरीक्षण किया जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और ऐसा कब किया गया था ; और

(ङ) इस मौके पर निरीक्षण के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने जाली करघे पाये गये ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में लगभग 1600 ऐसे शक्तिचालित करघे हैं जिन्हें संगठित क्षेत्र के पंजीकृत शक्तिचालित करघों के समान ही निमात्री आधार पर आयातित ऊन का कोटा दिया जाता है। विगत चार छः महीनों में प्रत्येक शक्तिचालित करघे को आयातित आयातित ऊन का कोटा निम्नलिखित है :-

अक्तूबर, 1968/मार्च, 1968 6,750 रुपये
अप्रैल, 1968/सितम्बर, 1968 6,750 „

अक्तूबर, 1968/मार्च 1969 5,377 रुपये
अप्रैल, 1969/सितम्बर, 1969 6,100 „

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) और (ङ). मई-जुलाई, 1969 में वस्त्र आयात के अमृतसर स्थित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा जांच की गई थी और कतिपय एककों के सम्बन्ध में पाई गई कुछ असंगतियों की जांच की जा रही है।

Celebration of "Indian Week" in Hong Kong

3579. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "India Week" are celebrated from the 19th to 25th May, 1969 at Hong Kong ;

(b) if so, the details of the celebrations ;

(c) the names of the concerns which participated in the celebrations ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Indian merchants at Hong Kong took the initiative to celebrate the week and made it a success ; and

(e) the amount of additional foreign exchange earned or to be earned due to India Week Celebration ?

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

(b) Besides an exhibition of Indian exportable merchandise the India Week Celebrations covered Indian Cultural Programmes ; Food Festival, film and fashion shows.

(c) List is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2330/69.]

(d) The Commission of India in Hong Kong with the active Co-operation of the Indian business community in Hong Kong organised the India Week.

(e) Although no specific orders were booked at the exhibition, some of the 2,200 trade enquiries received are expected to result in substantial business. However, exhibits worth about Rs. 80,000 were sold during the exhibition.

Allocation of Quota of Raw Films

35c0. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8224 on the 30th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding the allocation of quota of raw films has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

Cars and Furniture Purchased for Prime Minister's Secretariat and Prime Minister's House

3581. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of cars and furniture purchased for the Prime Minister's Secretariat and for Prime Minister's House, separately, during the last three years upto the 31st October, 1969 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tomb Stone for Lord Attlee's Grave in London

3582. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian stone has been ordered for Lord Attlee's grave in West Minster Abbey in London ;

(b) if so, when the stone was ordered ;

(c) the difficulties that have arisen in securing the tomb stone ; and

(d) when it is likely to be delivered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A tablet of Indian marble was ordered to

mark the spot in West Minster Abbey where the ashes of Lord Attlee were buried.

(b) 24th April, 1969.

(c) and (d). There has been no difficulty in securing the memorial tablet which reached U.K. on the 29th August, 1969.

Grant of L-4 Licence for Powerlooms

3583. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Shri Shantilal V. Mehta of Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur District regarding the grant of L-4 Licence for powerlooms ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the issue raised in the representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) A copy of the representation made by Shri Shantilal V. Mehta of Ichalkaranji to the Finance Minister has been received.

(b) It has been suggested in the representation that L-4 Licences may be issued by the Central Excise Authorities to all powerloom owners who are in possession of powerlooms without waiting for the grant of Tex-permits by Textile Commissioner as envisaged in Excise authorities notification of 10th September, 1963.

(c) Shri Mehta has been informed by the Ministry of Finance that the orders of 10th September, 1963 have been withdrawn with effect from the 5th June, 1966 and no application for grant of L-4 licences can be entertained without the Textile Commissioner's permit.

Import of Cotton

3584. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Broach Cotton Area Cooperative Cotton Marketing Union Ltd., Jawahar Bazar, Broach regarding the import of cotton ;

(b) if so, the details of the representation ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to finally stop the import of cotton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Broach Cotton Area Cooperative Cotton Marketing Union Ltd., Broach, have submitted a representation in which it has, with reference to the cotton import programme for the year 1969-70, expressed itself against import of cotton and requested for adoption of a policy such as would encourage cotton grower in the country. The representation has received Government's attention. Till such time as indigenous production of cotton does not reach a size adequate to meet the requirements of cotton textile industry, import of cotton is unavoidable. Steps have been taken to increase production of cotton, but it is difficult to fix a time limit for attaining self-sufficiency.

Complaints-Re. Functioning of Canteen at Indian Naval Dockyard Bombay

3585. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the functioning of the Canteen at the Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to correct matters ; and

(d) whether any legal proceedings have been instituted for alleged breach of trust by the Chairman of the Canteen Committee ?

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

(b) The complaint relates to purchase of typewriters, bicycles, table fans and lockers, sale of unserviceable typewriters and utensils and printing expenses.

(c) The allegations are under investigation.

(d) No, Sir.

Extension of State Enactments Regarding Control of Rent to Cantonment Areas

3586. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recently pronounced in its judgement in the case of Indu Bhushan v/s. Ram Sundri Debi and another 1969 (x) Sc. A67 that the State enactments pertaining to control of rent do not extend to the Cantonment areas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of the said judgment, thousands of tenants residing in the Cantonment areas of Punjab and Haryana are facing eviction notices ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue a notification immediately under Act 46 of 1957 extending the provisions of the East Punjab Rent Restriction Act of 1949 to the Cantonments situated in the States of Punjab and Haryana or adopt some other measure to mitigate the hardships of the tenants ?

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

(b) No such information is available with Government. Representations from a few individuals and organisations of Punjab and Haryana have been received to the effect that tenants are facing eviction notices.

(c) A notification has been issued on 21st November, 1969 extending to the Cantonments in the States of Haryana and Punjab, the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 (East Punjab Act III of 1949), with suitable modifications.

Introduction of Tank Technology Course in Armoured Corps Centre

3587. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to introduce tank technology course in the Armoured Corps Centre and School ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) to the extent to which the introduction of this Course will improve the efficiency of Armoured Corps ; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to keep abreast of the latest techniques and know-how of the advanced countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question of introducing a Tank Technology Course which would enable Armoured Corps Officers to appreciate scientific and engineering problems connected with the development, production, maintenance and use of armoured fighting vehicles and their associated equipment is under consideration.

(d) Adequate knowledge of latest techniques in Tank Technology has been built up and this is being constantly brought upto date by getting information through our Embassies/Missions abroad, publications on the subject, representatives of foreign manufacturing organisations and trade missions etc. and through visits of technical teams to foreign countries for training and/or study of techniques.

Burning of Prime Minister's Effigy and National Flag in Karachi

3588. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an effigy of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, was burnt on the 3rd October, 1969 alongwith the National Flag of India in Karachi ;

(b) if so, whether a protest has been made to the Pakistan Government on this matter ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No reply from the Government of Pakistan has been received.

कोटा स्थिति गाई सेंटर में असैनिक अध्यापकों के स्थान पर जवान की नियुक्ति

3589. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा स्थिति गाई

सेन्टर में छ से आठ वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर लेने वाले तथा बी० ए० और एम० ए० की डिग्री प्राप्त तथा जिनकी आयु नयी नियुक्ति की आयु से अधिक हो गई है, असैनिक अध्यापकों को हटा कर उनके स्थान पर जवानों को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उन अध्यापकों के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर्स को योग्य सैनिक यूनिट एजुकेशन इन्स्ट्रक्टरों के उपलब्ध न होने स्थायी रूप से लगाया जाता है और उनके उपलब्ध होने पर उन्हें बदल दिया जाता है। इस नीति के फल-स्वरूप गाई सेंटर, कोटा में सा। सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर्स को हटा कर सैनिक यूनिट, एजुकेशन इन्स्ट्रक्टरों को रखा गया। उनमें से किसी को भी 3½ वर्ष से अधिक को सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर को सेवा नहीं थी। वे सभी अन्य स्थानों पर लगा दिये गए हैं।

Powerlooms in Maharashtra

3590. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms installed in Maharashtra during the last three years ;

(b) the number of those which are being run with proper licence ; and

(c) the action being taken against unlicensed powerlooms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, 25611 powerlooms have been installed in Maharashtra with proper permits.

(c) Owners of unlicensed powerlooms existing on 28.2.1966 have been advised to apply for the licensing of unauthorised powerlooms.

**Help to Burma to Combat Intrusion
by Chinese Troops**

3591. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any report from Burma that some Chinese troops have entered the Eastern Part of Burma ;

(b) if so, whether the Burmese Government have approached for any help ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

निर्यात की गई भारतीय वस्तुओं का सम्बन्धित देशों द्वारा अन्य देशों को विक्रय

3592. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चाय मार्केट के बारे में कलकत्ता की प्रसिद्ध चाय अधिकर्ता कम्पनी मैसर्स जे० थामस एण्ड कम्पनी के वर्ष 1968-69 के प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि भारत द्वारा ऐसे देशों को चाय निर्यात करने के फलस्वरूप, जो रुपये में भुगतान स्वीकार करते हैं, देश के चाय निर्यात व्यापार पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है क्योंकि ये देश भारत से आयात की कोई चाय तथा अन्य वस्तुएं भी कहीं अन्य देशों को बेच देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भारतीय माल की इस प्रकार की विक्री (स्विचट्रेड) को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योग क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने निर्यात की गई भारतीय वस्तुओं का सम्बन्धित देशों द्वारा अन्य देशों को बेचे जाने के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिस पर निरन्तर अध्ययन किया जा रहा है । व्यापारिक तात्पर्यों के दौरान इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि रुपया व्यापार देशों को चाय का निर्यात उनकी घरेलू खपत की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो । कहीं-कहीं उद्योगियों के स्तर पर अन्य देशों को माल भेजने के मामले समय-समय पर सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं परन्तु उनकी मात्रा नगण्य है ।

भारतीय दालों की मांग

3593. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में भारतीय दालों की मांग बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि विदेशों में भारतीय दालों की मांग में अधिक से अधिक वृद्धि हो, सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों को देश-वार अब तक कितने मूल्य की दालें निर्यात की गई ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन राज्यों में दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है जिनमें मुख्यतः दालों का उत्पादन होता है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). विदेशों में दलहन की कुछ मांग है । उत्पादन में कमी के कारण, पहले दालों की सीमित मात्रा के ही निर्यात की अनुमति दी जाती थी परन्तु अब उत्पादन बढ़ने से उसमें उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि की जा रही है ।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में किये गये दलहन के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता

है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT-2331/69]

(घ) सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे विभिन्न उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप दालों का वर्तमान उत्पादन, जो 104 लाख मे. टन है, 1973-74 के अन्त तक बढ़कर लगभग 160 लाख मे. टन हो जाने की आशा है।

भारतीय सेना में छिपे नागाओं की नियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव

3594. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार उन छिपे नागाओं को जिन्होंने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया था, भारतीय सेना में उपयुक्त पदों पर नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे नागाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें सेना में उच्च पदों पर नियुक्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का यह मत है कि ये नागा सेना में उतनी ही इमानदारी और वफादारी से अपनी इयूटी करेंगे जितनी कि एक भारतीय अधिकारी से आशा की जाती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय सेना और असम राईफल में नागा पहले से सेवा कर रहे हैं। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि जो भूगर्भगत नागा प्रकट हो चुके हैं और अपने आप को सशस्त्र सेनाओं या अन्य संगठनों में सेवा के लिए प्रस्तुत करते हैं, और सभी पहलुओं से उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं ; पुनरावास के लिए विचारे जाएं। परिवर्तित स्थितियों में उनके सदुद्देश्यों को सिद्धि करने का अवसर दिए बिना उनके भूतकाल के आचरण के कारण ही केवल ऐसे व्यक्तियों की समस्या और कर्तव्य-निष्ठा पर संका सन्देह करना उचित न होगा।

Invitation to Indian Diplomat at Chinese Embassy Function in London

3595. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese Embassy in London had invited the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. to a party on the 1st October, 1969, working the 20th anniversary of the Chinese Republic ;

(b) if so, whether the Indian diplomat attended the function ; and

(c) whether Government consider that it makes a charge in Chinese hostile attitude to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An invitation to attend the reception held by the Chinese Legation in London to mark the Chinese National Day on October 1st was received by the then Acting Indian High Commissioner in London.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is in line with internationally accepted norms of diplomatic etiquette and Government see no special significance in it.

Manufacture of Computers

3596. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 639 on the 20th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether examination of the latest proposals of I.C.L. and I.B.M. for the manufacture of computers have completed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The proposals are still under consideration.

I.A.F. Pilot Killed in Accident near Meerut

3597. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Pilot

was killed in a flying accident near Meerut (UP.) on or before the 24th September, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident and the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The accident occurred on 24th September, 1969.

(b) The report of the Court of Inquiry is awaited.

Differences over Re-Appraisal of Resources Position for Fourth Plan

3598. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have arisen between the Planning Commission and Economic Ministries over the re-appraisal of the resources position for the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the differences; and

(c) the latest reappraisal and proposed reallocation of resources under the Fourth Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

सांख्यिकी विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

3599. श्री मोलू प्रसाद: क्या प्रधानमंत्री 6 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2360 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अंग्रेजी में पुरानी और बेकार पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार उनकी बिक्री का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या तकनीकी किस्म के नियमित प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी अनुवाद के कार्य में तेजी लाने के विचार से अधिक संख्या में हिन्दी

प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की सम्मग्रा का समाधान करने के लिये कोई अग्रोत्तर कार्यवाही की गई है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) 1952 से लेकर अब तक अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये 31 तदर्थ प्रकाशनों में नवीनतम (अद्यतम) जानकारी दी जाती थी और उनके प्रकाशन के समय वे उपयोगी थे। बाद में वे प्रायः पुराने पड़ गये, इसलिए विचार किया जाता है कि इनके समय के उपरान्त उनका हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 1966-67-1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 (अक्टूबर 1969 के अन्त तक) की अवधि में इन प्रकाशनों की बेची गई कुल प्रतियां क्रमशः 137,401, 18 तथा 58 हैं।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के हिन्दी एकक के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित अनिश्चित पदों की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है:-

- (i) हिन्दी अधिकारी (श्रेणी ii-राजपत्रित) (350-900 रुपये) -एक
- (ii) वरिष्ठ अनवेषक (हिन्दी) (श्रेणी ii अराजपत्रित) (3 5-575 रुपये)-दो
- (iii) आशुलिपिक (हिन्दी) (पदक्रम) iii (130-200 रुपये) -एक

Indo-U.S. Trade

3600. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of top executive from successful business firms in U.S.A. visited India in September, 1969 to have talks on expanding business between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ?

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

(b) The said delegation was not a trade mission sponsored by the U.S. Government, but a private mission that visited Bombay en route to Tokyo on a TWA Inaugural flight. During their stay in Bombay, however, the members of the delegation held trade talks with a number of Indian businessmen, industrialists and executives. These discussions were only of a general nature, mainly aimed at finding ways and means of developing Indo-U.S. Trade.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Removal of Boundary Pillars by Pakistani Police

MR. SPEAKER : I find that Shri Tapuriah is not here.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : कौलिंग अटेशन नोटिस जो अभी आप ने लिया है उस के बारे में मेरा प्वाएण्ट आफ आर्डर है। आज के कौलिंग अटेशन नोटिस में तीन नाम हैं जबकि मोटे तौर पर पांच नाम दिये जाते हैं। जब हम देखते हैं कि पांच नाम हैं तो हम लोग संतोष कर लेते हैं। लेकिन आज के इस ध्यान आकर्षण में तीन ही नाम दिये गये हैं। मैंने, श्री निहाल सिंह और श्री देवेन सेन ने भी इस विषय पर कौलिंग अटेशन नोटिस दिया था तो फिर दो नाम और उसमें क्यों नहीं आये ? अब जिनके बैलेट में नहीं आये तो उस के बारे में नोटिस बोर्ड पर लिस्ट लगा दी जाय कि यह नाम बैलेट में शामिल कि गये थे लेकिन वह उस में नहीं आ पाये। यह न किये जाने से शक पैदा होता है कि हमारे नाम बैलेट में शामिल ही नहीं किये गये। भलबत्ता अगर हम लोगों के नाम भी बैलेट में शामिल

किये गये होते और फिर वह न आते तो हमें असन्तोष करने व शक करने की कोई बात नहीं होती।

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down. Why is he taking the time of the House for nothing. The Calling Attention which he was given notice of is on an entirely different subject. It is on "heavy concentration of several platoons of East Pakistan on the border across Dubri police station area." Let him not waste the time of the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : यदि थोड़ा, बहुत अन्तर होता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर पिछला रेकार्ड देखेंगे तो पता लग जायेगा कि थोड़े, बहुत इस तरह के अन्तर वाले सवाल वाले नामों को एक में जोड़े दिया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down. Let him not waste the time of the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported removal of boundary pillars by Pakistan Police on the Assam East Pakistan border."

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in August, 1969, the Sector Commander, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Border Security Force, Assam protested to his counterpart in Pakistan against blasting operations in limestone quarries being undertaken by Pakistani nationals with the likelihood of damage to boundary pillars. In spite of the protest, pillar No. 1199/T/1 was removed. Immediately thereafter the BSF Sector Commander got in touch with the Pakistan Sector Commander and asked for a meeting to resolve this matter and restore the pillar. He agreed to meet on the 8th December but actually did not turn up for the meeting. We are taking up the matter with the Pakistan Government for immediate restoration of the pillar. Meanwhile, BSF have

been instructed to take firm action against any attempted encroachment on the border, should it be made.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The central area of Southern Assam, particularly Borcherrai of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, where this happened, is rich in mineral deposits like limestone, river shingles etc. The local people have complained on several occasions that Pakistani miscreants have been intruding into this area, aided by their armed police and others, forcibly collecting the heavy mineral deposits and carrying them to Pakistan, to which on several occasions the Border Security Force has remained an idle spectator for reasons best known to them. Taking advantage of the situation and with a lure to explore this area more and more, the Pakistani miscreants have removed the border pillars on several occasions and, as a matter of fact, have occupied certain portions of that area in Assam.

I would like to know how many such instances were there during the current year—it is not the single instance—how many Pakistani miscreants have been apprehended so far and what steps are taken by the Government to fully equip the Border Security Force so as to guard the border properly and to prevent this sort of forcible occupation of our territory and looting of the natural resources in that area. Secondly the very statement made by the hon. Minister shows that pillar No. 1199/T/1 was removed. On the face of this particular affair I cannot understand the necessity of having a meeting with the officials of Pakistan to demarcate the border. How does it arise now? The very statement that the pillar was removed means that the area was well demarcated and the pillar was there. Would it not be possible on the part of Government simply to instal the pillar at the same spot as Pakistan did not respond to the call given by this Government for a meeting on the 8th December last?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as this particular incident is concerned, it happened sometime in the latter part of August. The hon. Member has asked why the BSF had, on their own initiative, not gone and put the pillar there. In these matters there are certain ground rules, agreed between the two

Governments, and there is a certain procedure to be followed. If you merely leave it to the police on both the sides to go and take the matter in their hands and put the pillars in their own way, possibly it might lead to avoidable clashes. Therefore, the ground rules provide that both the sector commanders should meet, discuss the matter and settle it. If it is not resolved between the two sector commanders, possibly the matter will have to be taken up by the two State Governments later on. The first step was taken and a meeting between the sector commanders was fixed. The sector commander could not come and attend the meeting; instead, some wing commander came and conveyed this information. Now, an effort is being made to fix the meeting sometime after the 20th December. This is all that I can do.

I quite agree with the hon. Member that this area is very well known for its richness in certain mineral wealth. The BSF has been given sufficient instructions in this matter to take every care of this area.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How many such cases occurred during the current year in this particular area?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the pillar is concerned, this was the only instance but allegations about intrusions for collecting mineral were received. I have not got specific information, but certainly allegations were received.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : There is no doubt at all that Pakistan has been taking advantage unilaterally for the last two years of our policies and actions. I would just like to quote two or three brief facts and figures to define the structure of the problem. From 1967, up to February, 1969 there have been 207 armed violations of our territorial space by Pakistan unilaterally. There have been 1,471 cease-fire violations by Pakistan during the brief period of nine months in 1968. They have also confiscated property worth over Rs. 57 crores in East Pakistan alone.

In view of this background and the fact that there was a joint survey by the Land Department of both the Governments of Assam and East Pakistan over the common international boundary between the two

countries early in 1969, I would like to know from the Government whether all boundary demarcations between India and Pakistan on all sectors including this one have since been completed. If they have not been completed, at what stage are they now and when do we propose to complete these negotiations and final demarcation?

Secondly, there are matters of dispute like Berubari and Farakka Barrage—I know Berubari matter is in the Supreme Court—and as soon as it is adjudicated, will the Government deal with these matters expeditiously?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as Border Security Force and other matters in my charge are concerned, I can give information. As far as other matters, I am sorry I will have to ask for notice.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, I have submitted a call attention notice which you have disallowed. So please allow me to put one question.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether it has been disallowed or not, I am sorry I cannot allow you.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Papers under Companies Act, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : 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 Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1968-69, along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2313/69.*]

Papers under Tariff Commission Act, 1951, Annual Report of the Coir Board and Notifications under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture Industry.
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. 11(1.-Tar/69 dated the 6th December, 1969 on the above Report (Hindi and English version, [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2314/69.*])
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report on the Activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2315/69.*]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi version) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 :—
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) 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-2316/69.*]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the

Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1969."
- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1969, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1969, in the Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1968 :

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twentieth".
Clause 1
2. That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1968" substitute "1969".

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT)
BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-Sixth Report

SHRI M. G. UIKEY (Mandla) : I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.14 hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE
TRADE PRACTICES BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to Item 8.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The Ministers concerned are not here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The House may be adjourned as the Minister is not here. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। राज्य सभा से यह पास हो कर आया है। दो साल से हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि जिस मन्त्री का विषय होता है वह हाज़िर नहीं होता है। यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। उनको मौजूद होना चाहिये या। लेकिन वह हैं नहीं। श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद को आप डांटिये। उनको कुछ दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये। हाउस को आप एडजर्न कर दें।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The House may be adjourned. There is no business now. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is disregarding the House. वह सदन का सम्मान नहीं कर रहे हैं।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : I beg to move that the House do now adjourn because the Ministers concerned are not here.

श्री रवि राय : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हाउस को इन्होंने तमाशा समझ रखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों हाउस चलते हैं। कई बार लेट हो भी जाते हैं। क्यों इतने इम्पैशेंट हो गए हैं अब बात खरम हुई।

श्री रवि राय : उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए। आपको उनकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

SHRI ASHOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) : The Minister was not here and the Motion was moved. The Motion cannot be dismissed like this. The Motion is before you.

MR. SPEAKER : Minister has already come.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It will be a very bad precedent, Sir. It will be a very bad precedent for the House if the Chair (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : They do not have any responsibility.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, the Chair should not take this affront to the House so lightly. The Motion was moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that the House may be adjourned. There was no Minister before the House when the item was taken up and even when he comes, he does not apologise, he does not express regret for his absence, and you, in the Chair also do not rebuke him. Really this is very surprising. You must uphold the dignity of the House. If the Minister starts behaving like this, I do not know where we will be.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Sir, such lapses should not be treated lightly.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं केवल एक ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। किसी एक विभाग से सम्बन्धित क मन्त्री ही नहीं है बल्कि उनके साथ एक राज्य मन्त्री भी है और एक उपमन्त्री भी है। अगर मान लीजिये सदन में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है तो राज्य मन्त्री को या उप-मन्त्री को यहाँ रहना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज आप इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निश्चित परम्परा का प्रारम्भ करें और देखें कि लोक सभा को इस प्रकार से हलके रूप में ये मन्त्री लोग न ले सकें। इस तरह का कोई

निर्देश आप अवश्य दें जिससे भविष्य के लिए परम्परा बने।

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you for giving me time to speak also...बनर्जी साहब, आपकी क्या सिकांरिश है।

श्री स०मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप हमें रोज डांटते हैं, आज आप इनको डांटिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry I was kept like this for a few minutes. There was no Minister, nor could anybody tell me where you were. If you are to come any time late, please do inform the Chair so that I may be in a position to take up the next item. This is not a question which needs my interference; it is the general business of the House and the business of the House should not be ignored like this.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, I am very sorry for the inconvenience caused to the House, and, to a certain extent, I am myself responsible, because I was going through the various amendments which the Hon. Members have tabled. I had left instruction that as soon as the Calling Attention is over I may be informed so that I may come here. Well the information was given to me, but as the hon. Member knows, I do not walk very fast and so it took me a little time.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has expressed his regret.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप एक मिनट के लिए हम को सून लें, तो आप हम से एग्जी करेगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I still hope that the business of the House would not be taken so lightly. Of course, it is not a question of fast walking. That may be so in the hon. Minister's case; we can accept it. But there are younger people in the Ministry; there is the Deputy Minister and there is also the Minister of State; at least they should have been present here in the House.

The hon. Minister must know that the times are different now. They cannot behave in the same old manner. All the times the Opposition Members are up and so vigilant and they are looking after any type of anything that is wrong in the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister should be very much aware of that.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi) : You have uttered immortal words. You have made history, today, Sir.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : After I had expressed my regret at the inconvenience caused to the Members of the House, I thought that the matter was over. I am really very very sorry for this inconvenience.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The hon. Minister does not walk fast. But what about the Minister of State and the Deputy Minister ? Do they not also walk fast ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As early as on the 6th April, 1948, Government had adopted a resolution emphasising the importance to the economy of securing a continuous increase in production and its equitable distribution. Subsequently, the Constitution of India had been enacted through which our people promised to themselves that the system of economy would be so directed that the ownership and control of material resources of the community would be so distributed as to subserve the common good and that the operation of the system would not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. These basic and general principles were given a more precise direction when Parliament accepted in December, 1954 the socialist pattern of society as the objective of social and economic policy of the country.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : We are not able to hear the hon. Minister. If he wants us to understand him, he must speak louder and not mumble something.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member can use his ear-phones.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I am using it, but still it does not help very much.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am speaking as loudly as possible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I sympathise with the hon. minister. Either he should retire or he should pull up himself.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not to accept that suggestion.

In more recent years, we have had a close look at the developing economic pattern, and what we have found is that though the industrial production has increased and it has brought about economic development also, as a result of the various activities undertaken in the private sector, there is no doubt that there is a tendency of concentration of wealth in the hands of a few...

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Those sitting on the Treasury Benches.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : ...to the detriment of the public at large.

On the other hand, while we have given various incentives for the development of the economy and for industrial production, we have found that the incentives have actually benefited a few hands, with the result that there was a demand for appointing a commission to find out whether this had resulted in the concentration of economic wealth in the hands of a few, and as a result of that demand, two bodies made inquiries into this question. One was the Mahalanobis Commission and the other was the Monopolies Inquiry Commission which was set up on the 16th April, 1964, and they submitted their report to Government on the 31st October, 1965. The recommendations of this commission were

contained in their report and were considered by Government and their decision was embodied in a resolution dated the 5th September, 1966. Subsequently, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Prices Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 1967. The motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses was adopted by the Rajya Sabha on the 21st November, 1967. This House discussed and concurred in the motion on the 23rd December, 1967. The Joint Committee submitted its report on the 19th February, 1969. The Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 24th July, 1969 is now before this House.

While the structure of the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha was basically the same as that recommended by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission,

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Question. It is entirely untrue. It is not so. It is a different Bill altogether.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : some important modifications were introduced by Government. I am just pointing out the modifications which were introduced by us.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Let him not make a misstatement. It is a different Bill altogether.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Hon. Members must have noted that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has been given mandatory powers in respect of restrictive trade practices. In other matters, relating particularly to concentration of economic power and monopolistic practices, the commission has been entrusted with powers of an advisory nature ..

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Shame !

SHRI F. A. AHMED ; in as much as those powers will enable the commission to make inquiry and to report on certain types of cases which Government may from time to time refer to them.

The suggestion in regard to the proposed commission with such advisory powers has been mooted, having regard to the vital necessity for considering and deciding upon such matters at the level of the Central Government, which, *ipso facto* have to take

into consideration several factors having a direct bearing on economic planning in the country as a whole ..

SHRI M. R. MASANI : And corruption.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The other important modification introduced in the Bill includes provisions for exercising control over undertakings belonging to a group having total assets of the value of not less than Rs. 20 crores.

This group concept has to find expression through the agency of interconnection.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Why should the hon. Minister have to read it ? Let him speak extempore, if he has studied the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Since he is piloting a Bill, he can read out from the written text also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There can be more than one opinion on the provisions of the Bill. This is evidenced by the fact that as many as 12 Members of the Joint Committee submitted their minutes of dissent. The Joint Committee, therefore, had the difficult and challenging task of reconciling these opinions, while keeping in view the directives enshrined in the Constitution, enjoining on the State to direct its policy towards securing an order under which ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and the operation of the economy does not result in the concentration of wealth.

May I say that the Joint Committee has done a commendable job ? Apart from filling in certain gaps and streamlining the procedure prescribed, the Joint Committee has tightened some of the important provisions of the Bill with a view to make them more effective. The Bill also prescribes a time-limit within which the commission has to complete its inquiries, if any, and the Government have to dispose of the cases. This time-limit has been inserted with a view to obviating any adverse effect that might stem from administrative delays in dealing with the application of this legislation.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

It will also be seen that clause 38 of the Bill provides that a restrictive trade practice shall be deemed to be prejudicial to public interest, unless the commission is satisfied that the prevalent practice is justifiable on one of the eight grounds specified therein. Thus, the onus of proving that a prevalent practice is not prejudicial to public interest has been cast on the undertaking. Part A of Chapter III of the Bill deals with concentration of economic power. It will be seen from clause 20 that the undertakings to which this part shall apply have been defined from the standpoint of both countrywise and productwise concentration. *Apropos* the countrywise concentration, which is based on the concept of business group as such, the definition of the term 'interconnected undertaking' has been enlarged to cover cases of simultaneous interconnection.

Clauses, 21, 22 and 23 of the Bill empower the Central Government to regulate the scheme of substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings and schemes of marginal amalgamation and take-over which may be resorted to by an undertaking to which Part A of Chapter III applies.

The definition of the term 'monopolistic undertaking' has been amplified to bring within its purview any undertaking which together with not more than two other independent undertakings produces, supplies and distributes one half of the total goods or produces or controls not less than one half of the services also.

Clause 10 of the Bill has also been amplified so as to empower the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to inquire *suo motu* into cases of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices.

Hon. members are aware that the development of industrially backward countries such as ours is an infinitely difficult task. Together with this task we have also to take into consideration the various directive principles enshrined in our Constitution. While we are anxious to bring about a speedy development in our country, we have at the same time to implement the provisions contained in the directive principles contained in the Constitution. Between the two, we have to decide and take action which, while on the one hand helps in implementing these

directive principles, on the other does not retard industrial production in the country.

It is with this end in view that this Bill has been brought before this House, I have no doubt that it will receive the support of the hon. members to check the unfortunate tendencies which have been noticed during the past few years that while incentives and other help have been given by Government for the purpose of economic and industrial development, the resulting wealth from this development has in some cases gone into a few hands which is detrimental to the public interest. As I said, the object of the Bill is to check this tendency; it is not to retard economic or industrial development.

So I hope that the Bill which has been examined very minutely by the Joint Committee and has also been discussed in the Rajya Sabha will receive the support of hon. members of this House.

I know that there may be a difference of opinion with regard to this matter. But what I would ask, members to remember and consider is that on the one hand, we must keep in view the consideration that we should not take any action likely to impede industrial production; on the other, we should also see that on such tendencies as I have alluded to are allowed to develop which while increasing expansion will result only in the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few to the detriment of the public at large.

It is with this object that this Bill will be taken into consideration. If any amendments are moved at the appropriate stage, they will be considered in the light and I will reply at the appropriate time. I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI ASOKA METHA (Bhandara) : Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to discuss a matter of vital importance to the country. It is regrettable that as far as monopolistic and restrictive practices are concerned, the Government and Parliament have taken such a long time in taking action. These are matter on which legislations have been enacted in other countries of the worlds, even by conservative Governments. I thank the lead was taken in this matter in the U.K. by tea Conservative Government. As far as monopolistic practices are concerned, in the U. S. A., anti-trust legislation has existed from the days of Sherman and Clayton.

So, no one I believe would favour any kind of restrictive practice or any kind of monopolistic practice and on this I am sure irrespective of one's philosophies, no one can ever agree that restrictive practices or monopolistic practices can be condoned. The core of the problem, therefore, is where provisions have been made for deconcentration of economic power; here again, I believe that there is a great deal of agreement against the concentration of economic power. The question arises, how do you do it. What are the ways of doing it, and what is the context in which you are seeking to achieve your objectives? I would, therefore, like to make it very clear at the very beginning that as far as the broad objectives of this Bill are concerned, I am in complete agreement with those objectives. The question is, what are the approaches, and it is on those approaches that a great deal of thought and attention has to be given.

But before I turn to my comments on the approaches adopted in this Bill, I would like to point out that a great deal of prevailing restrictionism and a great deal of mischief that monopolistic practices flow directly from the policies of the Government. With all seriousness and with a full sense of responsibility, I want to charge Mr. Fakhruddin with being responsible—presiding as he does over the Ministry of Industrial Development for pursuing an economic policy which leads to shortage, to restrictions of all kinds, to sheltered markets and to easy profits. These are the inevitable consequences of the policies that he has pursued. Under him we are witnessing and will continue to witness increasing shortages of fertilisers, of steel and of

aluminium, paper and of all kinds of other commodities, because his policy is to seek what I call industrial development through a hurdles race which he puts up. If you go and ask any entrepreneur in the country whether public or private or co-operative, the general view is that Mr. Fakhruddin has converted the Ministry of Industrial Development into a Ministry of Industrial dithering, and this dithering has converted this country into a sheltered market, a paradise of profiteering.

We are anxious, and I am sure every section of the House, and I believe even Mr. Masani, is anxious to see that interlocking of ownership and directorships are straightened out, but that cannot be done when you are imposing upon the country an interlocking crisis, political crisis, economic crisis, social crisis imposed upon this country by Shri Fakhruddin and his distinguished Leader. Therefore, this cannot be isolated; these good ambitions, good aims and good objectives cannot be isolated from the general context in which this country is being pushed.

Leaving this aside, let us take up the Bill and its provisions. I am sorry to say that many parts of them are vague, confusing and many clauses have been loosely drafted. Please go through the definitions. I have had no time to go through every definition. Various amendments will come up. But there are any number of definitions. At one place, for instance, there is the definition of "trade practices." Trade practices are supposed to include "a single or isolated action of any person in relation to any trade." It is an amazing trade practice: it is an amazing definition of trade practice. In the same manner, take even the selection of the Chairman of the Commission. It is a very important Commission. Who will be its Chairman? Any one who is qualified to be a judge of a high court. Sir, you are a distinguished lawyer, and you know. All that Mr. Fakhruddin has to do is to pick up a lawyer with 10 years' standing, because he is qualified to be a high court judge. Are we taking up this matter in a serious way, or is this the manner in which we are approaching this subject? But I do not want to take time on these definitions. At the appropriate time, various amendments will come up, and I would like to concentrate upon the main thing, and I would like to

[Shri Ashok Mehta]

devote my attention to the main problem of how to bring in deconcentration of economic power. But before I turn to that, I have one more thing to say. While the public sector is free to establish a monopoly, whether it is the Life Insurance Corporation, or any other Corporation, of, even if there are more than one public corporation, it will still be ultimately a monopoly, because it is owned by a single party. I have no quarrel with it. Some people may have quarrel with it, but I have no quarrel with it. But my point is, any public corporation or any public authority, because we are here also dealing with the services, may be a transport service, may be a bus service is quite capable of indulging in monopolistic or restrictive practice. Monopoly is something different from monopolistic practice. I hope the Minister has cared to go through the distinction between these two. Surely, I or any man who uses the transport services in the city might come to the conclusion that the transport services are being run in a manner which is restrictive. Have I not the right to bring this matter up somewhere? Can I not asiliate about it? It is not as if it is a sacred cow that you cannot touch. And everywhere, the Minister's argument is that the Government will decide as to what is to be done. I will come to that now, as to what kind of powers are given to the Government without any kind of charter, without any kind of framework, without any kind of policy perspective.

I hope the Minister is aware that concentration of economic power can be attacked only if there is a policy framework. Secondly, one has also to see to the responsibility. You do not put responsibilities upon enterprises that they cannot fulfil. I can understand, you ask any entrepreneur who comes to you to tell you, what he is going to produce, what his processing is, what his cost will be, what will be the import content and how much he will export, what is his financing scheme. You can ask him all that. But how do you expect the poor fellow to convince the Government? According to clause 23, if you want to set up some enterprises, you have to convince the Government that it will not lead to concentration or that it will not harm the public interests. The Government should be able to find it out by itself. You should be

called upon to say what you are trying to do, in what manner you are trying to do. The Government has to judge it in the light of its framework and policy known to us and in the light of its own judgement. Instead of that, you are saddling the enterprises with this kind of responsibility.

Again, I want to say that no expansion of any significance takes place, and no new undertaking is set up in this country unless everything is cleared with Mr. Fakhruddin. I know the amount of scrutiny that Mr. Fakhruddin wants: manysided, dilatory, tortuous scrutiny that Mr. Fakhruddin is anxious to have. I am aware of it as his colleague in the Government once. Therefore, with all the scrutiny at his command, does he want to have second scrutiny? Let us be clear about it. Are you going to do this in one scrutiny or is there going to be another, second scrutiny? Is one more hurdle to be placed in the famous hurdles race in which Mr. Fakhruddin is a pastmaster?

What are our objectives? Mr. Fakhruddin directed our attention to objectives of industrial growth and the Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution. In this Bill, the objectives have been squarely laid down in clause 28. If you read clause 28 carefully, you will find that these objectives are not like the horses hitched to the chariot of the sun. There are seven horses to the chariot of the sun and they move in one direction. But these objectives are like Plato's team of horses. You remember, Sir, that Plato's team of horses ran in different directions. Where you have the objectives which run counter to one another, how do you reconcile this? This is where a policy framework is necessary. This is where the real understanding of the country and the technological problem of industry is necessary, and I am afraid the Bill shows no reflection of that.

The government's sole response is: "leave everything to us" because the Mughal-like authority of the government is there to decide everything. This Parliament does not recognise any Mughal. Tell us on what lines you are going to do it. In Shri Fakhruddin's speech he referred to economic planning in passing. If you have plans, surely this policy has to be part and parcel of the Plan. What are your policies and plans, let us know.

There are three types of concentration. There is concentration of ownership, which is objectionable and obnoxious. There is concentration of production. I do not want concentration of production. There is concentration of management. In some cases, in specific cases, concentration of management will be very necessary. Shri Fakhruddin has not even bothered to differentiate the different types of concentration and the different measures to be taken against them. If we are to compete in the world market—my friend Shri Bhagat is not here, but I presume that India is a part of the world market and we want to be a part of the world economy—if we are to compete in the world market, there will be certain areas of production, there will be certain types of production in which production will have to be carried out on a very large scale and in very large-size plants. Not only that, I go farther and say that any government which has any understanding of the needs of exports and the needs of economic development will have consciously to pursue a policy of merger of some plants.

Do you know what the British Labour Government under Mr. Wilson did, unlike Shri Fakhruddin, because he knows and understands world economic development, has set up under Government auspices the British Industrial Reconstruction Corporation with £150 million as its capital. This Corporation has brought about 36 mergers including a merger between Leyland and BMC, the two big automobile concerns, between G. E. C., English Electric and A. E. I. Why are they doing it? Is the British Labour Government interested in creating monopolies? No. It is to compete in the world market today.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begsati) : They are interested in creating monopolies.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : In certain selected areas I want the government to take up an instrument of that kind. What are the areas where it is necessary to do it? Take the automobile industry in India. These three footling little plants will never achieve anything. They have to be merged today under one single management... (*interruptions*) You can bring it about either by nationalisation or some other method. But if you allow them to continue

as small plants the cost becomes too heavy, the scale of production does not go up, ancillaries cannot develop and exports cannot be brought about. These are economic and technological problems and they can not be decided on ideological grounds alone.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : This is an apology for keeping managing agencies.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Managing agency has been abolished. The hon. Member is living in the Rip Van Winkle age.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : He is trying to create managing agency system again.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Shri Fakhruddin referred to a plan. I have before me the latest issue of the Reserve Bank of India bulletin. I am sure you have seen it. It speaks about the matrix of savings and financial flow. What does it show? In the Fourth Plan Rs. 2,800 crores will be invested in the corporations in the private sector. Out of that savings of the corporations will be only 25 per cent. Here I am talking of the corporations in the private sector and not of the corporations in the public sector. 13 per cent of the resources will be raised from the general public. 7 per cent will be foreign private investment. The other 55 per cent will flow under the direction of the government. It is not government's money; nationalised banks' money is not government money, but the direction is with the government and the government financing institutions. Cannot Shri Fakhruddin and his planners sit down and say these are the areas which will be developed? What is the meaning of this... (*interruptions*) If Shri Fakhruddin and his colleagues are not capable of doing that, let them ask us. We will produce a plan to show the areas, the strategic and non-strategic areas, what is the kind of flow and what is the credit plan. I hope when the budget is presented, it will be accompanied by a credit plan because a budget has no meaning in planning unless it has a credit plan side by side.

We come next to what can be done even with the limited resources that the government may have. What is it that Italy has done? Italy has IRI, which is a governmental institution, which controls 130 firms

[Shri Ashok Mehta]

in different areas. Five per cent of the gross national product of Italy is today controlled by the IRI. The Ministry of Public Participation, controls the IRI that is something like the Ministry of Shri Fakhruddin here, but it believes in development. So, five per cent of the gross national production Italy is produced by 130 firms under the IRI. For every lira of fund the government invests, 20 liras are contributed by the public. So, under the Ministry of Public Participation and the IRI there is a tremendous transformation in the Italian economy.

But here we see all negative things. Shri Fakhruddin says : "give me more power, I will decide ; let the files pile up on my table ; I will dispose of them whenever I like". He says he is too weak to walk. I sympathise with him. But I hope he is not too weak to dispose of files also. The files keep on piling on his table and he wants the pile to become bigger so that he will become the biggest Minister in the Cabinet.

Let us realise that in our production there is such a thing as upstream production and down-stream production. The upstream production consist of production of basic and primary material and the down-stream of processing and fabrication. In some areas in metallurgical and chemical industry the upstream production, that is, the production of the basic material, has to be on a very large scale. Take steel, for instance. There are 19 firms in the world that produce more than 7 million tonnes, and they are scattered everywhere—USA 6, Japan 5, USSR 2, Poland and Czechoslovakia 1. Poland and Czechoslovakia are small countries but they want production of steel in a competitive way. Here in India steel is nationalised. I understand it. But it applies to many metallurgical industries and chemical industries where we have to compete with the rest of the world. There are giant corporations in the chemical industry. In Germany three chemical industrial corporations have invested in 1969 alone nearly one billion dollars. It is with these concerns that we have to compete. Therefore, in the case of these industries it has to be produced on a massive scale somewhere. As far as the production of synthetic yarn is concerned, it can be done a medium

scale. As far as the weaving of yarn into cloth is concerned, it can be done on a decentralised scale but caprolectum has to be produced on a massive scale.

There are economies of scale related to export needs. Time and again the Minister has been using the term "modern technology". You can produce, phosphoric fertilizer on a small way. Can you produce nitrogenous fertilizer in the backyard ? Therefore, this has nothing to do with capitalism and communism, irrespective of what their theoreticians may say. Anyone who has understood the modern technological problems and practices knows that both upstream and down-stream have got to be controlled and regulated in different manners. What is this programme ?

The argument will be like this. If we permit large units like Mafatlal to grow up, what is the result. Questions will come up here in the House and Shri Fakhruddin will be in jitters what all these howling members would say. If he does not allow that, what will happen ? He will make some wishy washy statement and somebody will pounce upon him. The result is that poor Mafatlal will suffer and the country will suffer.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not poor.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I am not referring to any particular person. I am referring to the system.

Here is a petro-chemical industry. Will you not permit it to grow ? You have also public sector production programme. But if expansion is permitted will that lead to concentration of economic power ? Even a country like West Germany has gone into it very carefully. In the chemical industry no individual is permitted to own more than three per cent of the shares. You limit the share-holding, you insist that no person will have anything more than three per cent of the shares, or as you have done in the case of Banking Companies Act, nobody can have more than one per cent of the vote. There are various ways of doing it. I would be willing to go with you—I do not know whether every section of the House will go but my colleagues and I will be willing to go with you—in taking those steps to deal with the concentration of economic power, but do not impede the growth of large-scale

enterprises where it is necessary. Processing and fabrication industries can be scattered all over the country but there are industries like aluminium and steel, basic drugs and pharmaceuticals and some other basic chemical materials which have to be produced on a mass scale in order that you have the maximum advantage inside the country on cost and development of ancillary industries on the hand and their export on the other.

There is no such conception here. All that you want is that Moghul like you sit in your throne and everybody comes to you and says, "This is what I want to do," and you decide whether you will permit him or not. On what grounds or criteria will you decide? You have kept to yourself unquestioned power.

Shri Masani was telling me that this is a Bill purely for concentraing economic and political powers in the hands of Shri Fakhruddin and his colleagues. This is highly objectionable. Let us have a clear picture. If the Commission is to do it, by what will the Commission be guided and if the Government wants to do it, by what will the Government be guided? If it is that every entrepreneur has to come to you and satisfy you, how does the entrepreneur know how to satisfy you? You should have a clearcut yardstick, standard and policy framework in which people come and either satisfy you or not. If they fail to satisfy, we will also know that they have failed to satisfy. This kind of a blanket power in your hands will only lead to dilatoriness which is so characteristic of your ministry. It will only lead to widespread frustration which is so obvious in our country. It will pull the country in the cesspool of corruption, whether you like it or not.

Therefore, while the objectives are desirable and laudable, the approaches have not been properly worked out. It is not merely a question of going into the clauses of the Bill. The Bill needs a proper framework. You talk of economic planning. This Bill is completely divorced from your Plan; it has not been integrated with your five-year plan. Do not come with a shoddy thing and tell us that this is the way to control monopolistic and restrictive practices. You are yourself selling shoddy goods to the country. Please take back these shoddy goods and come back with something decent and worth while.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : What about Tatas and Birlas? Are they not monopolists?

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आपका यह सब ज्ञान कहाँ गया था जब आप मन्त्रिमण्डल में थे? इधर आने से शायद ज्ञान बढ़ जाता है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : मन्त्रिमण्डल में भी ये सभी बातें कही लेकिन इनकी समझ में नहीं आ पाया। *Interruptions*

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : What about Tatas and Birlas? Are they not monopolists?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I think, in future I shall pass on to the leaders of parties the time allocated to them so that they may adjust their speakers accordingly. to the number of parties : Congress (O)... *(Interruption)*

AN HON. MEMBER : What does Congress (O) mean?

MR. SPEAKER : Congress (O) means... *(Interruption)*

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Congress (Organisation).

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : कांग्रेस गो : का किन्ना समय है?

MR. SPEAKER : I enquired from Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and he says that Congress (O) is full of many meanings. He mentioned five Os. I think, he remembers that.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : They are : Congress (Old), Congress (Original), Congress (Organisation), Congress (Opposition) and Congress (Ordinary) :

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Congress (Zero).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may add, Congress (Oustees).

MR. SPEAKER : These are the Treasury Benches... *(Interruption)*. Anyway, Congress (O) is 31 minutes; Swatantra—20; Jana-sangh—16; DMK—13; CPI—12; CPI

[Mr. Speaker]

(M)—10; SSP—10; PSP—10; UIPG—11; BKD—6; Unattached—15 and Congress (Government)—1 hour and 56 minutes.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Congress (Opposition) have got the maximum time.

MR. SPEAKER : It includes everything. The Minister is also included. In future you will receive the slip for allocation of time.

श्री रवि राय : मेरा निवेदन है कि पहले जब कांग्रेस एक युनाइटेड पार्टी थी तो एक उधर से और एक हमारे इधर अपोजीशन साइड वालों की तरफ से बुलाया जाया करता था। लेकिन आज जबकि कांग्रेस पार्टी बंट गयी है तो वह पुरानी प्रक्रिया जोकि अभी भी चल रही है उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। चूंकि उन की तादाद कम हो गयी है इसलिए एक उधर से और एक हम अपोजीशन वालों की तरफ से बुलाने वाली प्रक्रिया समाप्त होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : What is the total time ?

MR. SPEAKER : Total time is 4½ hours.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : That is too little.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi.

श्री रवि राय : लंच का समय हो गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, we may now adjourn for lunch.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Seven Minutes Past Fourteen of
the Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. The hon. Member may make his speech as brief as possible, so that it may be possible to accommodate a few more Members from his party.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I shall try to be brief. Though late, this Bill is a most welcome measure. According to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, we have given pledges to this country and to the society and to the people that we shall secure an order in which the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and the means of production to the common detriment.

For many years, the people of this country and many Members of this House had been trying their best to impress upon Government to come forward with a measure of this nature, and, therefore, I am glad and I am sure the whole House will also appreciate that at last this Bill has come before us today.

I am very happy that Shri Asoka Mehta had raised the tone of this debate to an intellectual level. Now, let us see what points were made out. The three important points which he made out were concentration of management, concentration of production and concentration of ownership. In a highly industrialised society, we can try to find subtle ways of differences between these three aspects. But after taking into consideration the background of India and its economic development and the class structure that we have in this country and that has developed during the last 20 years in this country and also the progress of industrial growth, I think the difference between these three aspects is largely marginal. I could give some instances to illustrate my point.

The monopoly houses appear on the scene of economic growth in many avatars; like the manyheaded Ravana, they come in different shapes. Thus, certain groups of monopoly houses exercise control over management as a group so that they get control over production and distribution as

well' This is their economic power; by exercising their economic power of control over management, they control production and distribution and they get control over ownership also.

So, the difference here is marginal between these three sectors of concentration, and sometimes they overlap as well. We have seen that in the case of the banking institutions, the number of shareholders is high, but it so happened that there were just a few who exercised control because all the shareholders are not able to go to the general body meeting of the banks; naturally those few people get control over the institutions.

I would like to submit that monopoly itself is an antithesis of higher production in society at any stage of development. You will find that in many cases, when the rate of profit goes down, the production also goes down. What this Bill is trying to do is this. It tries to control concentration, but not by retarding production; it seeks to control that power which retards production, because monopoly itself is an antithesis of higher production, because it is by less production that they are able to get more profit, and when the profit falls, they also restrict producing more.

Shri Asoka Mehta was saying one thing which surprised me a little. I do not know what he meant by that. He suggested, I think, that if we had failed to have any plan or had failed to have any thinking, then he could give us the thinking or we could take his thinking or something like that. I did not quite follow what he meant by that. But as far as my knowledge goes, Shri Asoka Mehta was concerned with the Planning Commission for almost four years and was also in the Government till the other day. I do not know what kind of suggestions he had made, because he knows so much about planning and other things, and he was connected with the Planning Commission also and in fact virtually presiding over it. I can only say that after whatever the Planning Commission had done, after all the wise-counsel that the Planning Commission and the Government got from Shri Asoka Mehta, we find the emergence of monopolies. So today we have had to come forward with this Bill seeking to remove the distortions that the economy is suffering from as a result of the growth of monopolies.

The question now is how we shall control these monopolies. In regard to control of management, it was made out that if there was no unified management, production may not be rationalised. It is possible in those bigger countries where they combine things so that the cost of production may be less, and they could innovate newer and more scientific methods of production so that they could sell the goods more and more at a cheaper rate. But here in India, I am afraid that, that situation does not prevail.

I feel that without Birlas and Tatas we can produce something in our country, but without the technocrats who are involved in the very method of production, we cannot increase the production of this country. I hope the Bill has made a difference between management and technocracy which helps in the method and growth of production. We shall have to see that the technocrats who are involved in the process of production must be protected from the grip of the monopoly houses so that they can apply their intelligence and they can apply their skill and develop newer and better methods of production and increase production which is the crying need of the hour and the crying demand of all sections of the House and the country.

The instances of Italy and Britain were cited. But I would submit that they have reached their present stage of economic growth after so many hundreds of years. I think it will take some time to discuss the economic growth, the pattern of growth etc. in Italy and Britain and those in India before we could make such a comparison and say that the monopolies here should not be controlled.

After Shri Asoka Mehta's speech, I do not know what Shri M. R. Masani is going to speak. I do not know how he can improve on the speech of Shri Asoka Mehta.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I shall try.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Shri M. R. Masani always makes a studied speech, but on this occasion, I do not know how he is going to improve on the speech of Shri Asoka Mehta.

I shall cite now some more instances. Take, for instance, the case of *liroleum*. There is control of management, and control

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

of ownership in one unit. But the margin of profit in the case of the linoleum industry is 250 per cent. Take the case of nylon and other industries which we have built up with the collaboration of foreign partners. Take the case of Unilevers; the rate of net profit is 25.6 per cent; no home-industry is making that much of profit today. In the case of the ICI, it is 19 per cent. In the case of Union Carbide, it is 26.4 per cent, and in the case of Indian Aluminiums, it is 23.3 per cent, and in the case of Dunlop Rubbers, it is 19 per cent and so on and so forth. Therefore, there is nothing to warrant the criticism that this Bill will retard the economic growth of this country.

In fact, I would go a step further and say that after having gone through the provisions of the Bill, I feel that it is inadequate to control the growth of monopolies in this country. It should have been more restrictive and more stringent. Therefore, I would urge Government to study and examine the recommendations of the Dutt Committee in this respect. In the light of those recommendations I feel that if necessary Government may even have to nationalise all the 75 monopoly houses which have been enumerated by the Monopolies Commission. They may not be nationalised today or tomorrow, but perhaps the logic of developments would lead to such a step.

I have been keenly watching the progress of things ever since the committee was set up, how it was working, how many people came forward to give evidence, and how many months it took to prepare the report. I do not know how far he meant it, but probably out of a sense of disgust he had said that 'If you go on talking so much time, then why don't you nationalise such things?'

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I have said that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Probably out of disgust or some such thing he had said that, and I feel that Government should accept what he had said.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I never said that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : He did not commit that crime.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Now, I come to the case of the automobile industry. I feel that the time has come when the three leading automobile firms should be nationalised so that we can have control over the transport system and afford more facilities to the travelling public so far as the road sector is concerned.

The only way to increase production of wealth in all sectors without monopoly growth is to nationalise as many industries as possible which have a higher rate of profit and which have concentration of ownership and control over distribution which is not in the interest of the common people. I feel that that should be the broader policy which Government should pursue.

I also feel that the time has been come in this country when we should take steps, within a period of one or two years, to see that the great disparity between incomes is removed or narrowed down. I feel that this Bill is a first step in that direction. I think it is clause 3 which provides that where certain business houses or a group of houses want expansion of their units they should come and satisfy Government whether further expansion is needed or not. I do not know what Shri Mehta was trying to suggest. If he reads that provision, he will find that there an opportunity has been given to the group of houses so that they can approach Government and convince them that a further expansion to assist increased production is necessary. If that provision is deleted, Government will have more power which Shri Mehta does not want to vest Government with. Therefore, whatever little provision is there is good so that such groups of houses as want to expand could come and explain to Government and make out a convincing case for further expansion for further growth of production in that particular sector.

Lastly, I would refer to another thing. we have to look into the role of the financial institutions.

The Dutt Committee has said that in spite of provisions of law like the Banking Companies Act, the Companies Act, the Essential Commodities Act and so on in our armoury, the growth of monopoly houses continued unchecked. Therefore, the last thing which remains by which something can be done is in regard to the functioning

of the bureaucracy. Here comes the question of the administration of the provisions of the Bill. I think this aspect should be taken note of and taken care of. Even in regard to the heavy industries we have developed in the public sector, you will be surprised to know that their products are mainly consumed by the monopoly houses. Take the Bhilai steel plant. All its products go to the monopoly houses. Therefore, unless along with these heavy industries we also develop ancillary industries to utilise the products of the heavy industries, we will find the same monopoly houses benefitting and growing by feeding on our heavy industries in the public sector. There are so many factors which help the growth of monopoly houses in this country.

As you know, there are people who earn Rs. 100 and Rs. 90 per month in this country; there are others who earn Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs per month. The time has come to remove this disparity. This is a little measure we have which will check the growth of monopoly and help in releasing the forces of production for the common good. It will help all those who are engaged in production activities in this country so that we can get rid of the clutches of the monopoly houses and utilise our energies for further growth, for increasing production, for augmenting the national wealth which can go towards satisfying the needs of the people by proper distribution. If this is done, I am sure we can achieve further success.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I speak for a Party which believes in competition. That is the classical Liberal school of economics. We believe that any restriction on competition is *prima facie* undesirable, though in rare cases it can be connived at by the State for social purposes. We believe that competition is a therapeutic element which cures a lot of things including exploitation of the consumer and many other mal-practices. Therefore, we are vigorously opposed to all restrictive trade practices and to monopolies of any kind.

We are also opposed to concentration of power in the same hands, whether it is concentration of economic power or a combination of economic and political power. We agree with Mahatma Gandhi when he used to say :

"I look upon an increase of the power of the State with the greatest fear because, though apparently doing good by minimising exploitation, it does the greatest harm to mankind by destroying individuality which lies at the root of all progress".

Therefore, in our Election Manifesto—I quote from our Manifesto of 1967—we said :

"The Swatantra Party is opposed to all monopoly whether in the State or free sector and will seek to re-establish competition wherever possible for the benefit of the consumer. Monopolies, where tolerated, will be subject to essential control. Where owing to temporary scarcity of certain vital resources regulation becomes inevitable, there should be a quasi-judicial authority to indicate the necessary priorities and allocations".

This Liberal point of view is not really different from an intelligent Democratic Socialist point of view. I will quote from the manifesto of the German Socialist Party of which Herr Willy Brandt, the present Chancellor, is the leader. They said exactly the same thing. The German Socialist programme is nothing but a paraphrase of the Swatantra Party's programme in regard to monopolies.

It says :

"Totalitarian control of the economy destroys freedom. The Social Democratic Party, therefore, favours a free market wherever free competition really exists. Where a market is dominated by individuals or groups, however, all manner of steps must be taken to protect freedom in the economic sphere. As much competition as possible, as little planning as necessary..."

Therefore, I am not surprised that the speaker from the Opposition Congress Party made a speech with a great deal of which I find it easy to agree.

We believe in the ballot of the market place, where the consumer decides the pattern of production. We are prepared to support any anti-monopoly legislation which is honest and genuine. It is against this very friendly background that we judge the Bill.

We find the Bill terribly disappointing because it is not an anti-monopolies Bill at all. It was bad enough when it was intro-

[Shri M. R. Masani]

duced in Parliament. Even then it was not on the lines of the draft Bill attached to the Das Gupta Commission's Report, as the hon. Minister wrongly claimed this morning. It was a Bill entirely different from what the earlier Monopolies Commission had recommended. After coming back from the Joint Committee I regret to say that the Bill has got much worse, and it is a great pity that it should be so. When you read the evidence before the Joint Committee, it was in an entirely different direction. The changes made in the Bill by Joint Committee, I regret to say, are entirely in the opposite direction from what the weight of the evidence would have dictated.

Let me turn to some features of the Bill and show why I say it is a bad Bill, not an anti-monopolies Bill at all. I will list certain aspects which are objectionable.

The first is that the Bill does nothing to stop monopoly. Let me start with the definition of "monopoly", because, listening to my hon. friend opposite, I realise that at least certain hon. Members of this House do not know the meaning of the word "monopoly." I shall read from Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary, but you can take up any dictionary, you will find they are all agreed on the meaning of the word "monopoly." Chambers Dictionary defines monopoly as follows :

"Sole power, or privilege, of dealing in anything, exclusive command or possession ; that of which one has such a sole power, privilege, command or possession."

So the meaning is absolutely clear. Whatever you have monopoly of, you have to yourself, there can be no sharing of monopoly. There cannot be three monopolists sharing a thing, only one can be a monopolist. So monopoly is a hundred per cent domination or control or possession of production of particular article or commodity. Judged by that test, there is not a single monopoly outside Government enterprises in this country today. I have asked in the Joint Committee and elsewhere for a single monopoly to be produced which is not a Government monopoly, and it is obvious that there is not a single one where it can be alleged that a private enterprise is indul-

ging in monopolistic practice which would bring it within the purview of this Bill.

Then are there any Government monopolies ? There are Government monopolies. All of them are Government monopolies, those that exist in India. I will mention three. The Life Insurance Corporation is a hundred per cent Chambers Dictionary kind of monopoly because when anyone tries to compete with LIC he can be punished and sent to jail. The Indian Airlines Corporation is another monopoly, and Air India International is a third one. Then, the Indian Railways are a monopoly.

AN HON. MEMBER : Also roads.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : No, because hundreds of operators compete on the roads.

Telegraphs are a hundred per cent monopoly, telephones are a hundred per cent monopoly, All India Radio is a hundred per cent monopoly.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : You want to abolish these monopolies ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I would gladly deal with these interruptions, but you, Sir, are a very good Deputy Speaker, as I have noticed during these two days, and you try to keep us to time. So I will not be able to deal with these rather futile interruptions.

I was saying that the only monopolies in India, and the only monopolistic practices are those of the Government of India enterprises like those I mentioned.

There are partial monopolies also. There is the STC, MMTC, FCI, and so on.

The Das Gupta Commission on monopolies when it reported took note of this fact and it advised that, when a Bill was introduced, Government monopolies should not be excluded from the purview of the Bill. It said :

"It was rightly pointed out that all such public enterprises are no less capable of indulging in restrictive practices that may be harmful to the general public than their private sector competitors. And if the latter require

in the public interest the controlling supervision of the Commission, such controlling supervision is equally needed for the public sector enterprises."

The Commission went on to say :

"We are bound to say that there is considerable force in these contentions that the Government and Parliament should consider seriously whether these public sector enterprises should be allowed to enjoy special immunity or whether they should be made subject to the Commission's jurisdiction in the same manner as the private sector concerns in respect of any restrictive practice."

And yet the hon. Minister had the effrontery to try to mislead the House this morning by pretending that this wretched Bill that he has introduced has any family resemblance to the draft Bill that the Das Gupta Commission had recommended.

Now, the sad thing is that all these State monopolies, which are the only monopolies in India, are specifically excluded from the purview of the Bill. My two colleagues, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel and Mr. C. C. Desai, in their excellent Minutes of Dissent, have stated our objection to this very well. Therefore, the first aspect of the Bill is that it does not deal with the only monopolies that exist ; it pretends to deal with non-existent monopolies that do not exist. It has been argued that democratic control exists over the nationalised industries and therefore no anti-monopoly legislation need be applied to them. I want to ask the hon. Members to be honest with themselves : to consider how little democratic control is exercised over this Government, leave aside over the enterprises of the Government. I have been Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for two years. I think my Committee did a good job, but let me admit that the influence we had on Government policies and administration was marginal ; it was peripheral. I think the same applies to the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. What they can do is very limited, because when the large industries are conducted by the Government, a body like Parliament is not capable, is not made to exercise effective control. Therefore, this idea that democratic control is there

and therefore an anti-monopoly Bill should not apply to them is a wrong idea.

Prof. Galbraith, the great American socialist, who was an Ambassador in our country, was a strong supporter of the Government of the day and the planning of the day. In his latest book, *The new Industrial State*, he has given his judgement on our public enterprises. He said he had studied them at close quarters and has described them as "remote, irresponsible bodies, immune from public scrutiny or democratic control."

So the Government monopolies are the worst monopolies because they are irresponsible. Private monopolies have the police power of the Government to check them. There is the doctrine of countervailing power between the corporation and the Government. But where the Government becomes a factory-owner or the factory-owner is the same as the policeman, there is no appeal. So the poor consumer who has to buy from the Government enterprises is completely at the mercy of the Government monopolies. The worker in the establishment also has no right of appeal to any third party. That is why I would call the doctrine embodied in this Bill industrial feudalism of the most reactionary kind. The Bill is a fraud on the people of India because it pretends to fight monopoly while it does nothing of the kind.

A second aspect of the Bill is the one which has been referred to by Shri Asoka Mehta : the way in which the Commission that is sought to be appointed is downgraded into a mere advisory body while all real power is to be exercised by my hon. friend the Minister as he likes. That is the second aspect of the Bill which we cannot accept as being honestly anti-monopoly.

A third aspect of the Bill which does not commend itself to us is that it tries to restrict competition. It does not foster competition as an anti-monopoly Bill should. It restricts competition in two ways. First of all, it restricts competition between private enterprises and State enterprises by giving the latter a complete monopoly. Secondly as between private enterprises, it gives the Government power to stop free competition by inhibiting real competition between the rival private enterprises by using their permit-licence powers and their anti-monopoly powers.

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This is sought to be done by a whole battery of clauses, with which I have no time to deal, which subjects any organised enterprise in industry to the arbitrary whims and fancies of the Government of the day.

Take the definition given in clause 2 of what is a dominant company, what are inter-connected companies and what are monopolistic companies. According to clause 2(j), a company is a monopolistic company if, along with two other independent unconnected companies with which it is competing, it shares 50 per cent of the market. It is astounding that the Minister was not ashamed to read out this definition. Imagine the absurdity of this clause. Let us imagine that there are three companies which together share 50 per cent of the market in competition. One of them may have 25 per cent, one 15 per cent and the third 10 per cent share of the market. The companies which have 10 per cent or 15 per cent share in the market competing with two others are monopolistic concerns! It is an outrage on the English language. I am sorry the Minister was not here when I read the definition of monopoly. Otherwise, he would not have introduced this clause.

The whole of the third Chapter has no place in this Bill. It deals with so called concentration of economic power, but gives concentration of power to the men sitting opposite. It is an impertinence to tell us that this whole chapter by which he seeks to put his hands on power is designed to decentralise economic power. Therefore, for this reason that it inhibits competition and really concentrates power in the hands of those in office for the time being, we are opposed to this Bill.

The entire Bill is based on a confusion between size and monopoly. Size and monopoly have nothing to do with each other. You can have a small concern completely dominating the market in a particular product and it would be monopolistic, even if it is small. You can have giant companies like the American automobile companies fighting a struggle to the death in competition; yet, none of them would be a monopoly. The trouble is, that many hon. members do not wish quietly to think about it and they seek to make out anything

big as a monopoly. If they start with a wrong definition, they cannot come to a wise conclusion. This elementary distinction between size and monopoly has been completely ignored by this Bill. I am quite sure the Minister and his advisers in the official gallery are not so perverse as not to know this distinction. Therefore, I can only conclude that they are deliberately trying to rouse a hysteria against organised industries and big business of a competitive nature by trying to put the communist label of "monopolist" on them and to pass this Bill.

Let me say this that in this country there are no big companies. I repeat: in this country there are no big companies.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Tatas?

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I am coming to them. There are no big companies in this country by international standards. There is a list of 200 big companies in the world which is authoritatively published. It may interest hon. members to know that the only Indian company that figures in the list is a Government of India enterprise, Hindustan Steel Limited. There is not a second Indian company worthy to enter the list of the giants. Of the ten biggest Indian companies, there are nine that are Government of India enterprises only one that is a private enterprise. These are pygmies; only they are slightly bigger ones than the average pygmies. Of the ten, there are nine Government of India companies and the only exception is the Tata Iron and Steel Company. It is interesting to note the nature of Hindustan Steel, which is one of the ten biggest Indian companies. Hindustan Steel ranks tenth in the whole world in terms of size of capital, but it ranks 120th in terms of production and sale. Look at the lousy nature of this big enterprise of ours. Whereas it ranks tenth among the capital structures of the world, it stands 120th out of the 200 big companies of the world in terms of production and sale. This is the second reason why I say this Bill is a fraud on the Indian people.

The third reason why we are against this Bill is that it will retard India's economic development; it will retard our

exports and it will retard employment in our country. Mr. Asoka Mehta has given a very intelligent analysis of world trends. He has pointed out how the British Labour Government and the German Socialist Government are going in for mergers, because otherwise they cannot maintain their place in the world market. I will only add to the countries he gave, another.

The Japanese Government is going out of its way to allow Mitsubishi and the old Zaibatsu, which were broken up by General MacArthur and the Americans after the war, to be put together again in order to compete in the world market and promote exports. The two biggest Japanese steel works, Yawata and Fuji, bigger than ours, are being merged today with Government's approval.

France, Germany, Britain, America all are following the same pattern because they want to protect their economy and fight in the world market. So this Bill goes completely against the world trend.

India has no big companies; Britain has very much bigger companies but let me read out a sentence from the Monopolies Commission of the British Labour Government to show that they consider their companies also to be small, though they are bigger than ours. This is what the British Monopolies Commission says :—

"The absolute size of British companies does not, for the present at least, seem to raise any important issues for the public interest. 'Large' is a relative term, and large British companies, though big in relation to the British economy, are not for the most part big in relation to the international companies with which many of them compete."

What they have said about Britain applies a hundred times more to this country.

I would go further and state the fifth reason why this Bill is pointless. All these powers which they are trying to take are not necessary. Even today, with the kind of restrictions that exist which, as Shri Asoka Mehta pointed out are responsible for limited monopolies and concentration of wealth, this "permit-licence raj" and regime of corruption based on sale of quotas, permits and licences by which the honourable gentleman opposite and the Government thrive, these powers are already there.

Managing agencies have been abolished and there is a whole battery of legislation that gives the Government power of life and death over industrial enterprises. Let me name some of them : The Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951; The Capital Issues Control Act, 1947; the Companies Act, 1956; the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947; and the Imports and Exports Control Act, 1947. All these give the Government enough power to decide the location of an undertaking, how much they should produce, at what price they should sell, and whether they can expand or not. What more power do they want?

That brings me to ask the question : Why did they introduce this Bill? I can only say that, as in Russia and Yugoslavia about which Mr. Milovan Djilas, the well-known Yugoslav Communist, has written in his book, *The New Class* there is a New Class in India also. The physiognomy of that new class is embodied by an hon. friend sitting opposite, the Minister, or if you like both the Ministers. It is this class which exploits its political power to get its hands on the economy and to extort what Karl Marx would have called "surplus value" out of the peasants and workers and the middle class of this country.

Ours is a mixed economy. So it is a mixed class. This class has three heads—the political head, the official head and the business head outside—who conspire to loot this country and squeeze out the hard-earned earnings of the common people. If there is one vested interest in India today, it is the one symbolised by this Government, corrupt officials—such of them as are corrupt—and the corrupt businessmen outside who join hands with them to loot the people.

This Bill is an instrument that is being forged by this new class of monopolists here and outside who want to create a State capitalist monopoly system to exploit the common people for the benefit of this new class. Mr. Nirad Chaudhuri, one of our courageous and good writers, in an article that he wrote on 1st December, 1949 in the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta made the remark that today in our country—

"Socialism has supplanted patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel."

This Bill is the handiwork of the

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kind of people about whom Nirad Chaudhuri has written. They are like a dog in the manger; they cannot produce anything. My English friend, Graham Hutton, has described such as a dog in the barnyard, the dog that barks, disturbs the hens from laying eggs but cannot lay an egg itself. This Bill is of that nature. It is a Dog-in-the-Barnyard Bill which would do harm to our enterprises, and to our economic development but will be no good to anyone else.

Therefore, we are opposed to this Bill precisely because it does not fight monopoly and concentration of economic power; in fact, in an amendment that I have tabled, which I shall move at the appropriate time. I have described the Bill as a Bill for increasing concentration of economic power in this country, as a Bill for destroying all monopolies excepting those enjoyed by the Government. That is an accurate description of this Bill. And precisely because we want competition and we stand for the consumer, we oppose this Bill.

Now, the consumer is completely forgotten in this Bill. The Bill does not even provide that at least one representative of the consumer should be there on the Commission. I am glad that Mr. Somani has tabled an amendment to that effect. We stand for the consumer, we stand for the market economy which gives the consumer a fair deal, because in our philosophy "the consumer is king." In this Bill, the consumer is the forgotten factor.

Therefore, we shall try to improve the Bill, when it comes up for clause by clause consideration, and try to make it a genuine anti-monopoly Bill. If we fail -- and I can judge from the attitude of the Government we may fail -- we shall oppose the Bill and we shall vote against the Bill. If the Bill is still carried, we shall pledge to the people of India to remove this Bill from the statute book and promise to replace it by a genuine anti-monopoly law which will fight monopoly in this country.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिन भावनाओं के साथ यह बिल सदन के सामने आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ हमारे विधान में जो डायरेक्टिव

प्रिंसिपल 38 है वह मैं आपकी आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life,"

जिन्होंने हमारे देश का विधान बनाया था उन्होंने एक ही आशा व्यक्त की थी कि सरकार को ऐसी नीतियाँ होंगी जिनसे जो भी हमारे देश के रिसोर्सेज है उनका वितरण इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि छोटी से छोटी जगह भी वह चीजें पहुँच सकें। उसका लाभ सर्व-साधारण को पहुँचेगा और देश में घन कुछ हाथों में नहीं जायेगा - यही विधान को एक स्पिरिट थी और इसी दृष्टि से यह विधान बनाया गया था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विधान में हमने जो चीज रखी थी, क्या पिछले 22 सालों में सरकार ने उसको पूरा किया है ? मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्त्री महोदय जरा अपनी आत्मा को टटोलें जैसे कि पहले भी टटोलते रहे हैं कि क्या उन्होंने 22 सालों में देश में मानोपली कायम नहीं की ? पहले देश के अन्दर जो स्थिति थी आज उससे ज्यादा मानोपली, कन्सेंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 22 साल समाजवाद का नारा लगाने के बाद भी सन् 50 में जो मानोपल थी जो कन्सेंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ था उससे कई गुना ज्यादा आज है उसके लिए चाहे आप बिड़ला पर इन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठाये टाटा पर बिठाये या किसी और पर बिठाये लेकिन मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप ईमानदार हैं क्या बिड़ला ने अपने हस्ताक्षर करके पमिट ले लिए थे या टाटा ने अपने हस्ताक्षर से स्वीकृति ले ली थी ? यह सब आपकी मंजूरी से हुआ है, मन्त्री महोदय के हस्ताक्षर से हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जो कमीशन बिठाने जा रहे हैं, बिड़ला का या किसी और का, आप उससे एक ब

कमीशन बिठायेँ जिसके टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रैन्सेज में यह भी हो कि उसके लिए सरकार कहां तक दोषी है, समयिदार कहां तक दोषी हैं और जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे कहां तक दोषी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन तीनों की साजिश है और उसी के कारण आपने कंसंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ ज्यादा की है।

मैं आपकी सेवा में यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी आने के बाद टाटा की असेट्स 30 करोड़ रुपए थी जोकि आज 559 करोड़ हैं, बिड़ला की 20 करोड़ थी जोकि आज 510 करोड़ है। जो रेट आफ ग्रोथ है वह बिड़ला का सन् 63 से लेकर 66-67 तक तीन साल का 74 परसेंट है और टाटा का 32 परसेंट है। यह जो रेट आफ ग्रोथ हुई है उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? 22 साल के बाद यह जो बिल आया है इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार 22 सालों में बुरी तरह से फेल हुई है। विधान में जो बात कही गई थी, उसकी जो आशा थी वह आपने पूरी नहीं की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टाटा बिड़ला की बात पूरी की होगी, और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े आदमियों की बात पूरी की होगी लेकिन इन्होंने सर्वसाधारण की बात पूरी नहीं की। उनको इन्होंने केवल समाजवाद का नारा लगाकर, समाजवाद की लोरियाँ देकर सुलाया है और जेबें किसी और की भरी हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नेशनलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं। हमारी पार्टी के लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई टैबू नहीं है, और यह भी नहीं है कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के खिलाफ हैं, और जैसा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कल कहा कि हमारे देश में एक ही सेक्टर है, कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर अलग-अलग नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने हमारे देश की बढ़ोत्तरी में काम किया है, पब्लिक सेक्टर ने भी किया है। दोनों की सेवाएँ हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि यह लोग गलत कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां दो सेक्टर हैं। न प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, न पब्लिक सेक्टर है, तो कौन सा सेक्टर है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : स्टेट बैंक, एल०आई० सी० और जो सरकार के इरादे हैं उन्होंने इतने सालों में क्या किया। आप ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि देश के लिये हित नहीं हुआ। लेकिन स्टेट बैंक का क्या परफार्मेंस है ? जितनी भी अस्सिस्टेंस दी है उसका 23.9 परसेंट बिल बिजनेस हाउसेज को गया है। और यही परफार्मेंस एल०आई०सी० का है। लेकिन यह जो दांत हैं माननीय फलरूदीन साहब के यह दिखाने के और हैं और खाने के और हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप के एक ही तरह के दांत हों, एक ही तरह की शक्ल हो। यह जो दो मुँह हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : टाटा, बिड़ला के दांत तोड़ दीजिये।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मोनोपली को हम नहीं चाहते, उस को रेगुलेट करने के लिये कोई भी कदम सरकार उठायेगी हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे। मोनोपली को खत्म करने के लिये, कंसंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ को खत्म करने के लिये, उस को रेगुलेट करने के लिये सरकार जो भी कदम उठायेगी मेरी पार्टी उस का स्वागत करेगी।

जहाँ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी बड़े वहाँ यह भी चाहना है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर भी बड़े और दोनों का कम्पटीशन होना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मोनोपली खत्म करें और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मोनोपली पैदा करें यह भी अच्छा नहीं है। इस बिल के अन्दर आपने जो बातें रखी हैं उस में सरकारी सेक्टर में यह चीज लागू नहीं होगी। मैं पूछता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों ?

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

अगर आप के सरकारी इदारे इतने इनऐफीशियेंट है, वहाँ पर करप्शन है तो उन को ठीक कीजिये और मुकाबला कीजिये प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ। तभी देश की इकोनामी ठीक हो सकती है। आप की इनऐफीशियेंसी की वजह से, फेवरेटिज्म और करप्शन की वजह से जो कन्ज्यूमर है उस को क्यों नुकसान उठाना पड़े ? इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जहाँ प्राइवेट सैक्टर के अन्दर मोनोपली नहीं होनी चाहिये, वहाँ पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी मोनोपली नहीं होनी चाहिये। दोनों सैक्टरों में फेयर कम्पटीशन हो ताकि लोगों को, तर्जमाधारण व्यक्ति को उस का पूरी तरह से लाभ हो सके। लेकिन अगर सरकार मोनोपली के नाम से प्राइवेट सैक्टर को तो खत्म करती है और खत्म भी कुछ लोगों को करती है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो इनऐफीशियेंसी है उस को आज तक 22 साल में दूर नहीं किया और आज जो यह बिल रखा मैं उस में जो ऐग्जम्शन क्लॉज है उस में उस को ऐग्जम्प्ट कर दिया गया, मैं इस के खिलाफ हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फ्री कम्पटीशन हर एक सैक्टर में होना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को सस्ती से सस्ती चीज मिल सके।

आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं कुछ चीजों का, लेकिन हमें डर है कि इस के अन्दर पोलिटिकल कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ पावर होगा। हमें डर है कि जो राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय आप ने बड़े-बड़े नारे लगाये वे ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होंगे। और मैं चाहूँगा जैसे आप ने बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, अब, 5, 6 महीने बीत गये लेकिन आप ने कौन से कदम उठाये जिस से मालूम पड़े कि आप उन नारों को वाकई पूरा करना चाहते हैं ? केवल दस, पाँच लाख रुपया दे कर एक वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि बहुत बड़ा कदम उठा दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी बड़ी स्कीम आप ने बनायी ? राष्ट्रीयकरण का फैसला तीन दिन में लिया और पाँच

महीने बीतने के बाद आप कोई इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की स्कीम नहीं बना सके। आप कहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट रोक रहा है। लेकिन क्या रिजर्व बैंक ऐक्ट के अन्दर अधिकार नहीं है कि आज उन को आज्ञा दे सकें ? आज जो सोशल कंट्रोल है उस के तरह क्या आप बैंकों को यह आज्ञा नहीं दे सकते कि इतने परसेंट जो आप का कर्जा होगा यह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को जायगा, इतना बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को जायगा, इतना फार्मर्स को जायगा ? लेकिन पाँच महीने बीतने के बाद भी आप कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बहस से कहूँगा कि यह उनकी गलती है, इस सरकार को ठीक करें, नारे के जरिये आप एक, दो महीने खड़े रह सकते हैं, लेकिन जब लोगों को मालूम होगा...

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकाम्तम्मा (खम्मम) : मुझे मालूम है कि आज कल छोटे लोगों को कर्जा अधिक मिल रहा है नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : पाँच महीने में आप ने कोई स्कीम नहीं बनायी। आप के नारे धोये रहे। मैं जाँच करना चाहूँता हूँ कि यह सरकार का पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट है और लोगों को कोई इस में फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। आप ने बैंकों के रिसोर्सज अपने हाथ में ले लिये, पोलिटिकल कन्सेन्ट्रेशन अपने हाथ में ले लिया और इस के बाद आप ऐक्सप्लायट करना चाहते हैं एक पार्टी के एक हिस्से के लिये। यह चीज गलत है।

मेरा कहना है कि जो भी आप ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, या जो भी स्कीम है उस का एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइये, हर साल उस की रिपोर्ट आये ताकि लोगों को मालूम हो कि कितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई है। और जो नहीं हुई, तो क्यों नहीं हुई, आया इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक होता है कि नहीं, आया पोलिटिकल पावर का मिस्यूज तो नहीं होता, इन सब का पता

जनता को लगे। मैं माँग करूँगा कि एक इंडिपेंडेंट हाई पावरड कमीशन बैठाना चाहिये इस चीज के लिये जो वाच करे कि आया ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है कि नहीं और पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन तो नहीं हो रहा है। जो आप के हाथ में अधिकार आया है उस का दुरुपयोग किसी एक पार्टी के लिये तो नहीं हो रहा है? इस लिये एक इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन होना चाहिये तब तो लोगों को विश्वास होगा, अन्यथा नहीं। आप अक्सर अपने कब्जे में कर रहे हैं, आल इण्डिया रेडियो आप के कब्जे में है, एजेन्सीज आप ले रहे हैं, बैंक आप ले रहे हैं, चारों तरफ से पकड़ कर के देश को फासिज्म डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं। हो सकता है कि कुछ देर के लिये आप जनता को बेवकूफ बना लें लेकिन भारत के लोग जागरूक हैं और ज्यादा दिन आप इस तरह लोगों को धोके में नहीं रख सकते, कोई न कोई कार्यवाही आप को अवश्य ही करनी पड़ेगी।

15.00 hrs.

मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अर्बन प्रोपर्टी पर सीलिंग होगी, वह कहते हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री ली जायगी, वह इंडस्ट्री ली जायगी। मैं कहता हूँ आप सारी इंडस्ट्रीज ले लीजिये लेकिन लेने के बाद क्या आप नेशनल मिनिमम की गारन्टी करेंगे कि एक स्पेसीफाइड पीरियड के अन्दर आप लोगों के लिये यह यह चीज कर देंगे? अगर आप 1971 तक यह गारन्टी देते हैं कि नेशनल मिनिमम हर एक देश के आदमी को मिलेगी तब तो ठीक है, वरना काम चलने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन जब यह बात आती है तो प्रधान मन्त्री कहती हैं कि यह चीज नहीं की जा सकती, समय नहीं दिया जा सकता, कोई गारन्टी सरकार नहीं दे सकती। तो इस में क्या अक्ल की जरूरत पड़ती है। पहले नेशनलाइज कर दो, फिर दूसरी चीज नेशनलाइज कर लो, फिर तीसरी चीज नेशनलाइज कर लो, और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आप के साथ है। हो गया काम। तो इस तरह से

देश में डिक्टेटरशिप पैदा करेंगे लेकिन लोगों को फायदा नहीं करेंगे, यह चीज मैं समझता हूँ कि गलत है।

आप गारन्टी कीजिए लोगों से। आपको तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया बैंकों से मिला। उसका कैसे इस्तेमाल होगा, उनका हमारे देश की इकानामी पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, एक सर्व-साधारण आदमी को क्या लाभ होगा? मैं चाहूँगा कि आप यह याद रखें कि अगर इस पीरियड तक हर एक को नेशनल मिनिमम की गारन्टी अगर सरकार नहीं कर सकती तो आपका यह जो समाजवाद है, यह बिल्कुल धोखा है। क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए कोई अक्ल की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती? उसके बाद चाहे वह घाटे में जाय या नफे में जाय। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप बहुत सोच-विचार कर कदम उठायें, यह नहीं कि हवा में बातें करें।

यह बिल आप 22 साल बाद लाये हैं। 22 साल तक आप क्या सोये हुए थे? क्या आपको मालूम नहीं था कि मोनोपली हो रही है, कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ हो रहा है? आपको मालूम था और कभी यह रुकने वाला नहीं है इस बिल में गवर्नमेंट को पूरी पावर दी गई है। अगर उसको शुबहा हो तो वह कमीशन को रिफर करके कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ले। रिपोर्ट आने के बाद गवर्नमेंट को पूरा अधिकार है कि वह दे या न दे। क्या गवर्नमेंट को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करे या नहीं करे? कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट हो वह वह वाइडिंग होनी चाहिए। वह एक इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन है, जुडिशल कमीशन है उसकी रिपोर्ट को गवर्नमेंट वाइडिंग क्यों नहीं करती? गवर्नमेंट क्यों फैसला लेती है? लेकिन आपने अपने हाथ में इसलिए रखा है कि वह आपको चन्दा दें, आपको हवाई जहाज दें आपका फोटो अक्सर में छापें, इन सब कामों के लिए आपको सरमायेदार चाहिए। वह जो बीकनेस है, समाजवाद कहने से वह नहीं दूर हो सकती। यहाँ पर हमारे साम्यवादी

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

(कम्युनिस्ट) भाई बैठे हैं। क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि कलकत्ता में साम्यवादी सरकार ने श्रीचन्द्र प्यारेलाल को परमिशन दी। इनको भी सरमायेदारों की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। ये सरमायेदार जो हैं, ये बड़े खतरनाक जानवर हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हमारा दिमाग साफ नहीं होता—चाहे हम समाजवाद का नारा लगायें या साम्यवाद का नारा लगायें—इससे कुछ भला होने वाला नहीं है। जब तक आपके दिल में लोगों के लिए प्रेम नहीं है तब तब कोई काम ठीक तरह से होने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप देखें कि हुवा का रुख क्या है, दीवार पर क्या लिखा है, इसको आप समझिये। लोग 22 साल तक भूखे रहे हैं, अब वे यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। अगर लोगों को रोटी, खाना नहीं मिलेगा तो न यह सरकार रहेगी और न कोई और सरकार रहेगी और न प्रजातंत्र रहेगा। इसको आप वाणिज्य समझ लीजिए।

इसलिए अब मैं आपसे यह कहकर कि सरकार दबन पर जागे, इस बिन की भावनाओं की कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे आशा नहीं है कि सरकार कुछ करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall be calling Shri K. N. Tiwary next. It is his turn to speak now, but Shri Sezhiyan had made a request that he may be allowed to speak earlier because he wants to attend the Business Advisory Committee's meeting at 3.30 p. m. After him, I shall be calling Shri K. N. Tiwary.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. The urgency of the Bill to curb monopolistic growth and restrictive trade practice is very great. Through the objective of this Bill is laudable, I am afraid however, that it may not serve the purpose for which it is being enacted.

The idea of curbing concentration of wealth and means of production which is to the common detriment is not a new one.

As pointed out by the hon. Members who spoke before me, it has been enunciated in the Directive Principles of the Constitution itself. It has been stated there that we should secure a social order in which "the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment." Irrespective of parties, this basic principle has been accepted by all. But how far the Bill is going to achieve this objective in the thing which is being debated upon today. This policy that we should curb monopolistic growth and concentration of wealth has been enunciated again and again. It is there in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The Industrial Policy Resolution has also reiterated it. The expert committee set up by the Planning Commission and the Monopolies Inquiry Commission have also amplified this point and have come to the conclusion that the concentration of economic wealth should be curbed. The latest that we have in this connection is the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Unfortunately, that report was not available to us when the Joint Committee went into the various clauses of the Bill. If we could have had that report, then very many clauses might have been altered. I hope Government will take that report into consideration to come forward with some immediate amendments to the bill.

I shall now straight come to the main problem, namely the concentration of economic power. The monopolistic and restrictive trade practices are only functions of such concentration. To treat the symptoms instead of going to the deep root of the disease will do no good either to the country or to the Government that is bringing forward this Bill.

My hon. friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi had referred to the big industrial houses and had referred to the giant undertakings that had come into existence. I would not blame the Birlas or Tatas for monopolising certain fields. It is this Government which by its past policies and by its erroneous planning and shoddy implementation, has helped the big business to come into the field. They did not come by any secret design; they did not come by any dubious method; they openly started

their business with the connivance and with the help of this Government which has been on the saddle for the past 22 years and it is thus that these big business-houses have grown.

We have been talking about concentration of economic power and wealth, and this Government has dedicated itself at least by paying a lip-service to socialism. But in spite of the Industrial Policy Resolution, the Directive Principles of the Constitution and the expert committees that have been set up by the Planning Commission and various other committees, and in spite of the fact that they had ample powers of regulation in their hands to curb the growth of big business, they have miserably failed to curb it. I would say that they have succeeded in making the big business grow in stature and acquire concentration of wealth.

I would now give a few instances to show how the assets of the big business groups have given up during the last few years. In the case of the Mafatlal group, the total value of assets which stood at about Rs. 45.9 crores at the end of March, 1964 grew up to Rs. 106 crores in 1966-67; in the case of Tatas, it went up from Rs. 417 to Rs. 547 crores, and in the case of Birlas, it went up from Rs. 292 crores in 1964 to Rs. 450 crores in 1966-67; this means that the assets have gone up by 131 per cent in the case of Mafatlal, by 31 per cent in the case of Tatas and 64 per cent in the case of Birlas. These groups have grown with the connivance and with the blessings and with the full support of those who are there in power.

Therefore, it is the Planning Commission, it is the planning pattern and it is the financial programmes of this Government that have helped in the concentration of wealth and in the growth of these big business-houses.

I would agree with Shri M. R. Masani on one point, namely that compared to the international combines, our companies are only pygmies. He also said that there were the big pygmies and the small pygmies in the country.

SHRI RABI RAY : But in the Indian context they are big.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Concentration and monopoly are only relative terms. We do not want the big pygmy to swallow the

small pygmy here. We do not want the big fish in the small pond of India to swallow the small fishes. That is why this Bill is there. So, we need not compare the pygmies here with those in other countries.

As I have pointed out already, the concentration of wealth is the creation of the plan. I would quote in this connection no less an authority than Dr. D. R. Gadgil himself. This was what he had said :

"It is clear that currently in India it is implementation of plans of development, particularly in the modern business sector, that is creating on a very large scale situations described as monopolistic position created by private action, appearing few as compared with those created as a result of official and planned policy, for the larger part of monopoly gains with national research accruing in Indian economy are the result not of collusion and other practices indulged in by businessmen but of the licensing and other allocative decisions taken by the administration in their favour."

Dr. Gadgil said this in 1966. Since then he has become Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. I do not know how much he has reoriented planning, how much he has been able to correct this policy of helping the business houses is yet to be seen.

I will give some statistics concerning how much help has been given to the big business houses by the financial institutions set up with public money, like LIC, ICICI, SBI and UTI. As per the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, all these institutions have contributed to the growth of big business. The total financial assistance sanctioned by these public institutions between 1956 and 1966 was Rs. 808 crores, out of which the large industrial sector, 73 big business houses, have monopolised as much as Rs. 456 crores, that is 56 per cent. If we take the individual institutions, the picture is horrible. ICICI has given 67 per cent of its total financial assistance to the large industrial sector. SBI term loans alone to this sector are of the order of 81 per cent. LIC has given 80 per cent and UTI as much as 93 per cent. As regards the last, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had said that it is the small man's money which will go to the small man

[Shri Sezhiyan]

the small sector, but now it has gone into the bigger houses. This is the state of affairs.

I can say that just by nationalising banks we are not going to have panacea to the country's economic ills. It is not going to help the people of this country, unless the funds placed in your hands are directed and given to the small entrepreneurs, the farmers and workers. Without this, any amount of nationalisation alone will not cure the disease Indian economy suffers from.

The State Bank of India is very much a nationalised institution, in the hands of Government. But in 1968 according to the report, 23.9 per cent of its total assistance has been given to gentlemen directors belonging to big business groups. One-fourth of it has gone that way. Therefore, just nationalisation of this bank or that sector is not going to helping the economy, unless other measures are also taken.

I can quote another gentleman, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, who was called from his retirement from Madras to assist this Government in its economic planning and policy formulation. Speaking in Delhi at the requisitioned AICC, he said—I am quoting from the press report :

"Speaking on controls, Mr. Krishnamachari said, 'You cannot have socialism and say 'we want decontrol'. He criticised the Government for lack of a clear policy after the introduction of cement control. Cement control was introduced to protect the consumer, not to protect the mills."

On the one hand, they talk of socialism on the one hand, they say we are going to curb monopoly ; on the other, decontrol of cement is being contemplated. I do not know what final conclusion they will come to. I hope they will have second thoughts.

After decontrol of cement, big business will have its way reestablished. For example, ACC, one of the biggest concerns in cement will after decontrol earn additional profit of Rs. 160 lakhs ; Dalmias will earn Rs. 40 lakhs additional profit ; Sahu-Jains will earn Rs. 83 lakhs.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : They are pleading for controls.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : No, it is the other way.

My Party stands for genuine control of cement, because that is in the interest of the consumer at the present juncture ; there must be a uniform rate applicable throughout India. Once control is lifted, prices will be distorted and freight charges will be added and the consumers will be fleeced to benefit the big business.

Therefore, while I support the general objective of this Bill, I am very much afraid that this Bill in isolation, without any other scheme to help it, will not achieve much. Till now they could say that they did not have the co-operation from all and had certain opposition from some Congressmen. Now that they have got a clear field, I want to know whether they will enunciate any clear economic programme. Talking in the air will not help. Saying so many things about socialism is not going to help the Indian masses. There should be clear programmes, they should be very clear in their objectives, very sincere in their approach and very firm in implementation. Though there are so many statutes giving ample opportunities to curb monopolistic growth, they have not been used. All the powers given to them by Parliament were misused, abused, with the result that big business has grown as I pointed out. Therefore, putting one more law on the statute-book is not enough, is not going to help the country, unless it is followed by a clear programme, firm action and sincere approach. Without that the objective will not be achieved.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : इस बिल र जो क्रिटिसिज्म अब तक हुआ है उस को सुन कर मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य हुआ है। अभी तक चार दलों के स्टालवाट्स बोले हैं। डी० एम०के०के० के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव को छोड़ कर बाकी तीन दक्षिण पन्थी पार्टियों के जो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव बोले हैं उन में एक समानता थी और वह यह कि गवर्गमेंट अपने हाथ में बहुत पावर ले रही है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : एक ही वाली के बट्टे बट्टे हैं तीनों।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मेरी गाली देने की श्रादन नहीं है । मुझे आप बोलने दें । उन्होंने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में बहुत पावर आ रही है । अशोक मेहता साहब ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी से इंडस्ट्री में हिड्डेंस हो रहा है । तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक जो किया है, सब गोलमल किया । कोई अच्छा काम किया ही नहीं है । जब तक अशोक मेहता साहब गवर्नमेंट में थे तब तक तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई लेकिन जैसे ही वह गवर्नमेंट से हट गए वैसे ही उनको शासन में बगाबर दोष ही दोष नजर आ रहे हैं । शायद अधिकार की यह महिमा है कि जब कोई अधिकार में होता है तब उसको कोई दोष नजर नहीं आता लेकिन जब वह अधिकार से हट जाता है तो सको मालूम पड़ता है कि दोष ही दोष हैं । पता नहीं यह उनका दोष है या सभी में यह दोष होता है । खास कर जो बड़े सोशलिस्ट बनते हैं या सीडो सोशलिस्ट हैं, उनको इस प्रकार की विचारधारा का होना एक आश्चर्य की बात है ।

मैं जानना चाहता है कि एकट में जो प्राविज्ज हैं उनको एनफोर्स करने के लिए पावर किस को दी जायें ? क्या अशोक मेहता साहब को दी जाये, मसानी साहब को दी जायें या कंवर लाल गुप्त जी को दी जायें ? गवर्नमेंट ही उनको एनफोर्स कर सकती है । हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस क्रिटिसिज्म का क्या मतलब है । अगर किसी को पावर लेना है तो वह गवर्नमेंट ही हो सकती है ताकि काम ठीक तरह रेग्युलेट हो । अगर काम ठीक तरह रेग्युलेट नहीं होता है तो देश में बद-अमली फैल जायेगी । यह बिल क्यों आया है ? इसलिए आया है कि रात दिन इस पार्लियामेंट में और बाहर भी कहा जाता था कि रिच आर प्रोइंग रिचर एंड पूअर आर प्रोइंग पूअरर । कंसिट्रेशन आफ बॅल्थ बढ़ता जा रहा है । इस क्रिटिसिज्म को देखते हुए एक कमीशन बहाल हुआ । उसकी रिपोर्ट आई और उसके फलस्वरूप यह बिल

आया है । इस बिल की किसी प्राविज्ज को वह क्रिटिसाइज करते, उसको सुधारने की कोशिश करते तो सँभन्न सकता था । लेकिन एक जनरल तीर से यह कह देना कि गवर्नमेंट बहुत पावर ले रही है, कोई माने नहीं रखता है । यह कहा गया है कि हिड्डेंस इससे हो जायेगा । अब बतायें कि कैसे हिड्डेंस हो जाएगा ? यह बात हमारी समझ में तो आई नहीं है । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है ।

हम लोगों ने हिन्दू फ़िलासफी में पढ़ा है : "संसर्गया दोष-गुणाः भवन्ति" मनुष्य की जैसी संगति होती है, वैसे ही दोष या गुण उसमें आ जाते हैं । श्री अशोक मेहता सोशलिज्म में विश्वास करने वाले लोगों से दूर चले गये हैं । अब वह श्री मसानी, श्री वाजपेयी और श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त के पास बैठते हैं । इसी लिए उनके ख्यानात बदल गये हैं, उन के सोचने और बोलने का ढंग बदल गया है । (व्यवधान)

श्री मसानी ने कहा कि ससार में जितनी मानोपली कम्पनीज हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की कोई कम्पनी उनके समान नहीं है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश में जितना धन या सम्पत्ति है, जितना उसका विकास या उन्नति हुई है, उसके मुताबिक ही कोई कम्पनी या कोई व्यक्ति, छोटे या बड़े समझे जाते हैं । गांव में जिस आदमी के पास दस हजार रुपया है, वह धनी समझा जाता है, जब कि शहर में दस हजार रुपये वाला गरीब समझा जाता है । अगर यहाँ कोई 150 या 200 करोड़ रुपये की कम्पनी है, तो वह यहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए बड़ी भारी मानोपली ही समझी जायेगी, इंग्लैंड, अमरीका या जर्मनी में वह भले ही न समझी जाये । हमें तो अपने देश के जीवन-स्तर के मुताबिक देखना होगा कि कानसेन्ट्रेशन हो रहा है या नहीं ।

अमरीका में तो कोई ऐसा फार्म नहीं होगा, जो तीन चार सौ एकड़ से कम हो । लेकिन इस देश में जब साधारण आदमी के पास पाँच

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

कट्टा ज़मीन भी नहीं है, तो जिस आदमी के पास सौ कट्टा ज़मीन है, वह बड़ा आदमी ही समझा जायेगा। इस लिए अमरीका के मापदंड को यहां लागू करना या यहाँ की कम्पनियों का कम्पैरिजन अमरीका की कम्पनियों के साथ करना उचित नहीं होगा। यह कहना तथ्य से परे है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कम्पनियाँ छोटी छोटी हैं और यहां कोई कानसेंट्रेशन नहीं है।

श्री मसानी को कनज्यूमर्ज़ के लिए बड़ा दर्द है। उन्होंने कहा कि कनज्यूमर्ज़ को चीजें सस्ते दामों पर मिलनी चाहिए। जब बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट या बिजिनेसमैन अभाव में चीजों के दाम बढ़ाते हैं और प्राइसेज आसमान को छूने लगती हैं, उस वक़्त उन को दर्द नहीं होता है। (यवधान) ये बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट और बिजिनेसमैन अभाव में ही फायदा उठाते हैं और अगर किसी वक़्त अभाव न हो और चीजें इतनी अधिक हों कि कनज्यूमर्ज़ को आसानी से मिल सकें, तो वे घबराते हैं, उनको वह अच्छा नहीं लगता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में काफी प्राइवशन बढ़े, ताकि किसी चीज़ का अभाव न रहे और कनज्यूमर्ज़ को अधिक दाम न देने पड़ें। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य तो कनज्यूमर्ज़ के नाम पर क्राफ़ोडाइस टीयर्ज़ बहाते हुए गवर्नमेंट को दोष देना चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट मानोपलीज़ पर इस लिए रोक लगाना चाहती है कि कनज्यूमर्ज़ को सस्ते दामों पर चीजें मिल सकें, और उस स्थिति का अन्त हो, जिस में कुछ ही हाथों में अधिक से अधिक कनसेंट्रेशन होता है और वे लोग जैसे चाहे, बाज़ार में चीज़ें बेचें।

माननीय सदस्य श्री मसानी ने पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तुलना भी की। उन का ग्राउज यह है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग भी मानोपलीज़ है और उन के साथ भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के समान ही व्यवहार करना चाहिए। मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य होता है। पब्लिक

सेक्टर की कम्पनियाँ नेशन की सम्पत्ति हैं, जिन पर नेशन का, टैक्सपेयर का, पैसा लगा हुआ है और उन से जो आमदनी होती है, वह भी टैक्सपेयर के पास ही जाती है, किसी एक आदमी, या कुछ आदमियों के ग्रुप, के पास नहीं। इस लिए उन का कम्पैरिजन प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ के साथ करना कहां तक उचित है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

15.25 hrs.

[Shri M. B. Rana in the Chair]

माननीय सदस्य ने जो आर्टिमेंट्स दी हैं या जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, वे इस लिए नहीं कि इस बिल की व्यवस्थाओं में कुछ सुधार किया जाये, बल्कि इस लिए कि उन्हें गवर्नमेंट को गाली देनी है, उसको क्रिटिसाइज़ करना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को लेकर गवर्नमेंट पर गुस्सा उतारने की जरूरत नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट से गलतियाँ भी होती हैं और खराब काम भी होते हैं। माननीय सदस्य उन के बारे में कहें और उसके लिए उनके पास अनेक अवसर हैं। लेकिन यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि कोई अच्छा बिल इस सदन में लाया जाये, तो उस अवसर का उपयोग गवर्नमेंट की टीका और आलोचना करने के लिए किया जाये। (व्यवधान)

आज व्यापार या उद्योग में हिन्दुस्तान की क्या स्थिति है? अब भी हम को बहुत सी चीजें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं। यहां के उद्योगपतियों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है—और कई मामलों में इच्छा भी नहीं है—कि वे इस देश में व्यवसाय या उद्योग कायम करके उन चीजों का उत्पादन करें। इसी लिए गवर्नमेंट को स्टेप इन करना पड़ता है, उन चीजों के उत्पादन के लिए कोई कम्पनी या कार्पोरेशन बना कर रुपया इनवेस्ट करना पड़ता है। यहां के बिजिनेसमैन और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स तो उन्हीं

चीजों को बनायेंगे, उन्हीं व्यवसायों या उद्योगों को शुरू करेंगे, जिन से उन को अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा मिल सके। वे ऐसी चीजों में हाथ नहीं डालेंगे, जिन से देश को फायदा हो, भले ही उनको प्राफ़िट न हो या कम हो। आखिर वे सदाब्रत खोलने के लिए तो उद्योग या व्यवसाय शुरू नहीं करते हैं; वे तो प्राफ़िट मोटिव से गाइडिड होते हैं। उन को जिस चीज से फायदा नहीं होगा, वे उस को हाथ में नहीं लेंगे। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को तो नेशन की जरूरियात को देखना है। यहां पर जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, गवर्नमेंट को प्रयत्न करना है कि वे देश में ही बनाई जा सकें। अगर प्राईवेट लोग इस के लिए आगे नहीं आते हैं, तो गवर्नमेंट अपनी इनवेस्टमेंट से वह उद्योग शुरू करती है।

यह हिंसा की जाती है कि गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनीज को घाटा होता है। लेकिन ये लोग भूल जाते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनीज और उद्योगों आदि में कोई दोहरे स्काउंट्स नहीं रखे जाते हैं, उन में एक ही एकाउंट रखा जाता है; उन में इनकम टैक्स से बचने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। अगर रेलवेज के बैगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं, तो प्राईवेट उद्योग पति या बिजिनेसमैन सब मारल नाइसटीज को ताक पर रखकर रेलवे एगारिटीज को घूस दे कर बैगन ले लेते हैं। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनियां तो ऐसा नहीं कर सकती हैं। उनका यह ड्राबैक है। अगर उस स्टैंडर्ड से प्राईवेट कम्पनियों को नापा जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि उन में कितनी गड़बड़ी है।

हिन्दुस्तान में एन्टरप्रेनर इतने अधिक नहीं हैं कि वे सब उद्योगों का इन्तज़ाम और व्यवस्था कर सकें। प्राईवेट कम्पनियों को जो नफा हो रहा है, वह गोलमाल और एकाउंट्स मैनिपुलेशन से हो रहा है। देहात के जिन गरीब लोगों ने इन कम्पनियों में पांच दस रुपये के शेयर ले रखे हैं, एकाउंट्स में मैनिपुलेशन कर के उनको कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है और इसी

कारण इन कम्पनियों को नफा होता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट की कम्पनियों की तरह प्राईवेट कम्पनियों में ठीक ठीक हिसाब रखा जाये, एकाउंट्स में गड़बड़ी न की जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि वे शायद पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग की तुलना में ज्यादा मिसमैनेज्ड हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक सैक्टर की कम्पनियों में भी गड़बड़ी है। उसका कारण यह है कि उन का मैनेजरियल स्टाफ सैक्रेटेरियट से लिया जाता होता है और उन का कंट्रोल सैक्रेटेरियट में रहता है। कमेटी आन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी इन तीनों ने यह राय दी है कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और इन कम्पनियों के मैनेजरियल स्टाफ का कंडर, अलग होना चाहिए, तभी वे ठीक ढंग से चल सकती हैं। अगर ऐसा न किया जायेंगे, तो सरकारी कम्पनीज ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल सकेंगी। गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Sir, the whole debate today started with an attack on State monopoly, which is the favourite whipping boy of my hon. friends opposite, who sought to discredit the public sector. Naturally, the whole content of the Bill has been forgotten in the general desire to justify the type of concentration that goes on in the economy now.

The concentration of economic and political power, as they say, has been rather distorted to mean the concentration of political power which is a sort of political monopoly according to them. But they have rather benevolently mentioned the anti-trust laws which have been in operation even in the United States. They concluded by saying that this government is not competent to implement anti-trust laws and so we should go back to *status quo ante*, we should have no control over the monopolists or the malpractices which have been attempted to be perpetrated by them.

The tragedy of the Indian situation has been a sheltered market which gives exorbitant profits and scope for corruption. Here we have to remember that corruption is prevalent in the private sector and not in

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

the public sector. When the public sector makes purchases from undertakings in the public sector, there could be no scope for corruption. It is only when the public sector comes into contact with the private sector that there is corruption because the private sector is interested in getting more profits by getting more business and so it offers bribe.

There will be no efficiency in an industry if it has a sheltered market. Shri Masani contradicted himself by referring to the motorcar industry which is selling its products at two or three times the international price. So, the solution lies in economy of scale. I would be one with them if the big business agree to merger for economy of scale. But they are opposed to economy of scale. Take the automobile industry. When I asked the Minister a few months ago why Hindustan Motors could not have collaboration for expansion, the answer was that even if they are allowed to expand they would not be willing to bring down the cost by more than Rs. 1,000. So, given concentration of wealth and monopoly, economy of scale cannot be achieved merely by helping an industry in the private sector to grow. Even if we allow it to grow in a monopolistic way we will not be able to make it efficient, because it is not concerned with efficiency, it is concerned only with a sheltered market.

Therefore, what is necessary today is to find out how exactly we control the private sector from exploiting the protected market in its desire to make huge profits by restricting production and raising the price. The object of this Bill is to see that there is no restriction on production. That is one of the strong points of this Bill. Therefore, this Bill deserves the support of all elements in the country who want the development of the economy.

Now most of the things are done at the bureaucratic level. I would admit that some of the plan objectives of the government have been frustrated because they were implemented by people who were not informed of the major policies of the government or because the guidelines were not properly observed. This Bill, for the first time, lays down that there will be an Independent Commission and the guidelines are also laid down in the Bill itself as to how

the Commission should function, what are its objectives and what are the tests on which monopoly or otherwise would be decided. There can be room for discussing whether these areas can be widened, whether the guidelines can be improved or broadened to serve the purpose of greater production and stricter control over monopoly.

I am surprised that Shri Masani of all persons sought to refer to the Concise Oxford Dictionary to explain "monopoly". It is an economic concept and it should be understood in that context. Shri Masani is a well-known economist of reputation and he knows that the perfect competition where the prices come down to the lowest died, died as a concept in the beginning of this century. Mrs. John Robinson had written a book about the theory of imperfect competition where she said that even under conditions of competition the economy can be operated in a monopolistic manner and monopolies could exist at all levels. Even when there are a hundred producers, there can be a monopoly. Monopolistic competition is the norm throughout the economy. I am surprised that a man of Shri Masani's stature seeks to ignore that aspect and tries even to distort it.

It is said that the public sector is also a monopoly. This is also a distortion of facts. What we mean by monopoly is an industrial system of production in which profit is sought to be created by restricting production or by other means. The essence of monopoly is the restriction of production and the raising of prices. Even if a public sector enterprise seeks to restrict production, it would be very unnatural to imagine that it was doing so only to derive profit. In fact, from the very beginning the very basic postulate of the public sector was that it would go into lines where the private sector is unwilling to go, that it would try to help the industry and lay down the infra-structure or build steel etc. How can there be raising of prices and restricting of production then?

So, the whole idea that the public sector is monopolistic is bypassing the needs of the nation to lay down the basic economic foundations. It also shows that we want the public sector to be cowed down and brought to an equal level of the private

sector which will mean that we are trying to do a great disservice to the nation's economic development.

I would say that free competition between the public sector and the private sector is a misnomer because there cannot be free competition. Will they agree, for example, to competition in the textile industry or artificial silk; or will they agree to competition in the same industry, say, the production of nylon and others? Would they agree to the nationalisation of those industries? I think, there is certain democratic control in the public sector.

The charge that we have no big industry in the country is also not true. It is not necessary that the industry should be big; it is necessary that they should be restrictive. That is the only criterion on which to test how we are to control their using whatever bigness they have, in the interest of their own profit and against the national interest.

We have to fight the corrupt businessmen, the corrupt politicians or for that matter the corrupt bureaucrats. We have to fight all these evils. We have to find ways, also legislative ways so long as we are in this Parliament. The legislative way is to find out if we can take these issues outside the jurisdiction or realm of control of politicians and put them under the control of some commission as is being instituted now.

So, I think, from all points of view it is necessary that we support this Bill. There is no doubt that there needs to be free competition but competition should be at a level at which we can really get more production so as to bring down prices and increase efficiency, quality and all that.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभा-पति जी, यह जो मौजूदा एकाधिकार तथा निबंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथा विधेयक पर बहस चल रही है, समर्थन तो मुझे भी करना ही होगा, क्योंकि अगर समर्थन नहीं करूंगा तो चट-से प्रतिक्रियावादियों की लिस्ट में शामिल हो जाऊंगा। इसलिये इस का समर्थन तो करना ही होगा। लेकिन मैं पूरे सदन से कहूंगा कि आखिर कब तक हम अपने आपको, सारे समाज को, जनता को धोखा देते रहेंगे, क्योंकि मैंने इस

में जो कुछ पढ़ा है और जो कुछ समझ पाया है, इसमें हमको कहीं भी एकाधिकार समाप्त होने की रोशनी नहीं मिलती, कहीं मामूली भूलक भी नहीं मिलती है। लेकिन हमारे दाहनी तरफ कुछ ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं, मसानी की तरह के लोग, कंवर लाल गुप्ता की तरह के लोग - ये इस बात का विरोध कर देते हैं तो लगता है कि बहुत क्रान्तिकारी विधेयक आ गया है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा-नेहरू-गांधी बहुत शाबासी और वाह-वाह लेने लग आती हैं—एक सर्टिफिकेट तो ये लोग उनको दे देते हैं। कुछ हमारे दोस्त ऐसे हैं, जो इधर और उधर दोनों तरफ बैठे हुए हैं, जो इसको क्रान्तिकारी कह कर उस और हमला बोलने लगते हैं—यह दूसरा सर्टिफिकेट श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को मिल जाता है कि सचमुच यह बहुत क्रान्तिकारी विधेयक है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कितने दिनों तक हम इस तरह से इस देश की जनता और इस पूरे सदन को भ्रमित करते रहेंगे, इस तरह कानून को ला कर, नकली वामपंथ और नकली समाजवाद की बात को ला कर? मैं तो कहूंगा कि नकली संघर्ष क्यों न हो जब तक विरोध नहीं होता उसमें मजा नहीं आता और इस नकली संघर्ष में हमारे मसानी बगैरह बैठ कर कुछ कदम दे दिया करते हैं, इसी से आपको समाजवाद की याद आ जाती है, समाजवाद का मजा ले सकते हो, लेकिन इस धोखे में अपने को और देश को मत रखो।

मुझे दुख है—आज एक फैशन हो गया है किसी भी चीज को क्रान्तिकारी बनाने का, समाजवादी बनाने का और जो करोड़पति लोग हैं, बड़े व्यापारी लोग हैं, बड़े अफसर लोग हैं, जिनका साधारण जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, वे भी आज सब क्रान्तिकारी, समाजवादी, साम्यवादी हो गये हैं। यह चीज इतनी खतरनाक है कि जब चोर साधु बन जाया करता है तो ज्यादा धोखा देता है, चोर से तो फिर भी लोग सजग रहते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि जरा इस पर ध्यान देना।

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

सभापति महोदय आजकल हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री सघुआ गई है, वैष्णव हो गई हैं और उनको याद आ गई है, किसकी ? गरीब रिक्शा-वालों की, गरीब टांगे वालों की, गरीब किसान मजदूर की, लेकिन अगर वे खुद अपने रहन-सहन को देखें, अब का नहीं, शुरू से रहन-सहन देखें, स्वर्गीय श्री नेहरू से लेकर अब तक का खर्चा देखें तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी से, हिन्दुस्तान के सर्वसाधारण की मामूली आमदनी से और बड़े लोगों की शान-शौकत से, उनके खर्च के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध है ? समाजवाद का मतलब समता, बढ़ती हुई विषमता घटे, न कि बढ़ती हुई विषमता और बढ़ती जाय और समाजवाद का नारा भी चलता जाय। पूरे 18 वर्ष बाप और बेटी का हिस्सा हुकूमत में रहा है, लेकिन बिरला बड़े हैं, टाटा बड़े हैं, सिंघानियाँ बड़े हैं, इन लोगों की हैसियतें बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन समाजवाद का नारा भी चला है—यह कौसी विडम्बना है।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस एकाधिकार कानून को पढ़ा। इस में हम को एक चीज दिखाई दी कि इस विधेयक से अगर कुछ हासिल होगा तो पूँजीपतियों के बीच में बराबरी हासिल होगी, जो आज एकाधिकार कर रहे हैं, सेठ लोगों के बीच में बराबरी करने का कानून में इसको समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, उस एकाधिकार को खत्म करने या साधारण जनता को इससे कोई लाभ मिलेगा, ऐसी कोई दिशा नहीं मिलती है।

लेकिन एक मसानी साहब हैं, इनको बुरा लगता है, समाजवाद के नाम से इनको चिढ़ है, सेठों में भी बराबरी कायम की जाय, उसको भी वे बरदाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, जनता की बात तो बहुत दूर की है।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने आज ही अखबारों में पढ़ा है, अगर मैं किसी का नाम लूँ तो बहुत चिढ़ जाते हैं। सचमुच हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक

नीतियों को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी न हो, तो मुझे क्या मतलब है कि उनका नाम लूँ, लेकिन चूँकि वह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को चलाने के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, इसलिये नाम लेना पड़ता है और जब नाम लिया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि व्यक्तिगत बातें बोली जाती हैं, बहुत अन्याय कर देते हैं बहस के साथ और मुझ जैसे लोगों के साथ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने आज ही अखबार में पढ़ा है। एक बार हमारे स्वर्गीय डा० साहब ने कहा था कि इस देश में जोड़ियाँ चलती हैं, कौन जोड़ी ? एक जोड़ी पंजाब में थी, किसकी ? एक सरकार चलाये और एक व्यापार चलाये—बाप-बेटे की जोड़ी। गुजरात में भी जोड़ी है, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक जोड़ी है—कमलापति त्रिपाठी और उनके बेटे की—करोड़ों रुपये का नहर विभाग का गबन हो गया। सी० बी० गुप्ता की जोड़ी, इस तरह से खूब जोड़ियाँ चली हैं...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आपकी और मधु लिमये की जोड़ी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमारी और मधु लिमये की जोड़ी हो सकती है, शायद चौधरी साहब की भी जोड़ी हो सकती है। मैं कहूँगा—माँ और बेटे की भी जोड़ी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : साहू-जैन की जोड़ी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : वह भी बड़ी जोड़ी है, शायद आपकी उनसे कोई रिस्तेदारी होगी। मैं कह रहा था—माँ और बेटे की जोड़ी, जिसके साथ साहू-जैन की जोड़ी है, इसको नोट कर लें।...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह क्या बात है, ऊट-पटांग बात नहीं करनी चाहिये। We take strong exception to what he says. It must be expunged. क्या यहाँ पर प्राइवेट मामले डिस्कस किये जा सकते हैं ?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है । मैं यादव जी से बिनती करूंगा कि जब हम यहां पर बोलते हैं, तो आपको बीच में ला कर बोलते हैं, सरकार को जो कुछ भी कहना होता है, वह आपके द्वारा कहा जाता है, उसमें बाप-बेटे, माँ-बेटे का लाना पालियामेंट की दृष्टि से और मेरी दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है, यह अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है ।...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह बहुत गिरावट की बात है, पालियामेंट के स्टेण्डर्ड से गिरी हुई बात है ।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : सभापति जी, मेरा अपसे इतना ही कहना है कि जब ऐसी बात आती है तो आप कृपा करके कन्ट्रोल रखिये, चाहे प्रेम से कहिये, लेकिन हाउस में ऐसी चीज नहीं होने चाहिये ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इसको एक्मपंज करना चाहिये । इण्डाविजुअल बात यहां पर नहीं आनी चाहिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ बिनती करूंगा कि अगर मेरी बात से उनको ठेस लगी है तो मुझे क्षमा करेंगे । लेकिन मैंने कोई ऐसी खराब बात नहीं कही है, तथ्यों से परे बात नहीं कही है । मैं पुनः अपनी बात को साफ़ करना चाहता हूँ । आज हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री हिन्दुस्तान में अखबारों और रेडियों के हिसाब से समाजवाद की प्रतीक बन गई हैं । मैंने आज ही अखबारों में उनको समाजवाद के प्रतीक के रूप में पढ़ा है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ प्रधान मन्त्री के सुपुत्र—संजय—साल की पचास हजार मोटर कार बनाने जा रहे हैं, उसके लाइसेंस के लिये उन्होंने प्रार्थना-पत्र दया हुआ है ।...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह बेहूदा बात है । इसमें क्या हो गया है—अगर एक लड़का

हो शियारहू तो इसमें क्या बात है । अगर आपका ही लड़का हो तो क्या हर्ज है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस निर्गुण समाजवाद से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, सगुण समाजवाद बनाओ प्रीर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि सचमुच समाजवाद लाना चाहते हो तो खुल कर कहना चाहता हूँ—चाहे सत्ता का एकाधिकार हो, चाहे नौकरशाही का एकाधिकार हो, चाहे सरकारी लोगों का एकाधिकार हो, सब खराब है । अगर बिरला के कारखाने में या मोदी के कारखाने में बना हुआ कपड़ा, चार आने मोटर वाला कपड़ा बीस आने या डेढ़ रुपये मोटर बिकता है और गरीब जनता लुटती है तो वह भी बुरा है और सरकार के कारखाने में बनी हुई दो आने की स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन दो रुपये में बिकती है तो वह भी बुरी है । यह शोषण है, दोनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगे । जनतन्त्र में एकाधिकार उसका दुश्मन होता है और समाजवाद में तो और ज्यादा उसका दुश्मन हो जाता है । इसलिये अगर सचमुच चाहते हो कि एकाधिकार खत्म हो तो सब निजी धन्य बंद करो, मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था चलने वाली नहीं है । मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था से समाजवाद नहीं आयेगा । इसलिए एकाधिकार खोवा है । यह कानून संतोष के लिए है । जैसे कि राष्ट्रियकरण संतोष के लिए हो सकता है उसी तरह से एकाधिकार विधेयक भी संतोष के लिए हो सकता है । जब तक दाम निश्चित नहीं करोगे दाम नीति नहीं बांधोगे, खर्च पर रोक नहीं लगाओगे और यह मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था का नारा बन्द नहीं होगा तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ क्योंकि ये साम्यवादी भाई कहेंगे कि यह कौन हो गया, क्या सिंडीकेट और इन्डीकेट की बीमारी यहां भी चल गई ।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो एकाधिकार तथा निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा विधेयक हाउस के

[श्री तुलसीदास जाखन]

सामने है उसको मपोट करके हुए मैं कहना चाहता है कि एक बात तो साबित हो गई इस देश में और सारी दुनिया में कि इंडिविजुअल प्रापर्टी ओनशिप और प्राफिटियिंग की मनोवृत्ति से किसी भी जगह विषमता दूर होकर समानता नहीं आ सकती है। और यह बात केवल आज़कल की ही नहीं है बल्कि जबसे दुनिया बनी है तभी से यह चीज मौजूद है। तो इससे समाज की जो गरीबी है, जो समाज में विषमता है वह जाती नहीं है। यह बात दुनिया में सिद्ध हो चुकी है। जिनको हम साधु सन्त कहते हैं उन्होंने भी कहा है, कुरान शरीफ, वाइबिल और दूसरी सभी धार्मिक पुस्तकों में समानता की बात कही गई है लेकिन अमल में कहीं भी वह चीज नहीं आती बल्कि उससे उलटा ही आचरण होता है। हमारे माननीय कंवरलाल गुप्त, मसानी साहब और दूसरे सदस्यों को हम यहां पर सुनते हैं, वह इसके ऊपर यहां टीका टिप्पणी करते हैं, उनको इस का हक है लेकिन वे कोई दूसरा रास्ता भी नहीं बताते जिसमें कि यह बीमारी दूर हो जाये। जब एक बीमारी समाज में मौजूद है वह बीमारी कैसे चली जाये उसका कोई तरीका पालूम नहीं है। और कोई दूसरा रास्ता इस देश में और दुनिया में है भी नहीं। एक और रास्ता हो सकता है लेकिन हम सब हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उसको चाहते नहीं हैं। जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, जनसंघ या और पार्टी के कुछ लोग हैं वे हम से भी ज्यादा उस चीज का विरोध करते हैं जिसको कि रेवोल्यूशन कहा जाता है। जो चीज कहने से नहीं होती है, कानून से नहीं होती तभी गरीब लोग उस चीज को करते हैं जैसे कि नक्सलबाड़ी में हुआ। तो जैसे वे विरोध करते हैं वैसे ही हम विरोध करते हैं और देश ने उस रास्ते को अस्वीकार नहीं किया। तब फिर दूसरा रास्ता कौन सा है जिससे कि एकोनामिक इनस्टेबिलिटी को दूर किया जा सके और कोई भी चीज हो वह सभी को ठीक तरह से मिल

सके। अब उसका तरीका कानून ही हो सकता है। उसी रीति पर चलते हुए यहां पर कानून लाया जाता है इसमें हो सकता है कि इधर उधर कहीं कुछ गलतियां हों जिनको दुरुस्त करना आवश्यक हो तो जब हम क्लोज़ वाई क्लोज़ पर धायेगे उस वक्त उसकी दुरुस्ती की जा सकती है। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

अभी यहां पर कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि स्टेट मानोपली नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि हो सकता है स्टेट मानोपली में भी डिक्टेटरशिप आ जाये। उस स्थिति में कुछ तकलीफ हो सकती है लेकिन यहां की स्टेट तो उस रीति की नहीं है जिसको कि डिक्टेटर कहा जा सके। बचपन में हम देखते थे कि पुलिस को देखकर बड़े बड़े आदमी भाग जाते थे लेकिन अब तो बिल्कुल उसका उलटा जमाना आ गया है। चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, मिनिस्टर्स हों या पुलिस के आफिसर हों या कोई दूसरे बड़े अधिकारी हों, अब डरने की कोई बात नहीं रह गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार से निर्भयता आ जाये तो उसमें भी हज़ं नहीं है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ यह बात भी आती है कि समाज के कानूनों को ठीक तरह से अमल में लाया जाये। समाज के जो नियम और कानून हैं उन पर ठीक तरह से अमल करते हुए अगर हम चलेंगे तो समाज को आसानी से बदला जा सकता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसके उलटा ही हो रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में मेरी दृष्टि में एक ही रास्ता रह जाता है कि कानून के द्वारा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता समाज को बदला जाये। जिस प्रकार की देश में एकोनामिक कन्डीशन्स हैं, कुछ लोगों के पास धन का कन्सेन्ट्रेशन हो जाता है उससे तो दोष पैदा ही होंगे। जब किसी भी आदमी के पास इस प्रकार की चीज हो जाती है तो वह बिगड़ता ही है। इसी प्रकार से यह भी कहा गया है कि जब गवर्नमेंट में पावर कन्सेन्ट्रेट हो जाती है

तो वह भी करप्ट हो जाती है। इसी प्रकार से समाज में भी होना है। यहां पर विरोधी पार्टियों की तरफ से रोज शिकायत की जाती है कि काला बाजार हो रहा है। तो जब कहने से वह बात नहीं रुकती है तब कानून से रोकने के लिए ही यह बिल लाया गया है और मैं समझता हूँ इसको सपोर्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात यहाँ पर कई लोगों ने कही, यादव जी ने कही कि जो बड़े बड़े धनवान लोग हैं वह भी समाजवाद कहते हैं। मैं उनसे ज्यादा तो पढ़ा लिखा नहीं हूँ और शायद मेरा अनुभव भी उनसे ज्यादा न हो परन्तु समाज सत्ता बाद या कम्युनिज्म जो आता है, उसके लिए कोई इंडिविजुअल कितना ही सीफीडस करे उससे वह नहीं आता है बल्कि वह स्टेट की तरफ से आता है। कम्युनिस्ट भाई, ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वे फकीर हों या सन्यासी बने हुए हों। कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टियों में जो लोग हैं उनमें भी ज्यादा धनवान लोग उसमें पड़ चुके हैं। इसलिए किसी इंडिविजुअल में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है कानून से जब बदलने की बात हो उस समय उसका विरोध करते हैं या नहीं, इस चीज को देखना होता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ एक बात जो उन्होंने कही वह मुझे भी पसन्द है और वह यह कि इस देश में मिक्स्ड एकोनामी मत रखो चाहे सब स्टेट की मालिकी रखो...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं ने स्टेट की मालिकी की बात नहीं कही है मेरे अर्थ का अनर्थ न लगाया जाये। मैं सार्वजनिक चीज का हिमायती है और व्यक्तिगत चीज का विरोधी है। मैं सामाजीकरण चाहता हूँ, समाज का नियंत्रण चाहता हूँ, सरकारी और मशीनरी अफसर शाही नहीं।

श्री तुलशीदास यादव : समाजीकरण करना हो तो उसके तीन तरीके हैं। एक तो यह कि स्टेट की मालिकी हो, चाहे कोई फैक्टरी हो या कोई और मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन

हो, दूसरा तरीका यह हो सकता है कि कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर बन जाये। इसके अलावा एक इंडिविजुअल प्रापर्टी ओनरशिप होती है परन्तु उसका तो हम विरोध करते हैं। जहाँ तक कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर का सवाल है, आपने भी सुना होगा कि कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर बहुत बढ़ रहा है, महाराष्ट्र में बहुत बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन उसकी भी टीका की जाती है। तो इस तरह से ये दो तरीके ही रह जाते हैं क्योंकि इंडिविजुअल प्रापर्टी ओनरशिप को हम चाहते नहीं हैं। लेकिन दूसरा हिन्दुस्तान में कोई तरीका नहीं है। 14 वर्ष असेम्बली में और 10 वर्ष से यहां देय रहा है कि कोई और तरीका नहीं है। तीन तरीके होते हैं, कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर बढ़ते बढ़ते बढ़ जाएगा क्योंकि वहां प्रेम से काम होता है। उसमें गड़बड़ होनी है तो दिक्कत पैदा होनी है। एक ही तरीका है इकानामिक कन्सेन्ट्रेशन न हो, और देश में सब को समानता मिले और जहाँ गलती हो वहाँ बोलने के लिये फ्रीडम हो। यही एक तरीका है कि स्टेट का अधिकार मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन पर हो और वहाँ से जो सम्पत्ति आनी है वह देश के लिये, गरीबों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में आये। यही मेरा कहना है।

16.00 hrs.

बैंक के लिये कहा गया, मेरा अनुभव है कि उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद अभी भी उसके लिये रास्ता खुला नहीं है क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह केस है। इसलिये और नियम बना कर हम देहात में गरीबों को पैसा नहीं दे सकते, तो भी रिकवा बाले, जैसा माननीय यादव जी ने कहा, हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कार्ट्स-मेन को पैसे मिले हैं। महाराष्ट्र में टैंक्सी और ट्रक्स वालों के लिये आफिस खोला है और बैंकों से ऐप्रीमेंट कर के उन लोगों को टैंक्सी और ट्रक देते हैं। कोल्हापुर में रिकवा बाले, कोबलर्स आदि के पैसे दिये। हमारा फर्ज है कि

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

लोगों के पास जायें, उन को ऐप्लीकेशन्स लें, हजारों ऐप्लीकेशन्स बैंकों में पड़ी हुई हैं। और उन को बैंक से उन के काम के लिये पैसा दिलाये। तो बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण से लोगों को फायदा तो हुआ है। लेकिन हमारा भी फर्ज है कि कायदे कानून ले कर लोगों को बतायें और उन को फायदा कराये। राष्ट्रीयकरण से नुकसान होता है जब तक कि हमारा नैशनल कंरेक्टर नहीं बनता, और इसीलिये उस का दुरुपयोग होता है। लन्दन में देखा कि रेल में टिकट देने के लिए आदमी नहीं होते, चैकिंग के लिये आदमी नहीं है, आदमी उतर कर चला जाता है तो कोई टिकट नहीं पूछता है। लेकिन बगैर टिकट के कोई आदमी अन्दर पांव नहीं रखता। यह वहां का नैशनल कंरेक्टर है।

हमारे लोगों के अन्दर काफी दोष है और उस का चश्मा पीला रहने से बाकी चीजें भी बैसी ही दिखाई देती हैं, यह दोष है। राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई दोष नहीं है। प्लान के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता, और प्लान के माने ही कंट्रोल है। स्वराज्य मिलने के पहले और उसके बाद हम ही कहते हैं कि यहां गरीबी है। तो वह जायेगी कैसे? कहने से नहीं जायेगी। तो कंट्रोल हो और स्टेट ही मालिक हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंट्रोल करके प्लानिंग से इकानामिक कंट्रोल करें और देश का भला करें, यही एक रास्ता इसके लिये है। यही मेरा कहना है।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I come to the Bill, I would like to express my happiness over the statement made by our Prime Minister the other day in the Rajya Sabha; according to her, nationalisation is not the end of economic activities and the Government is committed to the mixed economy in which both the private and the public sectors have got an important part to play. Both, according to me, are supplementary and complementary to each other and it is also proof that we are committed to the industrial policy resolution of 1956. The latest statement

of the Prime Minister two days back said that according to her there is neither a public sector nor a private sector; it is a national sector. If that is so, I do not understand why this Bill is applicable only to the private sector, when the Prime Minister says that there is nothing like a private sector and a public sector and there is only one sector. Therefore, if at all, this Bill should be applicable to both sectors.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to what Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the former Finance Minister and a man of outstanding economic intelligence said, a few days back in Delhi. He said, concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is definitely bad, but no step should be taken which hinders production. It is production which brings socialism. If there is no production, what type of socialism are they going to practise in this country? Firstly, production is to be generated and then it should be distributed equitably in the interest of public good. I would give an example to show how production brings socialism. The utensils and crockery of the French Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, were made of gold. At that time, aluminium came into being. It was a sort of invention and the price of aluminium was much more than that of gold. Napoleon was not short of money and he immediately ordered that his utensils and crockery must be made of aluminium. That was done. Today the production of aluminium, not in India but in the world, has increased with the result that aluminium is available to the commonest of the common people in the country. A full set of *thali* with four *katoris* a glass, a spoon and a *pyala* will cost about Rs. 20 only today. But at one time, it was a sort of privilege for Napoleon. That is how increased production brings socialism in the country and in the world.

We know very well that we are spending a lot of valuable foreign exchange on the import of special steel, because the special steel sector of our steel plants is producing only 37 per cent of the installed capacity. Neither we are able to increase our production in the public sector nor we are prepared to give licence to private people who can assure the country that they will meet the entire demand of the country. On

the other hand, we import special steel involving a lot of foreign exchange. The same thing applies to telephone cables. Government appointed a committee a few months back. Their report has been submitted to the concerned ministry. The committee have said that without involving any foreign exchange, the demand of telephone cables can be met if the private sector people are asked to expand their units. I do not know what decision Government has taken, but it has come to my knowledge that the Government is thinking of putting up a factory in the public sector. I am not opposed to the public sector, but what is the use of spending valuable foreign exchange to the extent of crores of rupees in putting up a public sector factory when, without any foreign exchange investment, we can meet the demand? I speak on the Monopolies Bill in the light of these two policy resolutions. The Bill is meant to check monopolies, unfair trade practices leading to concentration of wealth. But here monopoly means the one which Bell Telephone Company of United States had 25 years ago, when they produced everything from A to Z. That type of monopoly should not be allowed. At the same time, I would say that production should be encouraged, not of people but of commodities. That should be uppermost in our mind when we consider any issue. If there are any unfair trade practices, they must be curbed and people indulging in them must be punished without any leniency.

I have some reservation in commending the Bill. Some hon. Members were saying that this Bill is good in parts. According to me, no part of this Bill is good because it hinders production.

According to the Directive Principles of the Constitution government is committed to bring about social change in the economy for the public good. But what is public good? Is not increased production of commodities in which we are short a public good? So, if there is increased production, be it in the private, public or co-operative sector, it should be allowed and encouraged instead of putting impediments in its way.

Government have already got various legislative enactments in the statute book like the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, Companies Act, Indian Patents Act, Capital Issue Control Act and so on.

Government can guide and control the industries from cradle to grave with the help of these enactments. So, when everything is done under the supervision of the government, I fail to understand the necessity for this Bill. Further, what will be its impact on production? Some of my hon. friends were saying that industrial growth has been very poor. Some others were saying that it is tolerably good and still some others that it is very good. Whatever it is, in view of the industrial growth which has taken place under the supervision of the government, why bring in such a Bill which hampers production?

The Monopoly Commission which was appointed in 1964 made two recommendations. One of its recommendations was "to secure the highest production possible and ensuring this achievement with the least damage to the people at large". Here I would like to state that Professor Galbraith, former US Ambassador to India, stated in one of his notes to the Government of India that whether in capitalistic countries or socialist countries economic growth comes out of the ploughed back capital of the corporate sector. In other words, it is the savings of the corporate sector which help new industrial undertakings. When this is the law of economic growth government should not put the gear in the reverse direction. Even the Monopoly Commission has stated in its report that we "need not strike at concentration of economic power as such but should do so only when it becomes a menace to best production" in quantity, quality and in prices.

Coming to the Bill under discussion, in view of the enactments which the government have already got in their armoury, I personally feel that the stage has not reached when this Bill should be brought before the House.

Some of my hon. friends have already referred to the definition of "dominant undertaking". I am sure my friends will agree with me when I say that it is going to hamper industrial production, which is badly needed in the country.

What we today need is consumer goods to be made available to the public within their purchasing capacity. This is possible only when there is enough production and there is a glut of articles in the country.

[Shri R. K. Birla]

This control and that control is not going to bring about those results. I would say that what we today need in this country is Cadillac socialism and not bullock-cart socialism. It is only the Cadillac socialism which can improve the condition and standard of our people.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मोनोपलीज एण्ड रिस्ट्रिक्टेड ट्रेड प्रेक्टिसेज बिल, 1969 जो सदन के सामने है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल इससे बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन फिर भी अब यह आ गया है तो इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

इस बिल को पेश करते हुए माननीय मन्त्री महोदय, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने सारी पृष्ठभूमि पर बड़ी अच्छी प्रकार से रोशनी डाली है उससे पता लगता है कि इस बारे में 1948 से यह चर्चा शुरू हुई थी और आज 1969 है, 21 साल हो गये इस मोनोपली बिल के सिलसिले को, और इस पर विचार कई बार होता रहा है। 1954 में पार्लियामेंट ने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को अपना आब्जेक्ट माना और सोशल इकानामिक पालिसी के बारे में। उसके बाद 1964 में मोनोपली कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ और 1965 में यह रिपोर्ट दी है इस रिपोर्ट की पढ़ने से साफ-साफ पता चलता है कि पिछले सालों में क्या कुछ हुआ है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री बिड़ला बोल रहे थे और अब वह शायद बोलकर चले गये होंगे और उनको मेरी बात सुनने का अवसर नहीं मिला।

इस रिपोर्ट में सफा 47 ने लेकर 54 तक सात स्कोप्स में बिड़ला खानदान का चिट्ठा दिया गया है और उसमें बताया गया है कि बिड़ला खानदान ने पिछले दस सालों में क्या कुछ नहीं किया। लेकिन वह सब कुछ होने के बाद भी आज 1964 से 1969 का टाइम आ गया है, पांच साल बीत गये हैं, लेकिन इन पांच साल

बीतने के बाद भी इस मोनोपली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी वह कार्यवाही नहीं हुई क्योंकि उन 75 खानदानों के लिए जिनके लिये यह रिपोर्ट आई, जिनके बारे में यह रिपोर्ट है, उनके लिए कुछ भी न तो सलाह मिली और न कोई कार्यवाही हुई है। मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको आकड़े देना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिड़ला, टाटा, मार्टिन, साहूजैन, श्रीराम मुफ्तलाल, दालमिया, सिंघानिया, महेन्द्र एण्ड महेन्द्र इत्यादि, इन कंपनियों ने जो दौलत 1951 के बाद 1964 तक पैदा की, उसकी मोनोपली कमीशन में भी रिपोर्ट आयी। जितनी दौलत उन्होंने इन दस-बारह सालों में पैदा की—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप हैरान होंगे इन आंकड़ों को देखकर दत्त कमेटी की इस रिपोर्ट से जाहिर है कि सौ फिसदी पांच साल के अन्दर उनकी दौलत में इजाफा हुआ है। जो वह बारह सालों में नहीं कर पाये, वह इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद उनकी दौलत में इजाफा हुआ है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा इस रिपोर्ट का हश्य हुआ है वैसा इस बिल का हश्य नहीं होना चाहिये। इस बिल को यह सदन खुशी से पास करेगा। इसको लाने के लिए हम मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद भी देते हैं। लेकिन जो हश्य मोनोपली कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का हुआ वही हश्य इस बिल का भी नहीं होना चाहिये। वह बिल केवल किताब बन कर न रह जाए बल्कि इस पर पूरा-पूरा एक्शन हो, यह मैं चाहता हूँ। बड़े-बड़े घरानों के मुतालिक जो पालसी हमने बनाई है। उसका अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने जिक्र किया है। यह सही बात है कि मन्त्रियों ने जो लाइसेंस दिये हैं, उन पर दस्तखत नहीं किये हैं। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार का कसूर इसमें जरूर है लेकिन वह कसूर उतना ही है जितना कि माफ किया जा सकता है। सारे का सारा कसूर

ब्यूरोक्रेसी का है। जितने इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री के अफसर है वे शुरू से, प्रिंसेजों के समय से चले आ रहे हैं और बिड़ला और टाटा ने अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक उनको वहां हर मुकर्रर किया हुआ था। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अब बक्त आ गया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी का सैट-अप है, उसमें तबदीली लाई जाए। जो लोग शोसलिज्म में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, जो लोग पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं उन लोगों को इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये उनके लिए इसमें कहीं जगह नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक काम आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा, यह मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ।

कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पक्का इरादा कर लिया है कि हम पूरे विश्वास के साथ, पूरी शक्ति और ताकत के साथ उन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करेंगे जिन कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा अमीर और गरीब के बीच का अन्तर कम हो, चन्द हाथों में दोलत इकट्ठी न हो, जनता की भावनाओं का आदर किया जाए, शासन जनता की सेवा करे और देश की दोलत का देश की आम जनता के हित में इस्तेमाल किया जाए। साथ ही साथ हमने तय कर लिया है कि नई पीढ़ी को तरबकी और समृद्धि के बेतहर और अच्छे अफसर मिल सकें, इसकी कोशिश की जाए। मैं विश्वास-पूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि इस सब को अमल में लाने में हम सफल होंगे और इसके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय भी सदन को विश्वास दिलायें।

बिल के चैप्टर दो में खण्ड पांच की तरफ और साथ ही साथ खण्ड 28 की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। खण्ड 28 में पिछड़े इलाकों का जिक्र किया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी और मैं भी पिछड़े हुए इलाकों से आते हैं। हमें खुशी है कि आप उस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं। इस खण्ड में कहा गया है कि सरकार पिछड़े इलाकों की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देगी और जो डिसपैरिटीज हैं,

उनको कम करने के लिए कार्यवाई की जायगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह कहा जाता रहा है कि डिसपैरिटी कम हुई है वह कम नहीं हुई है, वह बढ़ती ही चली गई है। मेरा जो हिमा-चल का इलाका है उसका मुकाबला आप दिल्ली से जो कि भारत की राजधानी है, करें दोनों इलाकों में कितनी डिसपैरिटी है, इसका आपको पता चल जाएगा। इस शहर में आप कहीं भी चले जायें, एक सैकड़ के लिए भी अगर सड़कों पर जो रोशनी होती है वह लाल हो जाती है तो सैकड़ों कारों का जमघट लग जाता है। इसके मुकाबले में हमारे इलाके में आप सारा दिन गुजार दें एक एक बस भी आपको नजर नहीं आएगी। हजारों सैकड़ों मील के इलाके में से आप गुजर जायें, एक बस भी आपको देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। बस की रोशनी देखनी को नहीं मिलेगी। ऐसे हालत में किस मुंह से यह मरकार कहनी है कि डिसपैरिटी कम हुई है। वह बढ़ी है, कम नहीं हुई है, यह एक सच बात है कि इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस डिसपैरिटी को आप जल्द से जल्द कम करने की कोशिश करें और इस रिपोर्ट का जो हश्य हुआ है, वह इस प्राविजन का भी हश्य नहीं होना चाहिये, वह एक व्यवस्था मात्र बनकर न रह जाये, बल्कि इस पर अमल हो।

एक इलजाम अपोजीशन की तरफ से लगाया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि सरकार सत्ता का नाजायज इस्तेमाल कर रही है नाजायज फायदा उठा रही है। इस इलजाम का एक ही कारण हो सकता है। घूँकि इलजाम लगाने वा लोग शोशलिज्म की तरफ बढ़ने वाले हमारे कदमों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं, सच्ची भावना से जो हम जनता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, जनता की भलाई के काम करना चाहते हैं, उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं, इस वास्ते वे इस प्रकार के इलजाम लगाते हैं, वे इन चीजों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। जब जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उनके पास सिवाय इलजाम लगाने के कुछ इलजाम

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

लगाने के और गलत तौर पर इलजाम लगाने के और कुछ बाकी नहीं रहता है। हमारे पब्लिक सर्विटर के बारे में मसानी जी और कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं हैं। अगर मोनोपोली को खत्म करना है, एकाधिकार को खत्म करना है। दोलत को चन्द हाथों में जा कर एकत्रित होने से बचाना है तो उसका एक ही तरीका है कि पब्लिक सर्विटर को बामयाब बनाया जाए। तभी ये सरमायेदार जो हमें लूटते रहे हैं, जनता का खून चूसते रहे हैं, ऐसा करने से बाज आ सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों के साथ सख्ती से पेश आए, सख्ती से इस कानून को उन पर लागू करे और साथ ही साथ पब्लिक सर्विटर को बामयाब करने के लिये आवश्यक तब्दीलियाँ लाये ताकि जनता का विश्वास पब्लिक सर्विटर पर बढ़ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जनता की भावनाओं का ग़दर करते हुए जो यह बिल लाया गया है, और जो आशाये उसने सरकार पर लगाई हुई है वे पूरी होंगी और इन सरमायेदारों तथा बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति लुटेरों को आगे बढ़ने से रोका जाएगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although this Bill does not lead us to the Socialism to which we are pledged, this is welcome measure in the sense that it seeks to curb the concentration of economic power in the country. There is a powerful lobby in this country that is trying to defeat the purpose of this Bill. And, Sir, as I read some of the Minutes of Dissent, I came across a Minute of Dissent where it has been suggested that Chapter III of this Bill should be eliminated. If Chapter III of the Bill is eliminated then the entire purpose of this Bill is defeated.

Sir, to say that this Bill is going to usher in an era of socialism in this country would be an erroneous proposition. It is not going

to do that and this Bill cannot serve the necessary purpose unless we change the socio-economic structure in this country. Now, the socio-economic structure is a very valuable thing which should attract the attention of this Government, which should attract the attention of the people in this country.

Whatever that might be, we do not have socialism in this country. We have only a sort of mixed economy. Whatever lip-service might be paid to socialism, socialism is a pile of gold, but nobody is trying for socialism. If socialism is a mere slogan, then, every intelligent Indian is a socialist. The path of socialism is not paved with disloyalty, indiscipline or manoeuvre. If it means concrete programme of work for socialism, then, nobody in this country is a socialist. That is the question that generally comes to my mind.

Sir, to say that this Bill is going to bring in socialism in this country is erroneous.

Then, Sir, this Bill has not served the purpose of the Directive Principles of the Constitution also. The Directive Principles of the Constitution says specifically that "there should be a curb on the concentration of economic power in a few hands." This Bill has taken this basic fact into consideration to some extent but the purpose of this Bill is not to fulfil fully the Directive Principles of the Constitution. I know, this Bill is only for the future, not for the present. The Monopolies Enquiry Commission has said that the country's economy has been controlled by 75 business houses. Where is the attempt in this Bill to attack these 75 houses? Is there any attempt in this Bill to attack these 75 houses who control the economic power of this country? Therefore, this is a Bill only for the future. You have Bills of this type in countries like the U. S. A., U. K., Japan, etc. I would say, the Anti-monopoly Bill in U. S. A. is more stringent than what obtains in this country. In the Scandinavian countries also, although they do not have the anti-Monopolies laws, they are very emphatic about one particular thing, namely, curbing the concentration of economic power in a few hands. Now, in this country, what has been happening so far? There was the concentration of economic power in a few hands. Those who sing the

song of the private sector think that efficiency is monopolised only by the private sector when they speak of industrial development. Sir, to think that industrial development can take place only if the private sector is allowed to come into operation is an erroneous thing. Do you think that all the efficiency in this country is monopolised only by the private sector and there is nothing left for the public sector? That is why I said that a powerful lobby is allowed to grow in this country.

In spite of the fact that this Government pays lip service to socialism, socialism is an elusive goal. One of the reasons for it is the defective application of the licensing policy. Who gets the licences? It is the big business houses who command the economic power. It is the Birlas, Tatas and Mafatlals who get the licences.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Because they can deliver the goods.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is the mistake he is making. Does he think that all the efficiency in the country is monopolised only by these people, the Tatas, Birlas and Mafatlals? Efficiency is something that is monopolised by other people also. Therefore, Government should come out with a programme for the elimination of this concentration of economic power entirely.

These big business houses who get the licences also get the support of the banks and foreign collaboration. They get foreign collaboration more easily than other small entrepreneurs.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Why do they get it?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Because they can manipulate, pull strings. Entrepreneurs like Shri Birla and Shri Himatsingka get licences go more easily than the smaller man.

The nationalisation of 14 commercial banks is a welcome move. But every nationalisation scheme must be accompanied by a sort of scheme to implement the objective of nationalisation. Take the nationalisation of the banks. It should have been accompanied by a credit policy scheme. Where is the credit policy? It has been

pledged that since there is a case pending against it in the Supreme Court, credit policy has not been formulated. But credit policy can be formulated according to suggestions given by the RBI.

It is said—and it is a fact—that loans are advanced to poor people also by these banks. But on what terms? May I tell you that India is one of the most corrupt countries in the world? The other day a friend came to me and said that a poor man he knew applied for a loan of Rs. 1,000 from a nationalised bank. He got the loan all right. But for Rs. 1,000 he had to pay Rs. 200 as *gratis*. This is what is happening in the country; this is the corruption prevailing here. If loan-seekers have to pay money like this, for Rs. 1,000 loan Rs. 200 as *gratis*, I would say that corruption of the worst type exists in this country.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Corruption is 20 per cent.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He is right; it is only 20 per cent. Whatever the percentage might be, there should be no corruption in this country.

There is a lot of controversy about the provision for expansion. This Bill stipulates that if an undertaking wants to expand by 25 per cent its capacity, it has to obtain government permission. But the big business houses know how to circumvent the provisions of the law. They will expand by 20 or 24 per cent which they can do without permission. Thus concentration of economic power in a few hands would grow and go on.

The economy in India is controlled by what? By borrowings only. I have read the book *The Asian Drama*. It has been said that whatever money might be pumped into our economy from external or internal sources, unless there is a basic change in the socio-economic structure, no advance is going to be registered. I am very sorry to say that this Bill does not take us to that goal. In 1955-66, borrowings from external sources in research comparison with the public borrowings of the Government was less than one per cent. By March, 1964 it came to 32 per cent. After the devaluation of the Indian rupee, it has come to 45 per cent. What a stupendous borrowing, what a stupendous dependence on other countries for money. Therefore, I say money can be

[Shri Hem Barua]

found in this country provided we take bold measures towards the socio-economic reconstruction of this country.

There are provisions in this Bill which can be easily circumvented as I have already pointed out. This Bill is not going to serve the main objective to which we are all dedicated. The objective is to establish an egalitarian society in this country. Is it going to usher in that era of socialism? It is not going to.

I am very sorry to tell you that there is no attempt to check the 75 houses in whose hands economic power is concentrated. The Monopolies Commission has made a pointed reference to them. However, I welcome this Bill because this is going to lay the foundation of or give a fillip to the economic egalitarianism in this country and curb concentration of economic power in a few hands which has been detrimental and which has proved hazardous to our economy so long.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : At the very outset I would like to say that this Bill which the Government has brought is according to the needs of the country. Such a law is now prevalent in many countries like U.S.A., France and U.K. Concentration of economic power and monopolies have to be controlled and as such I support this Bill.

In the last decade great progress has been made in indigenous production of which we are all proud. In the last 15 years industrial production has increased by 50 times. Today, we are self-sufficient in all consumer goods. The public sector has provided the infrastructure and as such heavy engineering and other industrial could produce all kinds of machinery and consumer goods in the country. Production has increased so much that today we are in a position to export a huge amount. This has been achieved not by only one person, but by the concentrated efforts of the public sector, the private sector and entrepreneurs. With their efforts the country has reached this stage, created employment for hundreds and thousands of people, created wealth in the country and given revenue to the Government for development purposes. The measures that have been taken for the development of industry and the progress made by India as a developing country has gained the praise of many

foreigners and hence the World Bank and many friendly countries have helped us by providing finances for purchase of capital goods and other things. But our population is increasing. The 400 million people who are living in the rural areas are going to require many things and as such we have to establish many more industries for consumer goods, many more engineering factories, many more heavy industries. We are short of steel and we are short of many other items. As such, it is very essential that the production of commodities and the establishment of industries and the growth of industries are not held up. On the contrary, they should increase. There should be encouragement for the entrepreneurs to establish more and more industries so that the country can develop and people can get employment when there is a lot of unemployed in the country; that problem could be solved and we can reach the target of export of Rs. 1,900 crores by the end of 1973-74. Without the establishment of new industries our targets of exports and our internal demands are not going to be met and as such this Bill should not restrict the growth of industries. That is what I want to say and we have, therefore, to examine that these measures do not hold up our industrialisation of the country.

Next, I feel that the figure for dominant undertakings which is fixed at Rs. 1 crore is going to hamper and restrict the growth of industries.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : To a very great extent.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, I was a Member of the Select Committee and at that time I also mentioned it. Today, a small spinning mill with 12,500 spindles costs Rs. 1 crore. It is not economic. Licence for such a small capacity was given only to just allow the small entrepreneurs to go into the industrial field. A small sugar factory of 500 tonnes costs more than Rs. 1 crore. A cement factory of 500 tonnes costs more than Rs. 1 crore. A paper mill of 40 tonnes capacity costs more than Rs. 1 crore. These are the capacities which are the minimum. These are the capacities which are very essential and if, at their very inception, their capacities are to come within this limit of dominant undertakings, what

will happen ? How will they expand and how will there be any expansion of these industries and what amount of delay will take place at the very inception ? Therefore. I want to submit that this figure of Rs 1 crore should be increased and if it is not increased, then our production and growth of the industries are going to be affected which the country cannot afford. Therefore, I suggest that this figure should be increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores, so that an economic unit can be put up and the progress is not held up by the need for permission or licence or other factors. Therefore, my first submission is that the definition of dominant undertaking has to be revised and the amount increased to Rs. 5 crores so that economic units can be established and speedily too.

Sir, competition is the essence of any industry, and if there is competition, the management will be more alert. The consumers will be benefited and if, by such restrictions the production is held up, the establishment of new industries is held up, the consumers are going to be put in a disadvantageous position. That is my first submission.

My second submission is this. With that, I shall conclude. The basis for an undertaking is taken on its assets, which I think is not very correct, because there are certain industries which are capital-intensive and there are certain industries which are consumer-intensive like the engineering industry, where for the establishment with Rs. 1 crore, the production will be Rs. 50 lakhs. There are certain industries with an investment of Rs. 1 crore ; they can produce goods worth Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores. Therefore, by taking the assets as the criterion, some industries will be at a disadvantage. Therefore, if the basis is to be changed from the assets to one of production, and if it is defined, say, that an industry producing more than Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores of goods will come under this category, then, every industry will get justice. I submit that instead of defining it on the basis of assets, it should be on the production basis, so that all industries can get justice.

Mr. Asoka Mehta mentioned that in the last three or four years, the growth of industries is held up because of the Minister and the Government's policies.

It is not correct. He himself has said many times that this was due to the recession, but today he says it is due to the policies of the Government. I think Government is always anxious to ensure growth of industries and as such Government have come forward with this Bill, so that new entrepreneurs may establish new industries and our targets may be fulfilled.

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री (बिक्रमगंज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह विधेयक कुछ बुनियादी अधिक सवाल उपस्थित करता है। पहला सवाल यह विचारणीय है कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था कैसे होनी चाहिए। अब तक जो आर्थिक व्यवस्थाएं दुनिया में चल रही हैं एक तरफ पूंजीवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था है और दूसरी तरफ साम्यवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था। एक में पूंजी की महानता है और दूसरी में राज्य की। एक तरफ राज्य मजबूत किया जाता है दूसरी तरफ पूंजी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इन दोनों व्यवस्थाओं में इन्सान गायब है। इन दोनों व्यवस्थाओं में यह नहीं देखा जाता कि जो उत्पादक है, जो पैदा करने वाला है उस के हाथ में अधिक से अधिक उसी की पैदा की हुई चीज कैसे जाय। यह विधेयक यह मान कर चलता है या इस निष्कर्ष पर चलता है कि पिछले वर्षों में जो अपने देश में उत्पादन बड़े हैं, जो देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ी है वह सम्पत्ति उत्पादकों के हाथ में न जा कर केन्द्रित हुई है। बिरला के हाथ में हुई है या किस के हाथ में हुई है, वह तो रिपोर्ट निकल चुकी है। उस पर बहस करने की गुंजाइश नहीं। गुंजाइश तो यह है कि उसे रहने दिया जाय फिर बढ़ने दिया जाय या उसे रोका जाय ? अगर बिल कहता है कि रोका जाय तो इस का विरोध कैसे किया जा सकता है और फिर विरोध करने वाले अपनी दलील द्वारा क्या माबित करते हैं ? उन के विरोध का अर्थ तो यही लगाया जा सकता है या आप ही आप हो सकता है कि वह खुद घन का केन्द्रीकरण चाहते हैं। व्यवस्था का जिक्र करते समय कहा गया कि

[श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री]

एक दल है इस मुक्त में जो काम्पिटीटिव एकोनामी में विश्वास करता है। काम्पिटीटिव एकोनामी की ही वजह से दुनिया के अनेक अर्थशास्त्री मानते हैं कि दो दो विश्व-युद्ध हुए हैं। मस'नी जी यह समझने की अगर कोशिश करते कि काम्पिटीटिव एकोनामी क्या पहले से नहीं आ रही है, अगर आ रही है तो दुनिया में दो दो विश्व-युद्ध जो छिड़े क्या उस के लिए वह कारण नहीं हैं ? इसलिए कोई भी समझदार आदमी, कोई भी अर्थ-शास्त्र की समस्याओं को समझने वाला आदमी काम्पिटीटिव एकोनामी को कैसे मान सकता है ? काम्पिटीटिव एकोनामी ने ही यह सवाल पेश किया कि किस तरह से जो काम्पिटीशन में गला घोटने की प्रवृत्ति है, युद्ध कराने की प्रवृत्ति है, इस से इन्सान को बचाया जाय। हमारे मुक्त में जो नई अर्थ व्यवस्था शुरू हुई है वह न तो 16 आने प्रजावादी है और न 16 आने साम्यवादी है, उस के बीच का रास्ता अख्तियार किया गया है जिसका नाम रखा गया है—मिश्रित इकानमी (मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था)। जिसमें जो पहले से निजी कारखाने चले हुए हैं उन्हें भी जीने का मौका दिया जाय और साथ ही साथ सार्वजनिक कल-कारखाने भी खोले जाय।

यहां पर चेम्बर डिविजनरी की व्याख्या की गई है परिभाषा निकाली गई है कि उस व्यवस्था को एकाधिकार व्यवस्था कहेंगे जिस पर एकमात्र संस्था का एकाधिकार हो, लेकिन यहां जो सरकारी कल-कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, इन पर किस का एकाधिकार हो रहा है ? इस नये अर्थ का अनर्थ करना, बाल की खाल खींचना शायद पाण्डित्य हो सकता है, लेकिन यह सत्य का प्रदर्शन नहीं है, वास्तविकता का इज्हर नहीं है। इसलिये मानना पड़ेगा कि कुछ पढ़े लिखे लोग स्वार्थवश अपनी पार्टीबन्दी से अन्धे हो कर वास्तविकता को भी दुनिया से छिपाना चाहते हैं।

हां, यह बात सही है कि जो कल-कारखाने

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बने, जनता के बने, वे जनता के हाथ में नहीं रये। कम्युनिस्ट मुक्तों का भी यही कुसूर है। इसीलिये यूगोस्लाविया एक नया प्रयोग कर रहा है। सरकार द्वारा कल-कारखाने चला कर वर्कज मैनेजमेन्ट के द्वारा, जो कारखाने के मजदूर हैं, एम्पलाइज हैं, उन्हीं के द्वारा कारखाने चलाये जायें। हमारे देश को भी वह प्रयोग करना होगा, तब सही मायनों में हम इन सारे कल-कारखानों पर जनता का अधिकार कह सकते हैं, और किसी का भी अधिकार होने से रोक सकते हैं।

सिर्फ इतनी ही बात कि सरकार इस को महसूस करती है और उस के लिये एक नया विधेयक लाती है—यही सराहनीय है। कोई भी प्रयत्न पूर्ण होगा, किसी की भी तरफ से, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है, प्रयत्न प्रयत्न है, प्रयत्न में खामियां भी हो सकती हैं, खूबियां भी हो सकती हैं। खामियों के लिये हम को होशियार रहना पड़ेगा, खूबियों के लिये हमें तारीफ करना पड़ेगा। तो जो प्रयत्न हो रहा है, उसका विरोध नहीं किया जा सकता है। हां, उस में जो खामियां हैं—शुरू से ही जो नया प्रयोग किया जा रहा है—एक तरफ मुनाफे पर आधारित निजी कल-कारखाने भी चलाये जायें, दूसरी तरफ मुनाफा-खोरी रोकने के लिये जनता के हाथ में या सरकार के हाथ में कल-कारखाने खोले जायें—ये दोनों प्रयोग एक साथ चल सकते हैं या नहीं, इस पर विचारना जरूरी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चल रहे हैं।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : चल रहे होते तो आज इस बिल की जरूरत न होती। तब आपको नहीं कहना पड़ता कि जो घन देश में पैदा हुआ, वह केन्द्रित हो गया, तब शायद आपको एकाधिकार आयोग की स्थापना नहीं करनी पड़ती और उस पर इतनी माथा-पच्ची करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। इस सत्य को

इन्कार करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। सरकार को भी इस सत्य को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि दोनों तरह की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक साथ चलाने का प्रयत्न करना खतरे से खाली नहीं है और हम ने पिछले 22 वर्षों में यह प्रयत्न कर के देख लिया। इस लिये हम को जो नया प्रयोग हम करने जा रहे हैं, उस में फिर नयापन लाने की जरूरत होगी और अर्थ व्यवस्था को एक नई अर्थ व्यवस्था बनानी पड़ेगी और वह नई अर्थ व्यवस्था होगी जिस में न तो पूंजी की प्रधानता होगी और न राज की प्रधानता होगी, इन्सान की प्रधानता होगी। इन्सान मिलजुल कर उत्पादन करेंगे और इस लिये उस व्यवस्था को न तो हम मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं, न पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं, न साम्यवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं। उस को सहयोगी अर्थ व्यवस्था कह सकते हैं, जो सहयोग के आधार पर चलेगी और जिसका उद्देश्य इन्सान में सहयोग की भावना पैदा करना होगा और सहयोग से उत्पादन कर के हर इन्सान के हाथ में उत्पादन का हिस्सा देना होगा।

मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a privilege to take part in the discussion of this Bill. So far as the purpose of this Bill is concerned, the hon. Minister has already made it clear that the real purpose is to stop concentration of wealth in a few hands, to stop monopolistic enterprises and to put a curb on restrictive trade practices. I am of the opinion that this Bill will not achieve that end. Even in the UK and USA such enactments have been made to control monopoly and concentration of wealth in a few hands but such advanced countries have also failed to achieve that end. In our present economy position it will not be possible for us by this enactment to contain concentration of wealth even to a limited extent. Even that end cannot be achieved by this Bill.

The Third Chapter has been included in

this Bill to bring about that aim to a purposeful end but I have carefully gone through the clauses of that chapter and I am quite certain that it is not possible to achieve that aim by this chapter alone. The monopoly is so great, as my hon. friend, Professor Hem Barua, has pointed out, that practically the greater part of our wealth is in the hands of 22 families. We have allowed these families to grow in spite of our socialist professions. That has been the real danger that has been created in our economy and our socio-economic structure is distorted to such an extent that we have created extreme poverty on the one hand...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can continue his speech the next day.

16.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ORDNANCE CLOTHING FACTORIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I take up the motion of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, I would like to dispose of two small items. One is : Shri Mishra to lay a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, it is a very important matter. Let him read the statement if it is a small statement, because this concerns about 3,500 workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will lay it on the Table of the House. You can read it and after that whatever proper action is needed will be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have to seek clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to take up Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion and I will request you to agree to his laying it on the Table of House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the declaration of more than 3,500 workers as surplus in Ordnance Clothing Factories at Shahjahanpur, Kanpur and Avadi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether there will be no retrenchment in these factories.

MK. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly read the statement which he has laid on the Table of the House. Whatever action is proper will be taken.

STATEMENT

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the services' requirements for Clothing items steeply increased in the wake of the emergency in 1962. To meet the sudden increase in the demand of the Services, capacity in the Ordnance Clothing Factories had to be increased considerably at short notice. The Clothing Factories had to resort to large scale recruitment of man-power besides purchase of manufacturing equipments. The deficiencies in the Clothing items required by the services were made up to a large extent by the Ordnance Factories by 1963-64 with the result that demands of the Services' for subsequent years have been less. The reduction of workload on the Clothing Factories was thus mainly on account of decline in the demands of the Services, and not due to diversion of orders to trade.

Efforts have been made in the past and are still being made to procure adequate workload for the Clothing Factories, by diversification of production by undertaking manufacture of items such as Tents, Durries, etc., required by the Services, by approaching other Central Government Departments for orders for garments/uniforms, by undertaking manufacture of civilian garments for sale inside the country and for export etc. These efforts have not been entirely successful and although as a result of concerted action on the above lines and phasing out the available workload on a rational basis, placement of workmen in the Ordnance Clothing Factories on idle time was avoided upto May 1969, it became inescapable to place a certain number of workmen on idle time thereafter on account of shortage of workload. Details of the total number of workmen placed on idle time in all the Ordnance Clothing Factories on account of shortage of workload are as follows :—

Month	Approximate number placed on idle time
June, 1969	150
July, 1969	824

August, 1969	1799
September, 1969	1799
October, 1969	1829
November, 1969	2829
December, 1969	2829
(upto date)	

There has, however, been no retrenchment on account of shortage of workload in the Clothing Factories. Workmen placed on idle time are paid idle time wages which includes full time wages, D.A. and other allowances normally admissible to the workers concerned and thus no financial hardship is caused to them. This Ministry is also fully seized of the matter and vigorous efforts are in hand at the highest level for obtaining more workload for the Clothing Factories.

16.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-second Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

For the information of the House I may state that one of the decisions and recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee is to have a sitting of this House on Saturday, the 13th December, 1969.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Why ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Why ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It was unanimously agreed in order to complete the workload.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We have agreed to half-an-hour's extension. We are sitting up to 6.30 ; previously we were sitting up to 6. Now you want a sitting again on Saturday.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : All the parties have agree to this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The report will be debated on Friday. The Minister is just giving you advance notice.

Now we may take up the motion of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta to discuss the statement made by the Minister of Law and Social Welfare on the 19th November, 1969 regarding mid-term Parliamentary elections.

17.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT RE : MID-TERM PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी आज से कई दिन पहले मन्त्री महोदय ने जब मतदान सूची के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य दिया था तो उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि ये सूचियाँ सर्वसाधारण रीति से बनाई जा रही हैं और इसमें कोई विशेष बात नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि यह सदन भंग नहीं किया जायेगा—इस प्रकार का विश्वास दिलाया था। इस वक्तव्य से केवल उनका समाधान तो हो सकता है लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ और कोई दूसरा आदमी इस देश में नहीं है जिसका समाधान उनके वक्तव्य से हुआ हो। जिस तरीके से और जिस जल्दबाजी से एलेक्शन कमीशन यह सूची बना रहा है, और जिस तरह के वक्तव्य एलेक्शन कमीशन ने दिया है कि वह 35 दिन में चुनाव करा सकता है और उसके बाद पांच लाख लोग इन सूचियों को बनाने में लगे है उससे स्पष्ट है कि यह सर्वसाधारण रीति से नहीं है। ढाई साल हो गए चुनाव हुए, इस प्रकार की सूचियाँ आपने पहले क्यों नहीं बनाई? आज जो कर रहे हैं, क्या पिछले साल भी आपने वैसा ही किया था या उससे पहले साल वैसा ही किया था? मैं कह सकता हूँ कि नहीं किया। मैं मानता हूँ कि विधान ने एलेक्शन कमीशन को जो काम सौंपा

है, एलेक्शन कमीशन को वह कार्य पूरा करना चाहिए लेकिन जिस समय में, जिस जल्दबाजी से और जिस तरीके से यह काम चुनाव आयोग कर रहा है, जबकि कांग्रेस टूटी, उसके दो टुकड़े हुए, ऐसे समय में यह बात करना और ऐसा अवसर ढूँढ़ना, मैं समझता हूँ यह स्पष्ट करता है कि चुनाव आयोग कांग्रेस के एक पक्ष को मदद देना चाहता है। इसलिए यह बड़ी खतरनाक परम्परा होगी। अगर यह बात सर्वसाधारण है तो फिर जो उप चुनाव थे असेम्बली और पार्लमेन्ट के, जिनकी तथियाँ भी निश्चित हो गई थी, उनको आपने पोस्टपोन क्यों किया। उसका कोई जवाब चुनाव आयोग ने नहीं रखा कि जिनकी सूचियाँ तैयार हो गई थीं उनको भी आपने क्यों पोस्टपोन कर दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि चुनाव आयोग का यह फर्ज था कि वह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को और इस देश को विश्वास में लेती कि हम क्यों वाई एलेक्शन पोस्टपोन कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उसके बजाये सारे देश में चुनाव आयोग ने एक अस्थिरता का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया ताकि पार्लियामेन्ट के जो मेम्बर्स हैं जिनमें से कुछ नहीं चाहते कि पार्लमेन्ट टूट जाये वे प्रधान मन्त्री के साथ चिपके रहें। इस तरीके से चुनाव आयोग ने यह तालवार लटका कर के प्रधान मन्त्री का जो पक्ष है उस को मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है ... (अवधान) ... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत खतरनाक परम्परा है। चुनाव आयोग को निष्पक्ष रहना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं कि वह निष्पक्ष रहे बल्कि उस के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि यह मालूम होना चाहिए सभी को कि वह निष्पक्ष है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि चुनाव आयोग ने इस प्रकार का वातावरण बन कर के अपना जो कर्तव्य है उस में लापरवाही की है। अगर वह अपनी एफिशियेंसी बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ काम करते तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं था। लेकिन जिस समय में उन्होंने इस काम को चुना मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं अगर चुनाव जल्दी हो और चुनाव

[श्री कवरलाल गुप्त]

की समस्याएँ जल्दी हल की जायें तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आल इंडिया रेडियो पर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को चुनाव के संबंध में कितना समय मिले वह आप क्यों नहीं तय करते हैं ? इसी प्रकार से वाहन यानी ट्रांसपोर्ट को कितना परमिट किया जाय ? एक सुझाव आया था कि जिस दिन चुनाव हो उस दिन सारा ट्रांसपोर्ट बन्द होना चाहिए। उस के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? यह बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं जिन के बारे में चुनाव आयोग चुप है। लेकिन मन्दाताओं की सूची और 35 दिन में चुनाव हो सता है इस तरह की बात कर के चुनाव आयोग ने देश में इनसेक्योरिटी और गड़बड़ पैदा की है। बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ एक प्रकार से ब्लैकमेलिंग की है। मैं चुनाव आयोग के बारे में कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जिस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा किया गया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आशा हमें अपने चुनाव आयोग से नहीं थी।

आखिर मैं मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कोई मिड-टर्म पोल नहीं होगा और उन्होंने विश्वास भी दिलाया। लेकिन उन के विश्वास दिलाने के बाद भी आज जनता का विश्वास क्या है ? यह मिसलर्डिजि स्टेटमेंट है। प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्री महोदय में हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह खुल कर के यह बात कहें कि हम दोबारा चुनाव कराना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि जब उन का संगठन मजबूत हो जाय, जब उन के ठुकरे ठीक तरह से हो जाय, हर जगह पर संगठन ठीक हो जाय तब अचानक घोषणा कर दें कि मिड-टर्म पोल होगा। लेकिन इस में एक दूसरा सवाल आता है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री को हमारे विधान के अनुसार पार्लियामेंट को डिजात्व करने का हक है ? क्या पार्लियामेंट डिजात्व करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री राष्ट्रपति को लिख सकती है ? यू० के० में तो होता है लेकिन यू० के० का कांस्टीट्यूशन और हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन जो है उस में बड़ा अंतर है।

यू० के० का जो किंग है वह चुना नहीं जाता है उस को आप हटा नहीं सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry to interrupt you, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. As you see in the Order Paper, one hour is allotted for this discussion. You have taken 10 minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Only 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One minute this or that side does not matter. The hon. Minister will, I think, take about 10 minutes. There are hon. Members also who would like to speak on this. So, I would request you to cooperate with the Chair and be as brief as possible, so that the maximum of numbers may have the opportunity to speak.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Normally 15 minutes are given.

AN. HON. MEMBER : It is an important matter. You can extend the time by 15 or 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The House can do it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : (Kendrapara) : In the Agenda we have got the Half-an-hour discussion. Mr. Madhu Limaye is not here today and we cannot take up that Half-an-hour discussion. So, we can continue with this upto 6-30 P. M. without any difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If that is the desire of the House...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Otherwise I cannot do justice ..

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Mr. Madhu Limaye is not here. He is absent. So, this discussion can continue upto 6-30 P. M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. If it is the unanimous view of the House, we can do it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes,

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is, the time for the Half an-hour discussion to be raised by Shri Madhu Limaye will be devoted to this item. I have no objection.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Thank you, Sir.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल इस से पैदा होता है कि क्या हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात का अधिकार है कि वह राष्ट्रपति से कहें कि पार्लियामेंट तोड़ कर के दुबारा चुनाव किया जाये ? मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के बारे में दो रायें हैं। एक तो यह कि जैसा यू० के० का विधान है वहां पर वह परम्परा रही है और आज भी है लेकिन हमारा जो विधान है वह यू० के० के विधान से अलग है। हमारा राष्ट्रपति चुना जाता है। हम अपने राष्ट्रपति को हटा सकते हैं। लेकिन यू० के० के अन्दर जो किंग है वह चुना नहीं जाता है, उस को आप हटा नहीं सकते हैं। उस को इम्पीच नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां इम्पीच कर सकते हैं। किंग कैन डू नो रांग लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति गलती कर सक्ता है। और अगर ज्यादा गलती करे तो उसे सजा भी मिल सकती है। इसलिये दोनों के अलग अलग अधिकार हैं।

दूसरा सवाल आया कि क्या अगर प्रधान मंत्री कहें तो वह राष्ट्रपति पर वाइडिंग होगा या नहीं होगा, यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है आज तक इस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। आपको याद होगा डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने भी यह सवाल उठाया था। और जब उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू काफी नाराज हो गए। लेकिन उस के बाद यह सवाल अभी बना हुआ है। इस में एक बात और भी हो सकती है कि राष्ट्रपति कांस्टीट्यूशनल हेड हैं और उस की वजह से जो कुछ

भी उन्हें कहा जाये वह उसे मानेंगे। लेकिन आप को याद होगा या आप कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्स को देखें तो सरदार हनुमन्त सिंह ने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था :

'The President may promulgate an ordinance only after consultation with the Council of Ministers.

सरदार हनुमन्त सिंह जी ने जब कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली में यह अमेंडमेंट दिया था तो उस समय डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा कि इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यह प्रिज्युम किया जाता है कि कन्सल्टेशन से होगा। उस समय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने कहा कि विधान में ऐसा कहा है ? तो डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा कि अभी तो विधान में नहीं है लेकिन उस का प्राविजन कर देंगे। परन्तु आज तक उस का प्राविजन नहीं किया गया मन्तीजा यह है कि चाहे विधान का भावनाये कुछ भी हों, लेकिन आज जो विधान लिखा हुआ है और उस का जो अर्थ है उस से तो यह नहीं निकलता कि किसी प्रकार से राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर यह चीज लागू होगी कि वह जरूर मानेगा ही। राष्ट्रपति की मर्जी है, वह माने या न माने और राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि मैं कोई रबर स्टाम्प नहीं हूँ, यह ठीक ही कहा : बहरहाल दो रायें इस सवाल पर हो सकती हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट से राष्ट्रपति राय लें कि आया स्थिति क्या है ? आया वह बाध्य होगा कि नहीं प्रधान मंत्री की राय को मानने के लिये, आया प्रधान मंत्री डिजिटलूशन मांग सकती है कि नहीं ? और अगर मांगती है तो फिर राष्ट्रपति बाध्य है कि नहीं उन की बात मानने को।

दूसरा सवाल यह आता है कि यह माइनारिटी सरकार है, और क्या माइनारिटी सरकार को डिजिटलूशन पार्लियामेंट का मांगने का हक है ? जितना मुझे मालूम है यू० के० के अन्दर भी अगर कोई सरकार माइनारिटी में होती है उस को पार्लियामेंट डिजिटलूशन मांगने का हक नहीं है। अगर यू० के० में नहीं

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता]

है तो इस माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट को तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं है, और न ही होना चाहिये।

स्थिति क्या है ? यह सरकार एक इश्यू से दूसरे इश्यू पर जिन्दा रहती है। हर एक इश्यू पर इन की राय बदलती रहती है। किसी इश्यू पर मैजोरिटी मिलती है, तो किसी पर नहीं मिलती है। जैसे प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन बिल है यह सरकार इसे पास करना चाहती थी, लेकिन इन्होंने देखा कि यह भी खिलाफ है जो हमारे परमानेंट ऐलाईज हैं। और अगर खिलाफ है तो कुछ नहीं कर सकते। या तो पहले तय करते कि हम डिटेन्शन बिल नहीं पास करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इच्छा न होते हुए भी आप को ड्रॉप करना पड़ा इस का मतलब यह है कि आप की मैजोरिटी नहीं है। आप के साथ और जो पार्टियां हैं, वह हर एक इश्यू पर हैं, केवल सी० पी० आई० नहीं है। It is not the Communist Party of India, it is the Congress Party of Indira.

एक सरकारी पक्ष है और एक विरोधी पक्ष है। मेरा कहना है कि आप इस कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंदिरा को एक सरकारी विरोध पक्ष बना दीजिये, यह सरकारी विरोधी पक्ष है। विरोधी पक्ष के दो हिस्से कीजिये— एक विरोधी पक्ष और एक सरकारी विरोधी पक्ष, जिस में कांग्रेस पार्टी आफ इंदिरा को बैठाइये।

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : We are not Syndicate opposition ; we are a democratic opposition.

SHRI KAN AR LAL GUPTA : This is only an extension of I, Safdarjang nothing else.

अगर यह माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट है तो मंत्री आज डिक्लेयर करे कि अगर सरकार कभी गिर भी जायेगी तो दूसरी अल्टरनेटिव सरकार बनाने का दूसरों को मौका दिया जायेगा तब तो तम मानेंगे। वह सिडिकेट हो जनसंघ हो या कोई और हो, जिस का भी बहुमत है उस को राष्ट्रपति कहेंगे सरकार बनाने

के लिये और पार्लियामेंट को डिज़ाल्व नहीं किया जायगा। यह मैं कंटागारिकल ऐश्योरेंस मन्त्री महोदय से लेना चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं दो तीन बातें कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा क्यों कि ज्यादा समय अब मुझे नहीं मिल रहा है।

पहली मांग मेरी यह है कि राष्ट्रपति राय लें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कि आया प्रधान मन्त्री की रिक्मण्डेशन डिज़ॉल्यूशन के बारे में राष्ट्रपति पर बाइडिंग है या नहीं।

दूसरी मेरी मांग यह है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन को ऐक्सप्लेनेशन देना चाहिये कि उस ने वाई-इलेक्शन क्यों पोस्टपोन किये और उन्हें आइन्दा कोई चीज इस तरह की नहीं करनी चाहिये, बगैर राजनीतिक दलों के साथ बातचीत किये, उन से बगैर मलाह मसिवरा किये, जिस से कोई मिसग्रन्डर स्टैंडिंग न हो।

और तीसरी मेरी मांग यह है कि प्रधान मन्त्री, वह यहां नहीं हैं तो विधि मन्त्री उन के बिहाफ पर घोषणा करें कि किसी भी हालत में पार्लियामेंट को डिज़ाल्व नहीं किया जायेगा। अगर इन को सरकार गिर गयी तो दूसरों को, जो सरकार बना सकते हैं, उन को मौका दिया जायगा। हां अगर कोई नहीं बना सकता तो फिर तो दुबारा चुनाव होंगे ही।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : (Kendrapara) : I shall confine myself to the subject without going into the question of dissolution, whether the Government has power, whether the President has power to dissolve Parliament.

After the statement of the Minister here on this question. I do not think doubts in the minds of the people have been removed. The statement is, I would say, rather an eye-wash. It wants to conceal more than to reveal real facts. Two or three pertinent questions arise out of it which I will now

place before you and want the Minister to reply.

It is all right to say that the Election Commission has the power of conducting and supervising the elections. It is a statutory body with statutory powers under the Constitution. Nobody is going to dispute that. But I want to know whether the Election Commission has the inherent power to fix dates for elections. That it does only after consulting the State Governments or the Central Government.

Mark the date when the Election Commission suddenly became aware that it must overhaul its machinery in such a way that elections can be conducted as expeditiously as possible if it is called upon to undertake that responsibility. That was in the first week of November when the split in the Congress Party came to a crisis. When it was known that the Congress Party was splitting that Government was losing its majority, it might resign, it was threatening fresh elections in order to get supporters, than to strengthen that propaganda the Election Commission was a handy weapon to play to the tune of the prime Minister's political desires. That is what has happened. I could have understood if after the Presidential election the Election Commission had thought that there was probability of instability in political life and anticipating it decided to prepare itself, but that was not so.

The timing and date are very important. It is all right for the Law Minister as a constitutional lawyer to tell us that this is not the Government's business, that this is the business of the Election Commission and he can do nothing about it. But the revision of electoral rolls is a continuing process, this is nothing new. So, why this hallabaloo, why this demonstration, why this conference of the Chief Electoral Officers to see that within so many days everything was completed, engaging five lakhs of people? What was the necessity? What was done in the previous year?

Again, I would like you to mark the date. The Election Commission says that by the 15th January the revision of electoral rolls would be completed and within 35 days from 15th January they will be able to complete the election processes. We will be adjourning this month and meeting again in February for the Budget Session, I do

not know whether there is some coincidence here. Why this date of 15th January? It is a significant date. So, it is not so innocent as he says. It may be that there is no formal communication, but it seems there must have been some telepathic communication between the two so that the Election Commission could understand "Oh, there is such a situation."

Then, Sir, it will be a bad day for this country if the Election Commission comes for criticism of this nature. In spite of the fact that there were several irregularities at the time of the elections, there was administrative interference, Government interference, nowhere was the Election Commission accused of partisan spirit. So, it will be a bad day for this country if the Election Commission is made a puppet in the hands of the executive. Why I say this is because of this I make a charge, and let the Government repudiate it if they can. The postponement of the by-elections further strengthens my charge, because I know it for a fact that once the by-elections were postponed when there was an emergency. It was not the Election Commission but the Government who did it. All the Opposition leaders were called to a conference with the Election Commission and the Government to decide whether in that emergency we could postpone the by-elections or we could have them. But here nothing was done. I charge this Government: these by-elections have been postponed only because the Election Commission is faced with the difficulty as to whom to give the symbols: the Congress opposition or the ruling Congress party. (Interruption) Because of the difficulties that are faced by the ruling Congress party, in order to put forward the claim that it will get the symbol and because the other party is opposing it and they are not entitled to get it, the Election Commission wants to postpone the by-elections till that day when the session of the Congress is over, when the party will claim that so many delegates were in a majority on this side or that side and they will go and give representation to the Election Commission, and then the Election Commission will decide on the symbol and then the by-elections will be taken up. Otherwise, there was no ground whatsoever for postponing the by-elections. What is the emergency? What in this? The symbol

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of bulls can be given to this side or that side. We do not mind. After all, the postponement of the by-election further corroborates my point that the Election Commission, with the concurrence of the Government, had an evil design; otherwise, it cannot deprive a section of the population from being represented in the legislatures. It had been announced; the people were prepared and the candidates were put up. What was the emergency for the revision of the rolls, and how many more are you going to add? In this country, we are prepared every month, to face an election either in the States or at the Centre. I do not know how long will this Government exist here. Even if it exists, in view of the shape of things that is coming up, I do not know what will be the stability of any other government which may come. In such a situation, we may face an election at any time. Therefore, to say that unless the rolls are revised, we will not have the elections, means that there will be no elections; the elections will be held only according to the suitability and convenience of the ruling party. This will be a dangerous precedent and the Election Commission, willy-nilly or deliberately, has fallen a prey to this machination and it is accused of political motives behind it.

Now, one thing has not been clarified. The hon. Member has put certain categorical questions. It has not been clarified even now. I would like the Minister to reply to it, that in no case they are thinking of a dissolution. Of course, we are not going to permit the dissolution. We shall fight it tooth and nail. Let us see. Because the electorate has elected the representatives for a full term of five years; there might have been a split in the Congress party; that does not mean that the electorate has changed. It is an internal quarrel. Therefore, there is no question of dissolution. But I want to know specifically whether at any time, at any place, at any conference, any hint was thrown or anything was said, in order to justify or create a feeling in the administration as also in the Election Commission that probably they may have to face a mid-term election in the near future and for that, the entire machinery must get ready.

Secondly, you were in the Chair, Sir,

yesterday and we saw how the Law Minister wanted to put through that subtle amendment. He asserted that it was constitutional, but when his design was exposed and he had no defence, he had to withdraw it. But we feel there was a sinister design behind it. After all, after the Constitution Amendment Bill is passed, it has to be ratified by 50 per cent of the State legislatures. If it is not ratified before 25th January, 1970 and if it is done beyond that date, then the Law Minister could have come before the House and said, it should be given retrospective effect. But he was not prepared for that. He was doing it purposely. That gives a feeling to people all over the country that secretly they are preparing for a mid-term election, however, much they may deny it publicly.

The Election Commission has so far behaved as an impartial organisation and earned a reputation by conducting four general elections in a free and fair manner. It is for the Government now to behave in a manner in which the respect and reputation of the Election Commission remains intact.

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Bobbili) : Sir, so for this issue was merely an academic one, but now it has assumed a sense of urgency. This debate was initiated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he inaugurated the Indian Law Institute and it still continues. Regarding the question whether the advice given by the Prime Minister is binding on the President or not, everybody has to admit that there are certain areas where the President can exercise his discretionary powers. This has been conceded by everybody. But what are these areas and to what extent can the President exercise his discretionary powers and under what conditions? On this there is a difference of opinion. Arguments can be advanced for and against it. We have had no precedent till now and there has been no trial of strength. In this context, by and large, we have to rely on the British conventions. There again, we cannot adopt every convention created in Britain because the conditions in India and in Britain are totally different.

Under the Constitution, there are 3 functionaries which have a distinct interpretation—Parliament, Government and the President. We are asking the Law Minister

to commit the Prime Minister that she will not ask for dissolution. I do not think anybody can come into this particular situation. Everybody has to accept the position that even under the British constitution, it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to ask for dissolution. To what extent the President is bound to abide by it is still a moot point. We have a President and he is entitled to have his own interpretation. After he takes a decision, Parliament will have to decide whether the President's decision is right or the Prime Minister's decision is right. Until then, it is academic.

Mr. Dwivedy was exercised about the amendment yesterday regarding the date. It was sought to be made only for avoiding any overlapping or gap. As it is, this reservation will end on 25th January, 1970. To avoid any gap or overlapping, this amendment was sought to be moved. I do not know how he got the idea that this amendment of the Constitution should be ratified by half the number of State legislatures. According to article 368, I do not think such ratification is required for the Constitution Amendment Bill we passed yesterday.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Sir, a number of speculative reports have been, I think out of design. Ever since that fateful Presidential Election most of these rumours have been installed in public minds through newspapers and through whispering campaigns and it becomes abundantly clear that the mind and heart of ruling party and the Prime Minister is not at all clean.

I would cite two or three instances of the areas of undue influence. To begin with, we had the historic stray thoughts dictated by the Prime Minister at Bangalore, when she made a sweeping allegation against the entire battery of businessmen and industrialists and said that she is aware of the machinations of the business world, that she has documentary evidence about the manner in which black money is circulating in our system, etc. This is one way in which she could certainly intimidate the gullible section of businessmen and industrialists. I would turn back and ask, "If you have evidence of the machinations and misdeeds of certain businessmen, what right have you to sit upon these files instead of giving them to the CBI for investigation?"

The second area of influence was when she chose to attack the bureaucrats of the country, who she said, are the greatest stumbling block. These people are not certainly committed to her shade of thinking and her enthusiasm for the so-called socialism. Either we live in a democratic society or she wants to transform it into a totalitarian society.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : What has this to do with revision of electoral rolls?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I am just narrating the instruments of intimidation and blackmail.

The third area of influence is regarding her own politicians whom she wants to keep on the leash, because she finds it useful, by this kind of threat of dissolution of the highest elected body of the country. Reports have been in circulation that there may be a mid-term election. On the other hand, patronage—to her own party people and yes-men is being distributed with both hands. I am sure most of us have heard that absolute power corrupts absolutely. I would like to add, imminent loss of power corrupts infinitely more. It is the imminent loss of power, which has compelled her to shed all kinds of moral and legal compunctions.

I am advised that the Home Ministry is indulging in an exercise of an academic nature whereby they will give an instrument to this Government, namely, in the event of a dissolution of this House, some kind of a care-taker Government would be installed.

They are also trying to find a lacuna or a loophole, just because the Constitution of our country is silent, so that in this event some kind of a vote-on-account will be given under the emergency powers by the President and the administration of this country can be conducted.

Sir, I do not normally use strong words but in this particular case I would like to say that the conduct of the Chief Election Commissioner has been reprehensible when he says that he is aware of his constitutional responsibility and when he boasts of his preparedness that in 35 days from a particular date he is ready to go to the polls and to arrange the entire mechanism of the

[Shri N. K. Somani]

General Election. I can say only that the Chief Election Commissioner, like the judiciary, should not only be discreet but should be like Caesar's wife. I would like you to imagine for just one minute if the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court were to get up today and say to this Parliament or to somebody having a bright idea that just as you remove the property rights from the Fundamental Rights Chapter or Shri Nath Pai's Bill is given a passage, he is ready in 17½ days to adjudicate on that particular matter. These things are not said. We expect them to be ready. But the timing of the statement of the Chief Election Commissioner and his conduct are something about which more can be said.

I would, therefore, urge that the President of India, in the interest of political stability, morality and upholding the dignity of this House, and not being led to succumb to the machinations of the truncated ruling party, should unequivocally declare now publicly, just as he has done in a private interview with a PSP leader, that he is not a rubber stamp and that he would refer this view to the Supreme Court.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, can the hon. Member cast aspersions on the integrity of the President of India when he alleges that he cannot be a rubber stamp ? It is objectionable and should not go on record ..(Interruption.)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I am quoting from a public document which has been printed.

Let the President unequivocally declare about his intentions and rights and, if necessary, refer it to the Supreme Court. As far as my own party is concerned, we do not have to take the cue from the *badli* Congress President, Shri Subramaniam, who said the other day that they are prepared to face the polls. If they are, the rest of us also are. Therefore, I will only hope and pray that when an event like this comes, when the Prime Minister thinks it correct in her mind to ask for dissolution of the House, the President of this country would given an opportunity for an alternative democratic government being formed.

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Baxar) :

Sir, I am glad that this motion has been introduced by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Dwivedy. They have made a very forceful speech in regard to the heinous activities of the Government. It is a disgraceful that this Government has created this vicious atmosphere. But the Government is incapable of getting it done.

We would welcome the dissolution of Parliament simply because of the fact that this Government, which is in utter minority, will be eliminated by the dissolution of Parliament.

I support Shri Somani's point that this Government should not be allowed to continue as a caretaker government because it has not got any standard and majority. You would have noticed that yesterday a wrong amendment was introduced and was hurriedly withdrawn. Similarly, you can take a census of the advice, legal advice more particularly, given by the Government. All that has gone wrong and has gone against the interest of the country. You can analyse that.

The name of the President was introduced in the discussion. I do not want to say anything which might be derogatory to that high dignitary. But the President must stick to what has appeared in all the national papers that he should not rubber-stamp all the advice that might be tendered by this minority government because it has not got any legal standing now. The Government was formed on the basis of the majority that the leader of the then Congress Parliamentary Party commanded.

Now they have no majority in the House and this Government somehow or other are trying to stick to power. It can continue for some time because it has got allies. But, as was mentioned by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, they are not in a position to introduce any legislative measure into the House which they themselves wanted to introduce previously.

Similarly, there is a difference between the UK Parliament and this Parliament, the power of the Crown and the power of the President and that can be gone into not by the Law Ministry or by this Government, but that can be gone into by real experts on law and they can give advice or it can be referred to the Supreme Court and the

Supreme Court can give advice as to what should be done.

The dissolution of Parliament can be had only on the recommendation of the Parliament because as this Government has lost its majority and is a minority Government, it cannot say that this is the opinion of the Government and ask the President to dissolve the Parliament. What is the Government to day? Who are there in the Government? They are all people who dare not say anything against the wishes of the Prime Minister. Therefore, the advice of such a Government should not be given any importance.

Regarding holding of meetings by the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister holds meetings during elections.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He should not say anything about Cabinet secrets.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Where is the secret now?

You are the latest ally. How far will this alliance last—I do not know. They should not make use of the power of the Prime Minister nor the Exchequer should be misutilised by the Prime Minister because wherever she goes even during election times, on Government account meetings are arranged because all the arrangements are made on behalf of the Government. The entire, huge, paraphernalia is managed by the Government. That is a thing which must be eliminated during elections because for one meeting of the Prime Minister, even the simple arrangement costs about Rs. 65,000. That is a thing which must not be thrown on the public exchequer. It must be borne by the Party which contests the elections.

So I would like that the President must put a curb on the Prime Minister's activities during election time or Parliament should put a curb that no Minister, more particularly the Prime Minister, should have the freedom to use or misuse the public money.

Therefore, one is that there should not be any misuse and there should not be any caretaker Government because we see what the Government is. It should not be allowed to continue as a caretaker Govern-

ment. As I said in the beginning, if the Parliament is dissolved...

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Do You want dissolution of Parliament?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Yes, I want. Dissolve the Parliament to-day. Let us face the elections.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you adjourn the House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Adjourn the House and dissolve it. This Government is a minority Government. It should not be allowed to exist even for a moment.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Having heard the speeches of the Opposition it appears to me that the Opposition suffers from a split personality. (*Interruptions*). Some of the members of the Opposition seem to be haunted by the spectre of mid-term elections. That is one side of the Opposition. The other side is of the Congress (Opposition) which is very much anxious to have the mid term election because they would like the House to be dissolved as, according to them, this is a minority Government.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): It is. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Did you count the heads?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Why don't you bring a motion of no-confidence?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is very easy to be in power. But, under Parliamentary democracy, it is much more difficult to play the role of opposition. My friends have not learnt to play the role of the opposition.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: That is left to you.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, dissolution is not a wishful thinking. There is a provision under the Constitution, as to when dissolution can take place. We have accepted Parliamentary Democracy, and, Parliamentary Democracy presupposes the existence of political parties. There are number of

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eventualities. There may be two-party system; there may be multi-party system, whether we like it or not. In our country we have got the multi-party system. And, therefore, under the multi-party system, we have a party in power which is the largest single majority in this House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Where there is majority.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Now you are not in power. Kindly learn to have patience. Kindly give me a patient hearing.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : As a constitutional expert, I would like to know from Mr. Bhandare whether the present leader of the largest single party was called upon to from the Ministry as the leader of the largest single party or of the majority party leader?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As I was explaining, Sir, the working and the functioning of the party system is like this. It so happened that some of the individuals from the largest party which had formed the Government had gone over to the other side but the Government continued to be in office and there was no necessity and there was no exigency and there was no occasion to elect another new leader to from the Government. That is the constitutional position.

Therefore, dissolution is not a wishful thinking and this subject of mid-term election as a factor should not haunt the minds of the Members of the Opposition, as it has happened in the case of Mr. Dwivedy and Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. As for as Dr. Ram Subhag Singh ji is concerned, he is the Leader of the Opposition and I hope and pray that he will follow the constitutional provisions.

So far as the Election Commissioner is concerned, he is in charge of the elections and preparation of electoral rolls and it is one of the duties of the Election Commissioner to revise the electoral rolls from year to year. And then you cannot simply challenge the Election Commissioner's duties functions, because, he is of the status and position of the Supreme Court Judge. If he has lost your confidence, you have got

the methods and the procedure by which you can challenge him. Instead of doing that, there is no use casting aspersions on him, because, we have got to follow these constitutional provisions.

Therefore, I am trying to emphasise this point on the minds of the Opposition Members that if at all they want to play the role of the opposition, they must function within the framework of the constitution. They cannot accept one part of the constitution and reject the other part of the constitution. My prayer and my advice to them would be to follow the Constitution, as it is.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is wrong advice.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We have to follow the constitutional provisions. If you want to seek the dissolution of Parliament, it could be done according to the provisions of the Constitution. If you want to challenge the Election Commissioner, you have to do it according to the constitutional provisions. Therefore, I would like to say, do respect the constitution.

So my advice to them is : let the mid-term elections not haunt minds of the Opposition.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Shri Bhandare was trying to convince us that the Election Commission has got the power and has acted on its own. It is true that it has the power. But it is very difficult for us to believe, or for that matter, for our countrymen to believe, that it has acted in the normal course; this is because of the speed with which it has proceeded and the deadline which it has for itself fixed. Normally when electoral rolls are published, the time-limit for objections which are called for is 30 days, but now I understand that in this case it has been reduced to 15 days. So this urgency goes to prove that there is some kind of emergency in its roll work. So let us not try to hide obvious facts. Let us not try to wish away facts.

It is very well for Government to argue that they have a feeling that there might be dissolution of Parliament in spite of

themselves ; so they have taken up this job, so that they are not taken unawares. I can understand that kind of argument

AN HON. MEMBER : Honest argument.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Yes, because I do feel it is quite possible that it may happen. Nobody in this country can now definitely say, whether he be from the Opposition or from the Congress Party, that there is not going to be a dissolution of Parliament or there is not going to be a mid-term poll. Is the Government Party in a position to say that they will definitely manouvre a majority in such a poll ? I doubt. Or is Dr. Ram Subhag Singh in a position to tell us that he can manouvre a majority ? I doubt. We are all very painfully aware of the process that is taking place in our Parliament.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Manouvring is very bad.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is all right. We are painfully aware of the process happening now.

We have been indulging in glib talk. We are adding to more and more parties. When people from the DMK and others of our thinking pleaded for more autonomy to States, one argument advanced against it was 'see the fissiparous tendencies in the country ; see the splinter groups that are fighting against each other'. But now I predict that the same thing is going to happen at the Centre in this Parliament.

SHRI RANGA : It is happening already.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Yes, After mid-term poll, I envisage the position will be worse. The number of the ruling Congress is going to be reduced. At the most they may be able to secure 150 seats. Similarly the other group, the Cong-O, may get a lesser number of seats than it has today. The ruling Party may at the most get, as I said, 150...

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Optimistic.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Very optimistic rather.

So the same thing about which we

were so much worried in the States, which we wanted to check, is. I am afraid going to repeat itself in Parliament. This is the painful situation in which we are placed. Today the situation is fluid. Actually there is a lot of loose talk. Sometimes when I see the morning papers, I am astounded at the things said about the DMK of which we party members are not aware. I do not know how such reports appear about a party when the party members themselves do not know about it. This is the kind of wishful thinking put out by interested parties in news items. Probably this is to prompt us, the members to think on those lines.

We are going to be trapped either on the right or on the left. But my point is that it is not only the ruling party but it is also the Opposition which has a serious responsibility in this matter. We should ponder over what we are going to do. I accuse all the all-India parties. They were totally unprepared. Not only that, their actions have demoralised the people and we are not able to mobilise public opinion on that. We have not succeeded. When we talk to the rank and file of our party in Tamil Nadu even the intelligent people tell us that there is no use talking about coalition or entering into some kind of arrangement with the opposition parties because they find that even among the all-India parties with similar economic and political ideas this has not succeeded. Probably, there are many reasons for that. So, this is the time for us to see whether we can effect a polarisation, whether we can do something concrete, whether we can project an alternative form of opposition in the minds of the people as against the Congress. These are all moot points to be considered, the problems which we are going to face in the course of the next few months.

I do not think it is very material for us to argue at this stage whether the Government will be allowed to run as a care-taker Government, whether the President will become a stooge of the Prime Minister or succumb to her. I do not think these are quite relevant now. So far as I know, there are two or three opinions on the constitutional position as to whether the President can act on his own. Some say that the Constitution is very silent on that. People like Shri Bhandare say that the Constitution contains a provision. People on this side will probably deny it. These are all things

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which to my mind are not quite relevant. What is relevant is for us to seriously consider the fate of this country. When there was a rift in the Congress Party and the D. M. K. met on the even of this session, actually this was the sole consideration that we had in supporting this Government. Even today that is one of the major considerations for us because once we oust the Government, what is the alternative, what is going to be the fate of this country?

I am not very much carried away by the argument that this is a minority Government. Even when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was there, it was a minority Government. Take the total poll of 1967,

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There you are right.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : So, if you consider the poll, the Government that is in power in Delhi does not represent the majority of the people of this great country. Today, it is in a much smaller minority than before. These are all things about which we need not quarrel, but the real problem that we have to consider today is that we are definitely going to face a political crisis in this country and I only wish that the senior leaders on all sides will put their heads together and try to see that we do not run into trouble in Delhi because that means the entire country, all the States, will suffer. When there is something in a State then there is the Governor to take over, but if something happens in Delhi I do not know what will happen to this country. This is the only serious problem which we should consider, not accusing each other, saying that the Prime Minister went and met Shri Karunanidhi or Shri V. P. Naik. That kind of argument is not going to help, does not lead us anywhere. This is the only appeal I would like to make to Rangaji and other leaders.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have got half an hour more. Out of that the Minister will take sometime. So, if the hon. Members on the Government side agree, we can finish the list of the opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I heard with rapt attention the speeches of

the leaders of the Syndicate, Swatantra and Jan Sangh. When I was hearing Ram Subhag Singh, one of our oldest colleagues—*(Interruption)*—I think I have scratched their sensitive part. *(Interruption)* Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was saying how the Government machinery is used for election purposes by the Prime Minister. It reminded me of the election of the late Dr. Zakir Husain. When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and they used the governmental machinery for that purpose—

18.00 hrs.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Absolutely wrong.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A Calling Attention motion and short notice questions were tabled. Anyhow, I welcome the statement after that. After all, a senior has to confess his old sins after coming back from the Government. *(Interruption)* I welcome the bold confession of the sinners. But let me make our position very clear here. We do not approve the various statements issued by the Chief Election Commissioner. He has created a scare in the country. Though I do not criticise him, I submit that he should in future not make such statements which can create confusion and scare in the country. But as far as the dissolution of Parliament and the elections are concerned, I, on behalf of my party, declare here and now that we are prepared to face any election even in Delhi, because our slogan is this : we do not thrive on party bickerings. We do not thrive on the mercy of the monopolists. We have the slogan : we have nothing to lose but all our chains and the world to win. That is the slogan on which we thrive. If the election comes, we will see ; and let us see who wins, whether it is the Syndicate or the Indicate. But we would like to make it clear, whether they join together or they have separated, the CPI with its manifesto will fight. We supported certain actions of the Indira Gandhi Government only because she took a step to nationalise the major commercial banks, and we thought that it was a step in the right direction. But our support is conditional. *(Interruption)*;

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Has he become the spokesman of CPI ? Since when did the Jan Sangh abdicate its rights ? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him have his say.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर जेब में नहीं है तो कहिये कि उनकी जेब में नहीं है ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जेब की आदत इनको ज्यादा है । इसलिए ये सभी को जेब की तरह समझते हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जेब में नहीं है तो कह दो कि जेब में नहीं है ।

श्री स. मो० बनर्जी : जहाँ तक जेब की बात है, मुसीबत यह है कि जनसंघ बिड़ला की जेब से निकल कर कभी मोदी की जेब में चना जाता है और कभी किसी दूसरे पूँजीपति की । I never interrupted him. So, Sir, there is no question of our going into their pockets. They may start a new onslaught against us but the communist hunting has always resulted in suicides. That is the history of reactionary forces of this country. Let me say that we do not support such a statement. But the Prime Minister should not advise ; how can she advise ? It is the Council of Ministers which can advise the President. I am surprised that the President has been described as a rubber-stamp. There was the election of the President. You were all parties to the election. There were tall talks, but they could not bring in Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, who has lost miserably. And today, Mr. Giri is the President of this country, the highest office in the land, which is being called a rubber-stamp. That is the conception of parliamentary democracy in our country in the minds of people. (Interruption) I can never satisfy Shri Sheo Narain because he was never given a post in Government, though he is now the Chief Whip of the Congress party in opposition.

If this Government is in a minority, what is their fear ? If the Parliament is dissolved, the people will take every party

to task and elect only those whom they like.

The stand of our party is very clear. We want parliamentary democracy to thrive, not as tactics but as a belief.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about Czechoslovakia ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If he comes with me to Czechoslovakia, I will show him that the private sector does not exist there even today. They have been mercilessly rooted out. If a Jan Sanghi is found in Czechoslovakia, he will also be nationalised.

If the Parliament is dissolved today, we shall not be sorry. Whether it is Indiraji or Morarji, we have fought both. We have faced bullets and taxes from Morarji and sometimes Indiraji also has fought us. The CPI will fight the election with its own election manifesto. (Interruptions.) You have shken hand with the Syndicate, but we will not do that. We have always remained with the left and we shall always remain with the left, because left is the safer side. Even the traffic police say, keep to the left !

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 नवम्बर को इस सदन में इस विषय पर जो कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस आया था, जिसमें मेरा नाम भी था उसके आधार पर यह चर्चा हो रही है । उस दिन जो सवाल किये गये थे, मन्त्री महोदय ने उनका जवाब नहीं दिया और इस विषय में सफाई पेश नहीं की । इस लिए उन्हीं बातों को मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ ।

इलैक्शन कमीशन ने अपने वक्तव्यों से सारे देश में एक आतंक सा फैला दिया है । उस दिन मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि इलैक्शन कमीशन की ओर से इलैक्ट्रल रोलज के रिविजन आदि का काम रूटीन फैशन में किया जा रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इलैक्ट्रल रोलज के रिविजन का प्रोसीजर और प्रोसेस क्या है, उन का कब और कैसे रिवाइज किया जाना चाहिए । इस काम को पिछले द्वाद्वी साल में क्यों नहीं

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा.]

किया गया है और चूंकि इलैक्शन कमीशन ने यह काम नहीं किया है, इसलिए उसको पीनलाइज करने के लिए या उसके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इलैक्शन कमीशन ने यह काम शुरू किया तो क्या उसने सरकार ने पूछा नहीं, उससे सलाह नहीं ली। इलैक्शन कमीशन ने सरकार से जरूर सलाह ली है और सरकार ने उसको इस बारे में आदेश दिया है, चाहे वह टेलीफोन पर हो, जबानी हो या राइटिंग में हो। सरकार ने इलैक्शन कमीशन को जरूर कोई न कोई संकेत दिया है, क्योंकि उसको डर है कि शायद नो कान्फिडेंस के हथियार की बदौलत उसे हटाना न पड़े और इसी लिए वह चुनाव की तैयारी कर रही है। मानीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि वे मिड-टर्म इलैक्शन के लिए तैयार हैं। श्री बनर्जी ने कहा है, “वी हैव नथिंग टु लूज बट आवर चेन्ज एंड दि वर्ल्ड टु विन”। मैं भी उसमें विश्वास करता हूँ। चुनाव से डरने की कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव चाहे आज हों, कल या परसों हों, फरवरी में हों या जब कभी हों, इलेक्शन कमीशन पिछले ग्राम चुनावों के मुकाबले में चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में कौन-कौन से नये परिवर्तन करने जा रहा है, ताकि चुनाव निष्पक्ष रूप से हों, दूषित न हों और साधनों तथा वाहनों के इस्तेमाल, पैसे के खर्च और मन्त्री-पद के दुरुपयोग आदि के बारे में मैलप्रैक्टिसिज न हों। क्या इस संबंध में इलैक्शन कमीशन ने कोई सुझाव दिये हैं, ताकि चुनाव डेमोक्रेटिक ढंग से हों? जब तक देश में इन्डक्वेलिटी है, तब तक डेमोक्रेसी लिमिटेड है हमें यह मान कर चलना होगा। हम पोली-टिकली डेमोक्रेटिक हैं, लेकिन इकानोमिकली डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं हैं। बड़े-बड़े विद्वानों ने यह बात कही है। लेकिन फिर भी यह कोशिश

करनी चाहिए कि चुनावों में मैलप्रैक्टिसिज, करप्ट प्रैक्टिसिज न हों, मंत्रियों द्वारा अपनी पदों का दुरुपयोग न किया जाये, धनसंघ वाले-जनसंघ वाले टाटा या बिड़ला आदि चुनावों में भ्रष्ट या गलत तरीके न अपना सकें। क्या सरकार इन बातों पर रोक लगाने के लिए कानून में कोई संशोधन करने जा रही है या नहीं? जो वह नौबत आएगी जब प्रधान मंत्री समझेंगी कि अब मेरा अस्तित्व यहां से समाप्त हो रहा है तो क्या आप ने यह कसम खा ली है कि सिडिकेट से फिर कोई बातचीत अब नहीं करेंगी? यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि डूबता क्या नहीं करता यह एक कहावत है मुझे पूरा शक है कि यह सिडिकेट के साथ फिर गठबन्धन करेंगे उनके साथ फिर कोलीशन करेंगे। मैं बिल्कुल साफ हूँ अपने दिमाग में कि यह सदन भंग नहीं होने जा रहा है, यह मैं दावे के साथ कह रहा हूँ। यह भंग नहीं होने जा रहा है, लेकिन अपनी जान बचाने के लिए यह सिडिकेट के साथ फिर कोलीशन करेंगे उनसे गठबन्धन करेंगे। तो इसके मुताल्लिक सफाई मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिडिकेट के साथ यह गठबन्धन करेंगे या नहीं?

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : I would not go into the general issues, but shall confine myself to the statement made by the minister and the statement of the Chief Election Commissioner. My plea is, the minister's statement on 19th November amounts to a misrepresentation. Whether it is deliberate or not, I do not want to attribute any motives, but I shall show how it is not well-founded.

Our Constitution has given a very high position to the Chief Election Commissioner, on par with a Supreme Court Judge, who can only be removed by impeachment. After the recent enactment, a motion for impeachment requires the support of a hundred members of Parliament. When he is given such a high recognition, it is but fair that he should behave just as Supreme Court Judges, behave in their day-to-day functioning. He had no business to make public statements

In the manner he did, not once but several times. I can understand a press note being issued of the proceedings of any meeting in which he has participated along with political parties or Chief Electoral Officers. He should safeguard the position given to him by the Constitution. After the split in the Congress, it is very easy to collect signatures of 100 members and bring a motion. Apart from the personal aspect, the institution of the office of the Chief Election Commissioner will come into disrepute. People will lose faith in it. Therefore, the Government here should be more interested in upholding the conventions, the impartiality and independence of the office, rather than support a particular person out of expediency. When we are developing conventions, expediency should not be thought of.

The minister said it was a routine matter. Perhaps he was not fully informed. The revision in an intensive manner was announced on 15th November, soon after the CPP meeting leading to the split on 13th November and as a sequel to that. By-elections for 3 Parliamentary Seats and 15 Assembly seats were postponed on 18th November. There was no emergency. The only plea was, since revision is contemplated, more number of voters will be entitled to vote. If that was the consideration, he has not acted judicially. Such by-elections were conducted in between during the last four general elections. No by-election waited for the result of a revision.

You and the Law Minister will agree with me that any revision of the electoral rolls takes place on an appointed date. What is the qualifying date? Under Section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the qualifying date is the 1st January, of a year. I could understand it as a routine business if the revision was announced after the 1st January, 1970. But you are making a revision by the 15th December; that is, the provisional list will be announced taking the age of voters on 1st January, 1969. On the 15th January, 1970 how many more voters will be excluded who have been given a right under the Constitution to vote? So, this is not a routine thing.

Under rule 21(2) (b), to which the Law Minister referred in his statement, the revision contemplated every year is a normal revision. That is known as summary revision. But since 1952 there never was an occasion

when there was an intensive revision like this.

Under rule 12 of the Electoral Registration Rules the period for lodging claims and objections is given and the Election Commission has no business to reduce this period. It says:

"Every claim for the inclusion of a name in the roll and every objection to an entry there shall be lodged within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of the roll in draft under rule 10."

The Election Commission is given the power under the proviso to extend the period but not to reduce it.

The Law Minister has to explain to this House as to what is the urgency or the emergency. It was not a routine matter. It was contemplated with the connivance of the Government and the Law Minister has misled the House. The reduction of the period amounts to something extraordinary and which is against the rules framed and approved by Parliament.

I could understand it if the announcement on the 15th November said that revision would start from the 20th November. But you announce it on the 15th November saying that the revision is starting from the same day and also reducing the period from 30 days to 15 days. You are taking a chance with the valuable right of adult suffrage of the people. How many people would be left out? Nobody anticipated this; you have reduced the period and taken a chance. You have trespassed on the fundamental right of the people who have attained the age of suffrage, 21 years, and have deprived them of their right.

I will put three questions to the Law Minister. He should not be guided by expediency or party purposes. Whatever motives may have been attributed to him, being a legal luminary himself, he should try to maintain the conventions and standards expected of the Chief Election Commissioner. Secondly, when such a hurry was shown, no notices were issued and a large number of voters all over the country were deprived of their basic, fundamental and constitutional right to get themselves registered as voters. Was this reduction in period motivated or legal according to the People's Representation Act and the rules framed thereunder

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

which are approved by this Parliament ? Thirdly, when it is a routine matter does he still propose to extend this period so that more number of voters can be registered with reference to the 1st January, 1970 ? If that is done then I can deem it as a routine matter. I expect of and appeal to the Law Minister to make it very clear, abundantly clear. If it is a routine matter as it is considered to be, he should follow the routine procedure and start the revision taking the qualifying date as 1st January, 1970.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dwivedy has spoken from Shri Lakkappa's party. He will kindly excuse me if I do not give him a chance.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : We just want to put one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri speak for five minutes.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उधर से 6 आदमी बुलाये गए हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी यहां पर काहे के लिए बैठी है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will share your time.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : कांग्रेस पार्टी सिर्फ कोरम पूरा करने के लिये ही तो नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have made my request.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में कोर्ट्स चाहे वे प्रान्तों की हों या देश की हों, वे न्याय के मन्दिर कहलाते हैं। उसी तरह से एलेक्शन कमिशन निर्वाचन आयोग जो है वह भी हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्र का मन्दिर कहलाता है। मैं आपके और विधि मन्त्री के माध्यम से निर्वाचन आयोग को उसके एक पुराने इतिहास का स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ। इस निर्वाचन आयोग के जो सबसे पहले आयुक्त श्री सुकुमार

मेन थे, उन्होंने राजनीति से परे रहकर जिस प्रकार अपनी निष्पक्षता इस लोकतन्त्र के मन्दिर में प्रदर्शित की थी उसका प्रमाण यह था कि न केवल भारत में बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी उनको निर्वाचन कराने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था। मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व निर्वाचन आयुक्त, श्री सुकुमार सेन ने जो परम्पराएँ डाली हैं उनको किसी भी स्तर पर हिलने न दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात जो मेरे मित्र कह चुके हैं उनसे अतिरिक्त एक बात मैं और पूछना चाहता हूँ। उस बात को यदि मैं छोड़ भी दूँ कि किन परिस्थितियों में और किन दिनों में निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने अपना वह वक्तव्य दिया जोकि देश और संसद सदस्यों के मन में एक सन्देह उत्पन्न करता है, मैं एक दूसरी बात आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि निर्वाचन आयुक्त को अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहने की क्या आवश्यकता थी कि जब मध्यवर्ती चुनाव होगा उससे पहले केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट बनेगी और राष्ट्रपति का शासन नहीं होगा ? मैं समझता हूँ निर्वाचन आयुक्त, इस प्रकार की बात कहकर अपने अधिकार की सीमा से बाहर गए। उनका काम केवल इतना ही था जितना निर्वाचन आयोग की परिधि है। उससे अलग हटकर उनको नहीं जाना चाहिए था।

जहां तक देश में होने वाले निर्वाचनों की स्थिति है, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द मैं अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा। कुछ लोगों को इस बात का कष्ट है कि कांग्रेस टूट कर बोटुकड़ों में विभक्त हो गई। लेकिन मैं उनमें से हूँ जो इस अशुभ के अन्दर भी शुभ के दर्शन करते हैं। मेरी अपनी ऐसी मान्यता है कि गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन के अन्दर जिस को समाप्त करना चाहा, उनके जीवन काल में जो समाप्त नहीं हो पाई वह अब उनके जन्म शताब्दि वर्ष में पूरी हुई। इससे उनकी आत्मा को सच्ची श्रद्धाजलि मिलेगी। इसके अन्दर एक दूसरी बात जो मैं

शुभ देख रहा है वह यह कि इससे राजनीति के अन्दर एक ध्रुवीकरण आने वाला है देश के अन्दर अब तक जो गद्दीधारी संसद और विधान सभाओं पर छाये हुए थे, अब उनकी गद्दियाँ हिलेंगी। देश में ईमानदार तथा चरित्रवान आदमी निर्वाचन के माध्यम से छनछन कर ऊपर आयेंगे। अब वे लोग संसद और विधान सभाओं में अपना आधिपत्य नहीं कर पायेंगे।

जहाँतक सरकार बदलने का प्रश्न है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने शब्दों में न कहकर, एक कवि के शब्द दोहराना चाहता हूँ। उस ने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही है कि पलटिए बार बार सरकार क्यों पलटि, उसके लिए उन्होंने कारण भी दिया है :

पलटिये बार बार सरकार,

सम्भव है इस उल्टा पलटी में मिले योग्य सरकार तो इस परिवर्तन के अन्दर भी शुभ होगा।

अन्तिम बात जिसे कह कर मैं बैठता हूँ वह यह है कि मुझे सरकार से खतरा है कि आज अगर वह निर्वाचन आयोग को अपने हित में उपयोग करती है तो कहीं कल सरकारी मशीनरी को भी निर्वाचनों में दुरुपयोग न करने लगे। प्रतीक तो इस सरकार पर समाचार-पत्रों और रेडियो के दुरुपयोग के आरोप थे। अगर इसने निर्वाचन आयोग को भी अपने हित में उपयोग किया तो देश में लोकतन्त्र पर जो लोगों की आस्था है वह सर्वथा समाप्त हो जायेगी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I just want to interrupt - not on this, Sir. I have just come to know that the moon is not visible to-day and Idd is not tomorrow. Will you consider it?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I will just take two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly co-operate. Let us conclude. The hon. Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the motion that it set for discussion is regarding the statement that I made the other day regarding revision of electoral rolls and a connected question regarding mid-term poll.

I find, with great respect to my hon. friends who spoke previously, most of them, appear to be animated by a suspicion complex, a fear complex and my respected friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : And your is a guilty complex.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : ...appears to be animated by a bravado complex. (Interruptions).

I request you to kindly allow me to make my speech without interruptions.

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You give wrong advice. How can you expect that everyboy should accept that?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is not wrong advice. I want to make it quite clear now. No mid-term poll is contemplated. No dissolution of the Lok Sabha is in contemplation. But if there are many here who think that there is a design of that nature, then, whatever be the explanation which I give, that will not go home to them.

So far as I am concerned, I must say, that since I have not in my mind any such idea, whatever explanation the Chief Election Commissioner has given me regarding the steps which he has taken, I have believed. Now, Sir, if anybody in the House puts me the question why the Chief Election Commissioner convened a conference of electoral officers of the States, on the 5th of November, I can only say that personally I do not know. Because, neither I nor the Union Government requested the Chief Election Commissioner to hold a conference of that type. The matter having been raised here, I can only give you the information which has been supplied to me and, because I have no apprehensions regarding the mid-term poll or dissolution of Parliament, I have accepted them.

Then, Sir, various statements have been made regarding the conduct of the Chief

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Election Commissioner. After the present Chief Election Commissioner was appointed, there have been by-elections, and mid-term polls in practically half of India. You may remember the States where the elections took place, in Haryana, in U. P., in West Bengal and in many other places. I do not want to repeat those details as hon. Members know about them. It was so extensive that we even referred to it as a mini-general election. During and after those elections I have not heard a single word uttered either in Parliament or outside against the conduct of the Chief Election Commissioner. In some places the Congress won the elections. In some places the Congress lost. But, everywhere I find that there was spontaneous appreciation of the impartial way in which the elections were conducted under the leadership of the present Chief Election Commissioner.

He is not here to answer the charges made against him. He is not under administrative directions from me. But I know him to be a man well-versed in the election law. He is himself the author of a text-book on Election Law which is very popular among lawyers.

The Chief Election Commissioner who conducted the elections in practically half of India, without in any way inviting any criticism from the Congress Party or the opposition parties should not be so lightly derided in Parliament where he is not present to defend himself.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What about the election cases in Kashmir ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Now the situation is different and the congress is in a minority. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is my very dear and old friend and he continues to be my dear friend, and I would like to tell him that decisions on election petitions are not taken by the Chief Election Commissioner. Such decisions are taken by the High Courts of India and therefore if any one makes any complaint regarding the disposal of election petitions, it should not be brought to the door of the Chief Election Commissioner.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The elections there were all bogus.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What has happened is that the electoral rolls in most States have become outdated. A very large number of young people who have attained the age of 21 during the last few years are not on the rolls today. I will tell you why. After the present Chief Election Commissioner took office, he was fully engaged with the conduct of elections I refer to the mid-term elections, then the Presidential election, then the Vice-Presidential election. The election machinery was completely absorbed in the conduct of elections.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But not now.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is the information which he has given me : in certain States the electoral rolls are with respect to the qualifying date of 1962. What does it mean ? Voters who are even 28 years of age are not on the rolls. In certain places, the qualifying date is Jan. 1965, in certain others it is 1968. I will inform Shri Reddy that the intention is to prepare the electoral rolls with qualifying date January 1970 and not 1969. The rule regarding 30 days to file claims and objections has been amended and reduced to 15.

This is done with the object further of having a reform of the law under the Representation of the People Act 1950 by which we will have an open electoral register which will be amended from time to time by a simple process.

Here I will read out what the Chief Election Commissioner himself has communicated to me. The justifications and explanations I give are not derived from my Ministry, but from the Chief Election Commissioner, because it is he who has acted and it is only after he has taken certain action that I got the explanation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is he satisfied with the explanation ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is what he says :

"The main object, however, of the present revision according to this crash programme with so much thoroughness is that hereafter the electoral rolls will be open registers which will be in a state of constant revision by the inclusion of names of those persons who have reached the voting age of 21 years and the deletion of names of those who are either dead or have left the constituency for good. For this purpose, application on a plain sheet of paper without any fee will be sufficient."

Therefore, we are launching upon a reform of the electoral process under which in every assembly constituency there will be an open electoral register and as soon as a citizen reaches the age of 21, he can immediately get himself registered there; and as soon as a person either dies or leaves the constituency for good, his name can be deleted.

I put it to the House, is it not a desirable thing that the younger population of our country who have reached the age of 21 years are all included in the electoral register?

That is the object. Certain elections have been postponed.

Here I want to inform the House that those elections which have been notified under the law have not been postponed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Elections which have been notified are taking place. With respect to the other elections the date of which was not notified, or, to use the word in English law, where the election writ has not issued, in those cases the Chief Election Commissioner is waiting 15th January to be over when the electoral rolls will be completed.

The Electoral Officers come from different States, not only from the Congress States if I may use that expression, but from States which are under the administration of other political parties also. These Chief Electoral Officers are not under the Chief Election Commissioner. They work under the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Chief Electoral Officers from Tamil Nadu, Orisa, West Bengal and all those States where the Congress Party is not in power also came,

and the deliberated and came to the unanimous conclusion that in the conditions which obtain in India under which the electoral registers antiquated, if I may use that word, it would be advisable to have, to use the expression of the Chief Election Commissioner, crash programme under which the electoral registers will be made up to date and with the qualifying date as 1st January, 1970. By this process an additional 4 to 4 crores of young men will come on the electoral registers. That is the object. That being so, to say that this is done in order to have a mid-term poll, etc. is not correct.

Several disquisitions were heard here about the constitutional law, regarding the dissolution of Parliament, the right of the Prime Minister to advise, etc. I do not want to indulge in a dissertation on the subject. I want to say one thing about what Mr. Dwivedy said. He has left.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : He had a prior engagement.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What I say will go to him. He said that the Members have been elected for 5 years and they will not allow a dissolution. Not that I want a dissolution, but I want to remind him that the Constitution says that the life of the Lok Sabha is 5 years unless dissolved earlier, and the President is given the power to dissolve Parliament. Whether the President should act on the advice of the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition or the leader of the Jan Singh is a different matter into which I do not want to go.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You must clarify what the present position is.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is not a matter of law, that is a matter of political conventions which have to develop in this country. This has so developed in England. The rule in the 19th century is not the rule in the 20th century. The rule in the first half of the 20th century is not the rule in the second half. These conventions have to develop.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is not a question of conventions, it is a question of the constitutional position,

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

The matter may be referred to the Supreme Court.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not agree that it is a matter of constitutional position, because the Constitution is silent of on the matter. The Constitution says that the President shall dissolve. This is not a matter which can be referred to the Supreme Court because this is a political matter. I do not want to speak further about the matter because the question of dissolution does not arise now.

It was said that Mrs. Gandhi's Government is a minority Government and all that. Why should you refer to facts which are known to us ?

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think at this time it should not be raised

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am finishing in one minute. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the leader of the largest party and the majority party to begin with. (*Interruption*) Please be patient. She was the leader of the majority party when the House assembled after the general elections. Because of my friends who left the party and went to the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh camp, therefore our majority has gone. (*Interruption* ... and they want to create confusion...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I strongly object to it. The Law Minister must learn. What is this nonsense ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I withdraw the statement.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We are not here with the Jan Sangh or the Swatantra camp.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I withdraw it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You are there on account of the communist party. You are Ministers with the help of the communist party.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : They have come at least to the

open syndicate camp, but these people have gone to the communistic canopy to hide inside.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yesterday, when Prof. Ranga said that he hopes to form a coalition government, I did not see Mr Sheo Narain raising and objecting it. So, I thought of continuing in that strain. What I meant was not the camp but the bloc. That was what I meant.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is your bloc ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My bloc is the Congress bloc. (*Interruption*). Therefore, this question need not arise. Let me come back to the subject. I am thankful to Mr. Reddy for confining himself to the subject, when he spoke. I want to repeat that these are the circumstances why the revision was restorted to. It was not done under my direction ; it was not done under the direction of the Government, and all the information which I give to the House was given to me by the Chief Election Commissioner, who, during the last two years and a half, have established a reputation for impartiality and efficiency.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I want a clarification. He has not answered it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Kindly excuse me.

18.41 hrs.

RE SITTINGS-OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, as you know, the Business Advisory Committee had decided that tomorrow there will be no sitting of the House ; tomorrow being a holiday. Mr Banerjee and Mr Sambhali drew the attention of the House a little while ago that the moon has not been seen, and therefore, the submission was that on Friday also...(*Interruption* ;

श्री इतहाक सम्भली (प्रमरोहा) : दिल्ली में नजर नहीं आया, जहां जहां डायरेक्ट

डायलिंग है वहाँ टेलीफोन किया गया, वहाँ भी नजर नहीं आया ।

[مشرقی اسحاق سبھی (مرد ہے) دلی میں نظر نہیں آیا۔ جہاں جہاں ڈائریکٹ ڈاننگ ہے وہاں ٹیلی فون کیا گیا وہاں بھی نظر نہیں آیا۔]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me finish. As it is now, you do not expect me to take any decision about that. That matter would engage the attention of the

Government and the Speaker and they will take some action about it. As it is, now the House stands adjourned till 11 a. m. on Friday. If there is any change, you will be informed.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 12, 1969/Agrahayana 21 18²¹ (Saka).

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