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Wednesday, December 3, 1969
Agrahayana 12, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 3, 1969/
Agrahayana 12, 1891 (Saka).

[*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*]

[*MR SPEAKER in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before we start, may I make a request that we should congratulate the Indian cricket team which has won the Test match? May I request you to say something and encourage those boys who have defeated the all-mighty Australians? As a sportsman you should say a few words.

MR. SPEAKER : Our heartiest congratulations to them.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Let us not decry them in case they play well and fail anywhere else.

विद्रोही नागा

*361. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रति रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 150 विद्रोही नागा युद्ध-प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके बर्मा से भारत लौट आये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, Not recently. Naga Hostiles have no training facilities in Burma.

(b) and (c). All necessary measures are being taken to intercept underground personnel going to and returning from China.

श्री निहाल सिंह : हमारी सीमा की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था बहुत असंतोषजनक है कभी हमारे देश में पाकिस्तान से घुसपैठिये आते हैं और कभी चीन से प्रशिक्षित होकर नागा विद्रोही बर्मा से होकर आते हैं। सरकार को इन बातों की खबर तक नहीं होती है। इन लोगों की घुसपैठ के बारे में समाचारपत्रों में खबरें छपती हैं, परन्तु सरकार उन से इन्कार करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक प्रशिक्षित नागा विद्रोही कितने आये हैं, उनमें से कितनों को गिरफ़तार किया गया है और कितने अभी बाहर हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If the question is about the Nagas who went over to China and the number who may have returned, then we have already given some information; but if it is required again, I can again give the information. Our information is that about 1650 underground Nagas went to China in 1967 and 1968. The earlier figures were estimated at a somewhat higher level, but later investigations and collection of information and the result of interrogation has shown that the figure is just what I have given, namely 1650. About 700 of them have returned after training in guerrilla warfare and after procuring arms and ammunitions, and out of them, about 275 have been captured, and the remaining have split themselves into small groups and dispersed in various areas of Nagaland. This is the factual position.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सरकार युद्ध-प्रशिक्षण लेकर हमारे देश में आने वाले नागा विद्रोहियों को रोकने के लिए उन देशों के साथ मिल कर कोई स्थायी उपाय निकालेगी और

कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not realistic for us to expect that we could have any arrangement with China or Pakistan which might dissuade them from giving training to the Nagas. It is in their interest to give support to the elements that are trying to disrupt our sovereignty and trying to give trouble to us. We cannot expect China and Pakistan to accept that they are giving this training ; even if we approach them it is not likely that they will be dissuaded from this programme.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जब चाइना की गवर्नेंट हमारे देश के नागरिकों को बाकायदा ट्रेनिंग दे कर उन को विद्रोही बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहन दे रही है और उस का रेडियो भी लगातार यहां के विद्रोहियों और देशद्रोहियों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है, तो क्या इस को दृष्टि में रख कर भारत सरकार उस के साथ दौत्य-सम्बन्धों को तोड़ने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That does not help. Merely breaking relations will not stop them from training the hostiles, nor will it dissuade them from carrying on their programme on the radio and elsewhere.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has any information that the Nagas living in other parts of Assam, excluding Nagaland, as, for instance, in Cachar and Manipur are joining such teams which have gone to China for receiving training ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have not got any information regionwise about the Nagas who have gone to China for training. I cannot say how many of them belong to each district or each part.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that 700 Naga hostiles have received training in China and have come back to Nagaland, may I know whether Government have been able to apprehend any of them, and whether Gen. Mou who had been under arrest had been interrogated and if so, whether the interrogations have given any idea

of the operations of these people in Nagaland ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already given the figures that out of these who have returned from China after taking training, 275 have been captured. I have already given the figure in reply to the first question ?

The interrogation of Gen. Mou Angami has given us very valuable information, but as to the precise question whether as a result of that interrogation we have got any further information about the operation of the remnants of the China-returned Nagas, that is not quite clear, because there is no clear information about the activities of those who have not yet been captured.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या नागालैंड के चीफ मिनिस्टर, सेमा साहब, से केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई सलाह-मशवरा हुआ, है क्या इस खतरे को रोकने के लिए उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई मदद मांगी है या कोई सुझाव रखे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are constantly in touch with the Chief Minister of Nagaland. There has been very complete understanding between the Government of Nagaland and the Central Government about the steps that we should take to deal with the Naga situation. He had made several suggestions, and the most important of them was that some police should be placed directly under his control. That was agreed to. He is utilising that police, and we have also assured him that the security forces also will come to his help if he wants to take any action to establish the authority of his administration in any part of Nagaland. I am glad to say that he has succeeded now, particularly after the last general elections, in taking the administration to distant parts of Nagaland, and the authority of the Government of Nagaland is better established than in the recent past.

Objectives and Activities of 'AI Fatah' Movement in India

*362. **SHRI RAM CHARAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of 'Al Fatah' Movement in India ;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the organisation ; and

(c) if the activities of the organisation create hatred and communal feelings among a particular class of people in India, the circumstances under which the organisation has been permitted to spread the Movement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) So far as Government are aware there have been no activities of the Movement in India. Three-members of Al Fatah visited India in September/October, 1969, at the invitation of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, a non-official organisation.

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

श्री राम चरण : मंत्री महोदय ने जो फरमाया है, उस में उन्होंने असलियत को बिल्कुल द्विपाया है। अल फतह का मतलब क्या है, यह मैं आपको पहले बताना चाहता हूँ। इसका मतलब है खुरा को कायम करना और काफिरों को खत्म करना। इस मूवर्मेंट का मकसद दाहलूक्याम को कायम करना है। जिन लोगों को रिकूट किया जाता है वे इजराइल के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं। उनको गुरिल्ला ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। ट्रेनिंग देने वाले कौन कौन लोग हैं? वे चाहीं जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें।

श्री राम चरण : मैं जरा हिस्ट्री बता दूँ, फिर सवाल करूँगा। हिन्दुस्तान में भी इस आर्गेनाइजेशन के लिए लोगों को रिकूट किया जाता है। उनको ट्रेनिंग चीज़ देते हैं। यहां से मुसलमानों को लेना और कुरान के मुताबिक खुदाई हक्कमत करना और इजराइल के खिलाफ लड़ना, यह इसका मकसद है.....

श्री बल्क्षी गुलाम मुहम्मद : मैं अजूँ कहूँ कि अल फतह मींज समर्थिग डिफेंट। कुरान को इस मामले में लाना यह जाहिर करता है कि आनन्देबल मैम्बर को जरा भी बाकीफियत नहीं है। उनको पता ही नहीं है कि इसका मतलब क्या है। इस मामले का जो कि एक इस्लामिक आर्गेनाइजेशन है, कुरान से कोई तालिक नहीं है और ख्वामरूवाह वह कुरान को बीच में ला रहे हैं। इजराइल के खिलाफ लड़े या नहीं, यह कहीं कुरान में नहीं है।

मैं उच्च करूँ कि, *اللَّغْوَ بِيَنْزِرْ سِمْنَفِنْدَكْ دِيَرْ فِرْسِيَّتْ*
 قرآن को, स्मैल्डीन लातार्ब खार्कर्नाहै के अन्तर्मिल मैम्बर
 कोर्द, बज्जी वा, قفيت नैम्स मै, अन नौन्ती नैम्स का, का-
 مطلب کیلیت, س-معا-س-کا-ج-و-ک-ا-ب-ک, اسلام-ا-ل-ن-ز-ش-
 س-ہ-ت-ق-ر-ا-ن-س-ک-و-ل-ت-ع-ل-ن-ن-ہ-ب-ی-ن-ہ-و-خ-ر-م-و-ه-ت-ق-ر-ا-ن-
 کو-پ-ع-ج-م-ل-ا-س-ہ-ب-ی-ہ-ب-ی-س-۔ ا-س-ر-ت-ل-ک-े-م-ل-ا-ل-ا-ب-ی-ا-ن-ہ-ب-ی-
 ب-ی-ہ-ب-ی-س-ت-ر-ا-ن-ب-ی-ہ-ب-ی-ہ-ب-ی-۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वजाय इसके कि आप हिस्ट्री में जाएं, आप सवाल करें। वर्ना मुझे आपको बन्द करना पड़ेगा। अल फतह के माने न बताइये। फतह तो हमारे सिक्खों की भी होती है।

श्री राम चरण : रवात में इनको बुरी तरह से बेइज्जत होना पड़ा है। जो बेइज्जती इनको वहां मिली है, उससे साफ जाहिर है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एलाउ नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री राम चरण : मैं सवाल कर रहा हूँ। अल फतह को हिन्दुस्तान में प्रोपेंगंडा करने या रिकूटमेंट करने की सरकार ने परमिशन दी है। उन्नु साहब जो बर्मा के प्रधान मंत्री थे, वह भारत में धार्मिक यात्रा पर आए थे। उन्होंने

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को पत्र लिखा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में शरण लेना चाहते हैं और आप से मिलना चाहते हैं। श्रीमती गांधी ने मिलने से इंकार कर दिया था। इस मजहबी आर्गेनाइजेशन को तो सरकार परमिशन देती है और दूसरी तरफ ऊनु साहब से मिलने से इंकार करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर इस संस्था को जो एक कम्युनल आर्गेनाइजेशन है, आप एलाउ करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधोक ।

श्री राम चरण : इसका जवाब नहीं दिया जाएगा। जवाब दिलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जवाब नहीं ।

श्री राम चरण : दूसरा सवाल तो पूछने दीजिये।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In view of the fact that Al Fatah is a terrorist organisation whose aim is to subvert the lawfully established Government of Isreal and in view also of the fact that in Pakistan too they have a similar organisation, Al Mujahids, whose aim is to subvert the lawful Government of Kashmir and 'liberate' Kashmir, will the Government of India provide the same facilities to Al Mujahids from Pakistan if they want to come to India; take them round the country, give them receptions and give them purses so that they may work for the 'liberation' of Kashmir, as Government have given to Al Fatah when they came to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The two are not connected at all.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : No, Sir. How are the two, Al Fatah and Al Mujahid, not connected? Both are terrorist organisations, both have the same objects. I want your protection. He must give a clear answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Rather than asking a straight question by name, he could have

just said a similar organisation with a similar object.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I said that the two are not connected, and that is because this Al Fatah has nothing to do with India or with parts of India and Kashmir. They are fighting for the rights of the palestinian people. So far as those who would wish to disrupt the legal Government in India are concerned, we should deal with them according to our laws, there is question of giving them facilities.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is it not a fact that we stand by *Panch Sheel*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries? How do you encourage interference in the internal affairs of other countries here?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it not a fact that the object and purpose of this Al Fatah movement are not, as Mr. Madhok has alleged, to subvert the State of Israel, but to liberate those Arab territories which have been seized by Israel by military aggression? If that is the object, in view of the well known and publicly declared stand of the Government of India, there is nothing wrong in inviting a delegation here. I would like to know from the Minister whether that is the purpose of this Al Fatah organisation and whether he feels that their visit here and the meetings that they have addressed have helped the cause of the liberation of these Arab territories which have been seized by the Israeli aggressors.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is one of the purposes, to liberate the Arab territories occupied by Israel. The other aims and objects about which they spoke here are well known. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We could not hear the answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I had asked a question. I got no reply. I am entitled to a reply to my question.

SHRI VIREDRAKUMAR SHAH : Is it a fact that this Al Fatah delegation collected some funds here, and if so, will the hon. Minister let us know the amount

collected and whether this was allowed to be taken out of the country ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We understand that some funds were given to them during their visit to different parts of the country. I think it was about Rs. 80,000. I do not know what has happened to it, whether they have asked for permission or whether permission was given or not. I cannot say off-hand.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : The Finance Minister is here.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We believe that the Minister of External affairs finds time to study some of the developments in international affairs, though he is so busy with internal politics in this country, but he should know that this Al Fatah organisation has recently aimed some of its statements and activities even against President Nassar. I can supply him with some statements. In the light of that, what is the attitude of the Government of India to specific acts of the Al Fatah which relate to hijacking of aircraft, which relate to throwing of explosive substance through the medium of small children and other terrorist activities would he clarify the attitude of the Government of India ? Is it one of blanket approval of all these activities or is it some kind of qualified approval to this organisation ? In any case we should like from him a clear-cut statement on this subject. He should utilise this opportunity to tell us if he has anything on the subject.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is not a question of approval or disapproval of the organisation. I do not think that there would be anybody who would approve of hijacking of planes or of killing of children.....(Interruptions.) That is not the issue here. Three members of a non-official organisation were invited as they represented a certain amount of opinion in that part of the world. We did not think that it was desirable to keep them out of the country and I think it is right for our people also to be able to meet persons from different parts of the world to know what they are thinking. I do not know how the hon. Member feels that we should all be wrapped in cotton wool and be insulated from happenings outside.....(Interruptions.)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I have no inhibitions on that score. If he wants to reveal himself in all his natural beauty I would support it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : What has been revealed is the mind of the hon. Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I should like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that all the training that is received by the Al Fatah and many of its allied organisations is received in China and that those terrorists have been trained in the art of sabotage in China and they are now being allowed to come into our country and spread their virulent propaganda such as they have been doing. I want to know whether the Minister in all seriousness thinks that the admission of the Al Fatah into India was a sort of exchange, that he had in mind which he wanted to indulge in naked or otherwise, or whether it was a serious infringement of the values that we stand for in this country ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Sir ; I do not think it was in violation of any values we stand for. I cannot talk of the values of the hon. Member but I can talk of the values of the country. So far as their training and other things are concerned, it seems the hon. Member is more informed than I am.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Naturally, on all subjects. What an absurd statement to make.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : May I know from the Government of India whether it is not a fact that the Al Fatah movement consists of heroic people who stand for the liberation of the illegally occupied territories of the Arab land and do not the Government consider it right on their parts to help such heroic movement which stands against aggression ? (Interruptions.)

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is an expression of two views—from this side condemnation and from that side commendation of what Al Fatah is doing. I do not wish to enter into any debate on this matter and it is for the hon. Members themselves

to judge. So far as we are concerned, we are in favour of liberation movements which to liberate themselves from colonial domination...*(Interruptions.)*

Asian Council of Ministers of E. C. A. F. E.

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

(a) how many times the Asian Council of Ministers of ECAFE met since April, 1969 ; and

(b) the specific efforts taken by India towards alleviating problems of economic growth in the developing countries and bridging the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Asian Council of Ministers has not met so far since April, 1969.

(b) The Concerted Declaration Resolution 23 (II) adopted at UNCTAD II reaffirmed that trade expansion and economic cooperation and integration among developing countries is an important element of an international development strategy and would make an essential contribution to their economic development. In pursuance of this Declaration, India played an important role in securing unanimous adoption of a Resolution on the strategy for development of integrated regional cooperation at the Third Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation held in Bangkok in December, 1968. To implement this Resolution a Task Force has been set up in the ECAFE Secretariat to elaborate an integrated programme of action embracing liberation of trade exchanges, stimulation of national production, development of commercial infrastructure and the organisation of a payments mechanism to stimulate the expansion of *inter-se* trade flows. The member-governments of the ECAFE have established National Units to function as focal points for Asian Economic Cooperation. The National Unit of India is working close cooperation with its counterparts

in other countries of the region and the BCAFE Task Force in evolving an Asian Trade Development and Liberalisation supported by appropriate regional payments arrangements and development of commercial and transportation infrastructure. It is expected that programme will be capable, when launched, of developing production and trade complementarity among the developing countries of this region and thereby promoting their economic development.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : It is stated here that the Asian Council of Ministers has not met after April, 1969. My second question is specific. I wanted to know what type of development had taken place, after their meeting at Bangkok which could have some benefit to the trade particularly in connection with the under-developed countries. He has not given the answer for that. Here, he has given something about some resolutions adopted at the UNCTAD and its subsequent affirmation in some other conferences, something like a Concerted Declaration adopted, which reaffirmed the economic co-operation and integration among developing countries through resolutions in so many words. But may I know at least how much money we have spent from our exchequer particularly by way of foreign exchange for this purpose since April, 1969 ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There has not been any specific expenditure in foreign exchange as far as this project is concerned, because, at the moment, what is happening is, as I explained in some detail, it is actually the agreement between the Asian countries which arrived at some sort of integrated form of development, leading to trade and other exchanges. Apart from the Ministers having met once, now, there has been some meeting between the representatives of the Governments and they are still evolving the patterns of future trade development. Apart from that, there is no expenditure. I do not know what the hon. Member wants to know.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : What amount of economic benefit India could get after this meeting.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That benefit

cannot be concretely assessed at this moment. What is taking place is some arrangement in which the maximisation of economic development of individual countries through regional cooperation and promotion of their trade flows. If through trade *inter se*, the Asian countries develop, India will benefit; the other countries will benefit and the whole region will benefit.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it was discussed in this conference that as between those countries in the Asian region which have surplus and excess capacity in certain spheres of trade and industry and those underdeveloped countries in the region which are lagging behind, any export-import trade will be arranged in such a manner between the countries in this region so that it will lead to economic growth, in the Asian region, of the developing countries, and if so, what is the specific follow-up programme which is being undertaken after the establishment of the Indian unit of this conference?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is an arrangement in which all countries of Asia, well as under-developed and intermediately developed, will cooperate. The exact pattern and details will emerge when there is some agreement arrived at.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This question pertains to the under-developed countries in Asia which are drawing world attention today. The Minister said that after April 1969, no conference of the Asian Council of Ministers has been held to consider the liberation programmes of the under-developed countries. I want to know whether the Government of India has failed to pose the Indian dynamism in the international organisation because this conference has failed to meet after 1969 due to the pressure politics of the big power blocs to maintain balance of power. I want to know whether India will take the lead to achieve the liberation of the under-developed countries in Asia.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry, I have not been able to understand the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Frankly speaking,

I have been trying to catch your question. I was not able to catch it. The minister also says he is not able to understand your question. I would request you to put a concrete question, as briefly and precisely as possible, as to what you want to know.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The question is very simple. After April, 1969, the ECAFE has failed to assess the situation so far as the under-developed countries of Asia are concerned, for which this council has been formed. The reason is, to balance the power, the power blocs are hampering the convening of such a conference to see that the under-developed Asian countries are developed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The question of any big power pressurising us or other Asian countries in not convening the conference does not arise. The last meeting of the Asian ministers which met in December, 1969 drew up a time schedule and the discussions at the officials' level are taking place. Once the officials' discussions lead to certain detailed programmes, then the ministers' conference will be held. There is no question of any undue postponement or pressure being brought upon us, but it is a question of concrete proposals emerging from the officials' discussions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : One of the major problems facing the underdeveloped countries is the repayment of the loans which they have received from the developed countries, either directly or through various agencies of the United Nations. Repayment can be made by export of their surplus raw materials or finished products. Now the developed countries are putting a restriction on that by imposing heavy import duties. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any joint thinking has been done by the ECAFE countries in this regard and some joint proposals have been made to the world agencies or directly to the lending countries and, if so, with what result?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is a problem between developing countries and the developed countries or the donor countries and the donee countries. That

problem is being tackled through the agency of the UNCTAD.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार से जान सकता हूँ कि कुछ फेवर्ड-कैपिटल लिस्ट्स हैं, जिन को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। फटिलाइजर की कीमतें आज आसमान को छू रही हैं। थोड़े से बैंक-मार्केटिंग को, जो अपनी बैंक मनी को ब्हाइट करने के लिये नाम-मात्र के कृषि-फार्म रखे हुए हैं, उनके सिवाय जो कौमन काश्तकार हैं उन को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचता है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फटिलाइजर का सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The economies of most of the ECAFE countries are competitive and not complementary. In spite of it, government is trying to do something. In view of that I would like to know whether our government has worked out as to what are the lines in which they can be benefited by this ECAFE meeting on trade promotion.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not true to say that the economies of these countries are not complementary. All are underdeveloped countries and, to that extent, they are in the same stage of development. But it has been found out that because of the various stages of development, if you follow a detailed study of the pattern, it is possible to expand trade exchanges between ourselves and promote and deepen our economic cooperation. It is the wish of the Asian countries to promote trade exchanges between them and deepen economic cooperation and that overall approach we are trying to work out.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is exactly what I have asked. Have you worked it out commodity-wise?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is being done. It is not an easy matter because a large number of countries are involved and it was to be done item by item and commodity by commodity. It is being done in the various meetings and that is why

further meetings are needed. They are being pursued.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Has it been found possible at the meeting of these Ministers to try to see that Indo-Pakistan trade and economic relations improve so that they can be dovetailed into the broader idea of Asian Economic Cooperation? Has the influence of this particular meeting been brought to bear upon the task of breaking down Pakistan's intransigence in this matter and improving Indo-Pakistan trade and economic relations?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far it has not been possible to dovetail any two economies, particularly the difficult problems of trade exchanges between countries like India and Pakistan, because of the political problems. But Pakistan is also a member and subscribes to this overall approach. Once this overall framework is evolved, possibly at a later stage the depending of economic relations between sub-regional groups or between two countries might be possible. It will be a beginning towards expanding economic and commercial relations between that two countries.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Has something been done in that direction?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Not so far.

Export of Engineering Goods

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

(a) whether there is any demand of our engineering goods in foreign countries particularly heavy engineering goods and the quantity of these goods exported during the last three years and what are the future targets of exports;

(b) whether our heavy engineering goods come up to international standards in regard to quality and whether their cost of production is comparable to international prices and, if so, why the export does not increase progressively; and

(c) whether Government carried out any survey of foreign markets with a view to finding out where engineering goods can be

sold and if so, which are the countries where supplies can be made with advantage and the steps taken to export goods to such countries?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a good demand from abroad for our engineering goods. India's export of all engineering goods amounted to Rs. 84.97 crores in 1968-69 as against Rs. 41.47 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 31.13 crores in 1966-67. The target of exports in this sector for 1969-70 is Rs. 110 crores.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving export statistics regarding

selected heavy engineering products.

(b) The quality of heavy engineering goods compares well with that of developed countries and is upto international standards. This is reflected in progressive increase of exports of heavy engineering goods over the years.

(c) Market surveys in respect of engineering goods are regularly undertaken by the Engineering Export Promotion Council and other export promotion agencies and efforts are made to increase exports to all destinations including new markets.

Statement

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING GOODS

(Value in Rs./lakhs)

Items	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1. Rly. Coaches and wagons	96.18	225.91	830.79
2. Jute and Textile Machinery	54.46	91.61	182.49
3. Fabricated Steel Structural including Transmission Line Towers	84.55	169.26	188.05
4. Tea Machinery	34.81	26.27	31.13
5. Excavators and Shovels	20.42	0.47	30.23
6. Oil Mill Machinery	15.48	22.18	28.69
7. Sugar Mill Machinery	3.40	7.23	24.74
8. Cranes, Lifts and Hoists	3.85	7.09	48.68
9. Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	6.13	15.59	32.16
10. Machine Tools	66.13	68.37	188.11
11. Diesel Engines, Pumps and Compressors	181.18	187.62	262.69
12. Electric Motors, Transformers and other Electric Equipments	30.36	27.85	116.56
13. Electrical Cables of all sorts excluding house wiring cables	112.34	162.13	767.52
14. Commercial Vehicles and Vehicular components	147.60	210.95	549.61
15. Wire Ropes	62.89	67.13	92.80
16. Other Industrial Machinery	64.46	74.06	62.05
Total :	984.24	1364.42	3436.30

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेन्ट दिया है उसके आंकड़े से पता लगता है कि एक्सपोर्ट में कुछ बढ़ि हुई है लेकिन कुछ आइटम ऐसे हैं जैसे टी मशीनरी, मशीन फ्लूस और इंडस्ट्रियल मशीनरी, उनमें कमी आई है जोकि डिवैलुएशन के हिसाब से बढ़नी चाहिये थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें जो कमी आई है उसका कारण क्या है? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग में (पब्लिक सेक्टर तथा प्राइवेट सेक्टर) कितना इन्वेस्टमेन्ट किया गया है और उस इन्वेस्टमेन्ट का कितना फीसदी माल बाहर जाता है? तीसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है, बाहर की कुछ रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि क्वालिटी के बारे में शिकायतें हैं, गवर्नमेंट को भी इसके बारे में लिखा गया है कि क्वालिटी के मुताबिक उनका स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्वालिटी को बेहतर बनाने के लिए और कीमतों को कम करने के लिए क्या एकदामात उठा रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने एक ही क्वैश्चन में सप्लीमेंट्री एजास्ट कर दी है।

श्री ब० रा० मगत : मशीन फ्लूस में बहुत काफी बढ़ि हुई है और टी मशीनरी में भी पिछले साल से बढ़ि हुई है, यह बात सही है कि 66-67 से कम हुई है जिसका कारण ईस्ट अफ्रीका, सीलोन या दूसरी जगहों पर मांग की कमी होना है। मगर उसमें कोई स्वास कमी नहीं हुई है।

जहां तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने बतलाया, क्वालिटी के ऊपर हम बहुत टिक्कट कन्ट्रोल रखते हैं। हमारे इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में क्वालिटी और कीमत, दोनों में कम्पेटीटिव हैं।

तर इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर से ताल्लुक रखता है। उन्होंने पूछा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कितना इन्वेस्टमेन्ट है। यह बहुत तफसील की बात है। अगर सूचना मिलेगी तो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री से यह सूचना दीं जा सकती ह, मेरे पास इसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The figures given in the statement in answer to part (a) of the question are very encouraging but, at the same time, we find that the recession in textiles and engineering goods is perhaps not yet over. In that context I want to know whether there is still a huge glut in the home market so far as engineering goods are concerned and whether we are able to meet the demand for export to the fullest extent of engineering goods—the two extremes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no glut of engineering goods in the home market because they are not working to full capacity as yet. We would like them to work more. About individual items it may be because there are about 100 items under engineering goods. But I can make a general statement that there is no glut in the market for engineering goods and many of the engineering products still need fuller utilisation. So far as exports are concerned, because of the rise in home demand, it is difficult to find exportable surplus and also there is the shortage of steel. These are the two factors which are coming in the way of increasing the exports of engineering products we can do much more. The exporters have confidence; they have built the capacity and they produce quality products for which there is a demand. But because of these two factors, the rise in internal demand and the shortage of steel, we are not able to fully exploit the situation for exports.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I do not know how the hon. Minister justifies the lack of exportable surplus in view of the fact that we have always been saying that our engineering goods industry has been suffering from recession and,

at no time, has been working upto the full capacity. However, so far as the exports are concerned, the African market appears to be the most potential source because they are developing countries. May I now what proposal have the Government for exporting machinery and other things to this region on liberal terms as are given by the Western countries, such as, long-term credits and all that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I admit we cannot compete with the advanced countries in giving very liberal terms, long-term credits and all other facilities. But we are living credit and all the facilities that we can give. It is true that even though there is unutilised capacity, we are not able to fully exploit it because there is the shortage of critical raw materials for these exportable items.

श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को देखते हुए कि हम करोड़ों रुपये के ट्रेक्टर बाहर से मंगाते हैं। और हर ट्रेक्टर के ऊपर दस हजार से ज्यादा का प्रीमियम यानी काला-बाजार है और ट्रेक्टर न सिर्फ खेती के लिए ही बल्कि शहरों का कूड़ा करकट ढोने के लिए भी इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं लेकिन स्टेटमेंट में आपने लिखा है एश्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी एंड ट्रेक्टर पहले 6 लाख के भेजे गये, फिर 15 लाख के भेजे गए और पिछले साल 32 लाख के भेजे गए, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आइटम के अन्तर्गत केवल एश्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी ही भेजी गई या ट्रेक्टर भी एक्सपोर्ट किए गए?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मेरे ख्याल में 'एश्री-कल्चरल मशीनरी एंड ट्रेक्टर' यह एक आइटम है, इसके अन्तर्गत ट्रेक्टर एक्सपोर्ट नहीं होते हैं। फिर भी मैं इसकी जांच कर लूँगा। यह एक आइटम है जिसके साथ मैं ट्रेक्टर लिखा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ इस 32 लाख में ट्रेक्टर नहीं होंगे, एश्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी ही होगी। मैं इसकी जांच करके ही बता सकता हूँ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I wish, while answering part (c) of the question,

the hon. Minister had mentioned about the haphazard steps taken by the Export Promotion Council and mentioned what steps they now want to take the economy to the commanding heights. In South-Eastern region, the annual import bill of those countries runs to Rs. 20,000 crores. If we could concentrate our attention and effort only in that area and get one per cent business in that region, we could increase our exports of engineering goods three times. In this connection, may I know from the Government whether they are prepared to strengthen the commercial attaches in all the Embassies in that region and set up a permanent committee to explore the possibilities of finding new markets in that region and to make a study of marketing techniques and advertising media and other things in that region.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is a useful suggestion. But we have been, wherever possible, trying to make a study of marketing techniques scientifically. The Export Promotion Council does it mainly because they are the agency through which it is done. At the moment, my problem or the country's problem is that even for a target of Rs. 110 crores, we have to create capacities in the country and have critical raw material for that. What is the use of getting more orders? We are asking them not to book new order because we cannot supply them steel and other critical raw materials. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the development of marketing research and marketing techniques in particular areas is a very useful thing. We can participate not only 1 per cent but more. But we must build up the capacity in the country and create raw materials for that.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Grant licences for building up the capacity.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तमा : नियर्ति की मात्रा बढ़ रही है, और नियर्ति की अधिक मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सभी कदम जो संभव हैं उठाये जा रहे हैं।

**Representation of labour on Rubber,
Tea and Cardamom Boards**

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*366. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation to labour interests was given due consideration while reconstituting the Rubber, Tea and Cardamom Boards ; and

(b) if so, the names of the organisations asked to nominate the labour representatives ?

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

(b) The Indian National Trade Union Congress, the United Trades Union Congress and the Hind Mazoor Sabha were asked to suggest names for nomination to the Tea Board, The Indian National Trade Union Congress and the United Trades Union Congress for the Rubber Board and the Indian National Trade Union Congress for the Cardamom Board.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know whether it is a fact that certain other central trade union organisations' representatives have been debarred from the Rubber, Tea and Cardamom Boards and, if so, what is the reason ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : In this matter, we followed the advice of the Labour Ministry who gave us the names of the unions that can be represented on the basis of their representative character which they assess from time to time. This is the advice that we got in this matter and we accepted the advice.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it known to the hon. Minister that there is the All India Trade Union Congress which is one of the important trade unions in the country and which always participates, every year, in the

Indian Labour Conference which is recognised by the Government of India and, if so, may I know whether the hon. Minister enquired from the Labour Ministry as to the position of the All-India Trade Union Congress in these Rubber, Tea and Cardamom Boards ? I have no grudge against giving any representation to the I.N.T.U.C., the H.M.S. and other organisations. In fact, all the organisations should be given proper representation. Unfortunately, we find that discriminatory treatment has been meted out to the A.I.T.U.C. which is a recognised union. Why is it so ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter was brought to my notice by some Members of Parliament which I sent to the Labour Minister for advice. As I stated, we not only ask for their advice but we also accept their advice. We follow their advice in these matters. In these matters, as to which union should be represented, they do it and, I presume, they have some way of taking the representative character of these various unions from time to time. It is on that basis, they give us the names of unions which should be represented and we accept their advice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the date on which the Tea Board was last reconstituted and also the comparative membership figures of the All India Trade Union Congress on the basis of which the representatives of the A.I.T.U.C. who were in the previous Tea Board have been eliminated now. When was this reconstitution of the Tea Board done ? What are the comparative membership figures on which basis it has been done now ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not have the exact figure when the Tea Board was constituted. It was done a few months ago during this year. I do not have the membership figure with me. As I said, it is the Labour Ministry which does it and they gave their advice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What was the basis ? You must find out the basis on which this was done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The AITUC members were there all along.

Why have they been removed? You must know the basis on which it was done.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have got the information from the Labour Ministry that verification was done on 31st of December, 1966. That was the membership verification basis on which it was done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a discrimination in the matter of representation on such boards to the AITUC, which represents the maximum number of workers in this particular Industry but which is being ignored, and more representation given to the INTUC. I would request him to take up this matter with the Labour Ministry. Is he going to take up this matter with the Labour Ministry to see that the injustice done to the AITUC is undone?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I would certainly communicate to my colleague the Labour Minister the views of the hon. Member.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राकृतिजन्य कच्ची रेशम के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

*367. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्राकृतिजन्य कच्चे रेशम का कुल उत्पादन कितना या तथा उसकी खपत कितनी हुई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में रेशमी कपड़े की मांग बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है तथा अन्य देशों से कच्ची रेशम का आयात किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में आत्मनिरंतर प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों में विदेशी तथा आयातित कच्चे रेशम का अनुमानित तथा खपत निम्नलिखित थीं—

	(लाख कि.ग्रा में)		
	1966	1967	1968
उत्पादन	20.46	22.29	23.21
खपत	20.91	22.71	23.58

(ख) जी हां। कच्चे रेशम का आयात केवल शहरूती रेशम के माल के निर्यात के आधार पर प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में करने दिया जाता है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान, जिसमें रेशम सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के विषय में स्वावलम्बी होने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, रेशम उद्योग के विकास हेतु 11.37 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट योजनाएं भी विचाराधीन हैं—

(1) हिमालय के तराई क्षेत्रों में टसर के कोयों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए एक योजना; और

(2) वर्षा द्वारा सीधे जाने वाले शहरूत बागानों में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करके तथा बेहतर बीज तथा पालन सुविधाएं प्रदान करके मैसूर राज्य में कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की एक योजना।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि विश्व में रेशम पैदा करने वाले जो देश थे, जापान, इटली या और कोई देश हो, उन की माली हालत बढ़ जाने से उनके वहां मजदूरों का अकाल पड़ गया है और रेशम का उत्पादन बजाय बढ़ाने के घट रहा है। और

इस बात को देखते हुए कि पूरी दुनिया में कुदरती रेशम की मांग बहुत बढ़ रही है, और हम चाहे जितनी रेशम ले आये और उस से कपड़ा बना कर बाहर भेज सकते हैं, इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी है जिस के जरिए हम कई गुना रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें ?

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : सिल्क बोड़ इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये जो भी सहायता हो सकती है वह देता है। जहां तक रेशम उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है हमारे देश में उसकी प्रगति हो रही है बराबर। 1964 में 19.43 लाख किलोग्राम रेशम पैदा हुआ था और 1968 में 23.21 लाख किलोग्राम रेशम पैदा हुआ है। इस से पता चलता है कि देश में रेशम के उद्योग में प्रगति बराबर हो रही है।

श्री महाराज मिह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर को छोड़ कर, और जिन जिन जगहों पर आप ने रेशम के उत्पादन की योजना बनायी है, सिर्फ मैसूर में तो कामयाब रही है, लेकिन और जो सूचे हैं उन की हुकूमतों ने आप के साथ आपरेट नहीं किया हैं। आप ने हिमाचल की तराई में जो योजना चलायी है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस की उपेक्षा की है और आप के रूपये तक का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है। अगर यह सच है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें क्या करने जा रही है।

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : सिल्क बोड़ के सामने कुछ शिकायतें आयी हैं, विशेष तौर से कश्मीर के बारे में। वहां पर सन् 1962 में 98 हजार किलोग्राम रेशम पैदा हुआ था, लेकिन पिछले वर्ष 48 हजार किलोग्राम ही पैदा हुआ है। जहां उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उस के बारे में मैं जांच करूँगा।

श्री महाराज सिह भारती : सरकार को वहां की भंग करो, बहुत धटिया सरकार है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो रेशम का उत्पादन होता है उस के न बढ़ने का मूल कारण यह है कि जो उत्पादन करने वाले लोग हैं, छोटे मजदूर हैं उन्हें ठीक प्रकार से पैसा नहीं मिलता, कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है, यह सब से बड़ी कमजोरी है। यदि उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, उन को पैसा अच्छा मिले तो हमारे देश में आज जो उत्पादन है इस से चार गुना अधिक उत्पादन हो सकता है। इस लिए उन को प्रोत्साहन देने या उनकी तनावाह बढ़ाने के लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : जो माननीय सदस्य ने बात कही हैं वह सही है। विशेष तौर से मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मेरे ख्याल में उन्होंने कहा है। वहां पर महाजन लोग जो हैं उन्होंने लूट मचा रखी हैं। उसकी वजह से रेशम पैदा करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको ठीक पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इस सिलसिले में को प्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज स्थापित करके उनको सरकार द्वारा मदद और सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

जो दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है उसके बारे में भी प्रान्तीय सरकार जो वहां की है, उसकी देखभाल करायेगी।

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister has said that the demand is increasing in foreign countries, but he has not revealed whether the increase in demand in foreign countries is for the handloom silk or for powerloom silk and if so the respective percentage? May I also know whether Government are aware that powerloom silk is being exported in the name of handloom silk which in the long run may hit handloom silk exports to foreign countries, and if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard? Government have mentioned that...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him sum up his

question, because the Question Hour is going to be over.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is already over.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the hon. Minister tell us the percentage of applications for licences for import of silk and the value of silk imported during the last year.

SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : As regards the exports of silk, the figures are as follows ; in 1965, it was Rs. 282 lakhs ; in 1966, it was Rs. 331 lakhs ; in 1967, it was Rs. 408.60 lakhs ; in 1968, it was Rs. 600 lakhs, and this year, up to October, it is Rs. 10.83 crores.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I wanted to have the break-up as between powerloom and handloom.

SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : These figures are for both categories.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Which is more ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Handloom is more.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of fertilizers by private fertilizer companies

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

(a) the names of the private fertilizer companies in India which have been granted import licences ;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers imported by them during the last five years and the value thereof ?

(c) whether it is a fact that the policy of importation of the fertilizers by private companies require re-examination in view of various Government of India undertakings in the trade ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being pro-

posed to be taken in this direction and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The figures of actual imports by public and private agencies are not maintained separately.

(c) and (d). The import of fertilizers by private companies is not at present allowed. The import of these goods has been canalised through S. T. C. or is made on Government account by the Department of Agriculture.

Removal of Ban on Export of Pulses

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of removing of ban on the exports of pulses by India is under the consideration of Government ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Export of pulses is not banned.

(a) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध जांच

*369. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री कार्तिक उराव :

श्री अमृत नाहाटा :

श्री प० मु० सहव :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच

व्यूरों द्वारा कितने केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों के बारे में जांच की गई;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा दिए गए प्रतिवेदनों में किसी मंत्री के विरुद्ध शक्तियों के दुरुपयोग के कोई आरोप लगाये गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने मंत्रियों की पैतृक सम्पत्ति के बारे में जांच की थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरों की जांच के दौरान कुछ मंत्रियों ने व्यूरो को अपनी पैतृक सम्पत्ति के बारे में गलत जानकारी दी थी और क्या सरकार का विचार उन मंत्रियों के बारे में पुनः जांच कराने के बाद कोई कार्यवाही करने का है जिन्होंने अपनी पैतृक सम्पत्ति के बारे में गलत जानकारी दी है और बेनामी अभिकरणों की स्थापना करके सम्पत्ति छुपाई है तथा अपनी शक्तियों का दुरुपयोग किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री वित्त मंत्री, अनु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने रिक्लें तीन वर्षों में किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्री अथवा उप मंत्री के स्थिराक कोई जांच नहीं की है।

(ख) से (ङ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कपास के मूल्य का निर्धारण

*370. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किसानों द्वारा पैदा की जाने वाली तथा बाजार में बिकने वाली

कपास के मूल्य अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किए गये हैं;

(ख) क्या कपास के निर्धारित मूल्य उत्पादकों के हित में नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कपास के लिए लाभ-कारी मूल्य निर्धारित करने हेतु क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं।

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : (क) से (ग). 1 सितम्बर, 1967 से कपास पर से कानूनो मूल्य नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया था और सरकार अब कपास के बिक्री मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं करती। फिर भी, सरकार प्रत्येक कपास वर्ष के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों की घोषणा करती है और इस बात का आश्वासन देती है कि वह कपास के लिए तैयार होगी जिनकी पेशकश उन न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों पर की गयी हो। यह व्यवस्था कपास वर्ष 1967-68 तथा वर्ष 1968-69 में संतोषजनक रूप से चली और इसे वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए भी जारी रखा गया है।

विदेशों में पूँजी विनियोजना करने वाले भारतीय विनियोजकों को राजनीतिक खतरों से गारंटी

371. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

श्री वृजभूषण लाल

श्री सुरजमान :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेश व्यापार संस्थान के इस सुझाव पर यह निर्णय किया है कि विदेशों में व्यापार तथा उद्योग धन्वन्तों के संयुक्त उपकरणों में पूँजी लगाने वाले भारतीयों को राजनीतिक खतरों से बचाव की गारंटी दी जानी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो असाधारण विलम्ब के कारण है ?

बृहदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क से (ग)). ऐसे सुझाव दिए गए थे कि विदेशों में लगी भारती पूँजी के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार को ऐसी योजना आरम्भ करनी चाहिये परन्तु उन पर विचार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि विश्व बैंक इस समय एक ऐसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बृहदेशीय विनियोजन गारंटी योजना बना रहा है जिससे सम्भवतः यही प्रयोजन सिद्ध हो सकेगा । विश्व बैंक के द्वारा अभी भी योजना के बौरों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Use of Revenue Surpluses for Certain Plan Activities

*372. SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission recently established contacts with the various State Governments regarding use of revenue surpluses for certain Plan activities ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The view of the Planning Commission will be placed before the National Development Council next month.

National and Per capita Income

*373. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of national income and per capita income secured during the year 1968-69 and that likely to be secured during the year 1969-70; and

(b) the rate of growth obtained in the country during each of the years since the Third Five Year Plan and the extent to which per capita income has increased over each of these years ?

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

(a) According to the quick estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation the total and *per capita* national income, measured in terms of 1960-61 prices, have been placed at Rs. 16,830 crores and Rs. 319.3 respectively for the year 1968-69. Similar estimates for 1969-70 would be available only by September, 1970.

(b) The relevant particulars are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Total and Per capita Net National Income at 1960-61 prices

Year	Net national Income at 1960-61 prices			Percentage Increase over the previous year in net national income (at 1960-61 prices)	
	total	<i>per capita</i> (Rs. crores) (rupees)		total	<i>per capita</i>
1	2	3	4	5	
1960-61	13,308	306.7		—	—
1961-62	13,795	310.7	3.7	1.3	

1	2	3	4
1962-63	14,067	308.8	2.0 (—) 0.6
1963-64	14,889	319.2	5.8 3.4
1964-65	15,945	333.6	7.1 4.5
1965-66 (P)	15,045	307.3	(—) 5.6 (—) 7.9
1966-67 (P)	15,173	302.4	0.9 (—) 1.6
1967-68 (P)	16,525	321.3	8.9 6.2
1968-69 (Q)	16,830	319.3	1.8 (—) 0.6

(P)—Preliminary

(Q)—Quick estimates

Re-Drafting of Fourth Plan

*374. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state : (a) whether Government have decided to re-draft the Fourth Plan with a view to include measures that would reduce the disparities in income and

(b) 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). Some measures for the reduction of disparities in income have already been outlined in the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 Draft. The revision of the Draft is under way and further/modifications suggestions in this regard will be reflected in the final version of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

संसद सदस्यों द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवर्तनों की मांग

*375. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की वर्तमान आर्थिक नीति को इयान में रखते हुए कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाने की मांग की है ; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अण्डशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंविरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद, संसद तथा देश में अन्य संगोष्ठियों में जो मुद्दे उठाये गए हैं उन के संदर्भ में योजना आयोग द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

Jute Mill in Orissa

*376. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : SHRI P. V/SWAMBHARAN : SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to establish a Jute Mill in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Trading Corporation has been entrusted with the task of construction of this mill; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to entrust this work to co-operative sector or to the private sector ?

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

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

Allocation of Imported Wool to Woollen Spindles

*377. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will

the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of importing raw wool on woollen spindles has been suspended ; if so, since when ;

(b) the reasons for debarring woollen spindles from getting this quota when they were getting it from the time O.G.L. was removed :

(c) whether Government are aware that like worsted spindle, woollen spindle also needs merino wool to produce particular types of cloth ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will revert back to its original procedure of allocating imported wool to woollen spindles also ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) (a) Yes, Sir. Since October, 1967.

(b) Since woollen spindles can use indigenous raw wool no imported wool is being allotted to these spindles in the interest of import substitution.

(c) Merino wool can be used on woollen spindles, but such use is not considered essential in view of the need to ensure best possible utilisation of the limited availability of foreign exchange for import of wool.

(d) It is proposed to continue the existing policy.

Indigenous Manufacture of Radio Sets

*378. SHRI S.B. PATIL :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names, along with licensed and installed capacities of undertakings in the organised and small-scale sectors, licensed to manufacture radio sets ;

(b) the total production separately for organised and small-scale sectors, of radio sets during the years 1967, 1968 and month-wise from January to May, 1969 ;

(c) the further break-up of these production figures for 1967, 1968 and January-May, 1969 into (i) low-priced transistor sets, (ii) other than low-priced transistor sets, (iii) low-priced valve sets, (iv) battery operated other than low-priced valve sets, and (v) mains-operated other than low-priced valve sets ; and

(d) Government's estimate of likely demand for each of the 5 different types of radio sets during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2196/69]

Consumption of Heavy Water in India

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

(a) the total yearly consumption of heavy water in the country ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Heavy Water is currently being used in the country in research reactors and for other research purposes. Its annual consumption is of the order of 200-250 Kgs.

Supply of Iron Ore to Pakistan

*380. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Pakistan for the supply of Indian iron ore for the proposed Karachi Steel Mill being set up with Soviet assistance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to the request made by the Government of Pakistan ?

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

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

Rise in Price of Cotton Yarn

*381. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in the prices of cotton yarn and that resulted in the closure of handlooms in the country ;

(b) the approximate number of handlooms closed down due to this and the number of persons became jobless ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate such jobless persons in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) There has been some rise in the prices of yarn but there are no reports of any closure of handlooms.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Nuclear tests by U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K. and France after Nuclear Test and Treaty

*382 **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of underground nuclear tests conducted by U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Britain and France since international agreement regarding ban on nuclear test was reached ;

(b) the break-ups of such nuclear and thermonuclear tests by each country and their detonation capacities ;

(c) the number of tests conducted by China with fissionable and fusionable fuels upto now and explosive powers released during these tests :

(d) the reasons for not conducting underground nuclear tests by India in order to acquire experimental knowledge about the technique of fission and fusion of

nuclear fuels assembled in critical mass ; and

(e) whether Government propose to revise its policy to allow Indian scientists to conduct nuclear reaction inside assembly of nuclear fuels in critical mass ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the factual information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2197/69]

(d) and (e). The policy of the Government of India is to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and its programmes are devised accordingly. The Indian Atomic Energy Commission keeps itself abreast of the latest developments in the entire range of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Indian Proposal for Solution of Vietnam Problem in U.N.O.

*383: **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made some proposals in the U. N. General Assembly for the solution of the Vietnam issue ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the suggestions made ; and

(c) whether the suggestions received any favourable response from the parties at dispute and those of other powers ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). No specific proposals have been made. However, addressing the session of the U. N. General Assembly the Minister of External Affairs touched upon the Vietnam issue. The relevant extract of his speech is laid as statement on the Table of the House.

(c) The speech was generally well received.

Statement

".....In Asia, too, we see conflicts which have persisted from the days of founding of this great Organisation. I am referring specifically to Vietnam and to West Asia.

"There has been no lack of appreciation of a desire to achieve peace in Vietnam. But to what extent has this desire been translated into action? The stoppage of U.S. bombing DRVN has enabled talks to take place in Paris to find peaceful solution. The next steps have now to be taken. All parties to this dispute agree that the people of Vietnam should be left free to determine their own destiny, and no one seems to hold a brief for keeping foreign forces in that land. The first step to be taken is the immediate cessation of hostilities. Thereafter necessary arrangements have to be made for the withdrawal of foreign troops to enable the people of Vietnam to decide their future free from foreign interference. This process can be carried out effectively only if arrangements which inspire the confidence of all parties concerned can be established. The first step would, therefore, be to have a Government which is adequately representative to command the confidence and support of all sections of the people. Such a Government would be in a position in Vietnam to supervise the withdrawal of foreign forces and prepare for holding of fair elections. To facilitate this process for bringing peace in Vietnam the international community should pledge its full co-operation and support..."

Handloom Industry in Eastern U.P.

*384. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the handloom industry in Eastern U.P. is in a crisis due to high prices of yarn;

(b) whether a Kanpur industrialist who has the monopoly in supply of yarn in the area, had arbitrarily raised the price of yarn by 25 per cent;

(c) whether more than 35,000 looms are lying idle in two districts in Eastern U.P. during the last two months;

(d) whether the centre have received any representation from the handloom weavers in this connection; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to help the handloom industry in Eastern U.P. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Though there has been a rise in the prices of staple fibre yarn in Eastern U.P., Government are not aware of any crisis faced by the handloom industry in that area.

(b) The retail prices of staple fibre yarn of a mill in Eastern U.P., which supplies a portion of the staple fibre yarn, consumed in that area, increased by 25% in the current year, but recently the prices have shown a declining trend.

(c) No such information has been received.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Efforts are being made to persuade the industry to reduce the prices.

Non-Delivery of Letter to Madam Svetlana's Children by an Indian Diplomat

*385. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI DEVAN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News Papers Reports that 'The Indian Diplomat offered to deliver

the personal letter of Madam Svetlana, of U.S.S.R. to her children through the Indian Ambassador in Moscow';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same was not delivered as stated above to the children;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction in the foreign countries thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNRL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen such reports but there is no truth in them.

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

India's Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments

*386. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) what was India's balance of trade and balance of payments during the year 1968-69 and at the end of June and September, 1969;

(b) whether it has been favourable as compared to previous years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) According to the latest published figures India's net balance of payments on current account showed a deficit of Rs. 319.4 crores during April-December 1968 as against a deficit of Rs. 625.5 crores during the same period of 1967.

India's trade deficit in 1968-69 was Rs. 501.6 crores as against Rs. 808.9 crores in 1967-68. It was Rs. 4.9 crores in April—June 1969 as against Rs. 229.8 crores in April—June 1968 and Rs. 75.1 crores in April—September 1969 as against Rs. 302.2 crores in April-September 1968.

(c) It will thus be seen that there has been considerable improvement both in the

balance of payments and balance of trad^g positions during the periods under reference as compared to the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशें

*387. **श्री राम सेवक यादव:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पटेल आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश में निधनता पिछड़पन तथा देरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में कुछ नये उद्योग स्थापित करने तथा नई सड़कों का निर्माण करने की सिफारिश की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुझावों को अब तक कितना कार्यान्वित किया गया है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन सुझावों की कार्यान्विति के लिए कोई निर्धारित कार्यक्रम है, और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) से (ग). अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2602 से सम्बन्धित आश्वासन की पूर्ति के लिए 21 नवम्बर, 1969 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों से नवीनतम सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पाकिस्तान के लिये रूस से हथियार

*388. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:**

श्री विभूति मिश्र:

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस पाकिस्तान

को निरन्तर हथियारों की सप्लाई कर रहा है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनको यह बताया है कि अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई की थी जिनका पाकिस्तान ने 1965 के आक्रमण के दौरान प्रयोग किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ग). ध्यान 19 नवम्बर, 1969 के सदन में दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 67 के उत्तर की ओर आर्किवित किया जाता है।

(ब) जी हां।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका द्वारा दक्षिण-पश्चिम अफ्रीका से अपना प्रशासन हटाने से इंकारी

*389. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता:

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

(क) क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने दक्षिण-पश्चिम अफ्रीका पर से अपना शासन हटाने और यह प्रदेश संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को सौप देने का प्रस्ताव दृढ़तापूर्वक बार-बार अस्वीकार कर दिया है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सभी निर्णयों की अवहेलना की जाने के कारण संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का दक्षिण अफ्रीका के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या भारत ने इस संबंध में कोई सुझाव दिया है?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ब) महासभा की चौथी समिति ने अपने बर्तमान अधिवेशन में दो प्रस्ताव पास किए हैं जिनमें नामीबिया से अपना प्रशासन हटाने से बराबर इन्कार करने के लिए दक्षिण अफ्रीका की निंदा की गई है। दूसरे प्रस्ताव में उस गम्भीर स्थिति को और सुरक्षा परिषद का ध्यान आर्किवित किया गया है जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका द्वारा नामीबिया से अपना प्रशासन हटाने से इन्कार करने के परिणामस्वरूप पैदा हो गई है; साथ ही उससे यह प्रार्थना भी की गई है कि वह वह इस दिशा में समुचित उपाय बरते।

(ग) इन दोनों प्रस्तावों के प्रस्तावकों में भारत भी था। बहस के बीच में बोलते हुए हमारे प्रतिनिधि ने कहा कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रस्तावों पर अमल करने से इन्कार कर देने के कारण जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उसे देखते हुए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए, इस बात का निश्चय करने के लिए सुरक्षा परिषद की अविलब बैठक होनी चाहिए; उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस सिलसिले में प्रतिबंध लगाना महत्वपूर्ण हो सकता है।

Indo-U.S Bilateral Talks

*390. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-U.S. bilateral talks were held on 16th October, 1969;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

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

Yes, Sir. The second round of Indo-U. S. bilateral talks was held in Washington on October 16-17, 1969.

(b) and (c). During the talks there was an exchange of views on both bilateral relations and matters of common interest in international affairs.

Financial Indebtedness of I. C. C. in Cambodia

2401. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cambodia has asked the International Control Commission to leave the country ;

(b) whether this has been done because of financial arrears amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs ; and

(c) if so, which of the four financing countries are responsible for this arrear ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 428 on November 19, 1969.

(b) and (c). The total financial arrears of contributions to the Commission at present amount to about Rs. 50 lakhs (approximately). The contributing powers for the Commission are U. K., U. S. S. R., France, China, D. R. V. N. and Cambodia. The arrears are a result of non-payment of their respective shares by China and D. R. V. N. but D. R. V. N. has some counter claims in I. C. S. C. Vietnam.

Suspension of Operation in Nagaland

2402. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from the 12th September, 1969, all jungle operations in Nagaland, arrests and searches for Chinese arms had been suspended for 15 days ; and

(b) the net gain by such suspension ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Nagaland has held meetings with Naga leaders and some Representatives of Underground Nagas to deal with the new situation and evolve conditions for the restoration of peace. In the second of these meetings held towards the end of August, 1969, a resolution was passed urging the underground leaders to stop violent activities and requesting the State Government to withhold action by the Security Forces, to enable Naga leaders to have free movements and contacts.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Chief Minister in a statement issued on the 12th September, 1969, reaffirmed the strict adherence of his Government to the terms for the suspension of operations and stated that although the normal security arrangements would continue, the Security Forces would not carry out jungle operations, arrests and searches etc. between the 12th September and the 30th September, 1969.

Revival of Posts in Indian Embassy in Washington

2403. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Information Counsellor, which was abolished some years back when the Indian Embassy in Washington decided to employ a private firm to look after its public relations, has been revived at the same time extending the contract with the private public relations firm ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for reviving the post of a separate Ambassador for Economic Matters, which had been discontinued at the time of appointing Shri B. K. Nehru as our Ambassador to the United States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no post of Information Counsellor at the Embassy of India, Washington. The post of Public Relations Attache, now designated Public Relations Officer, in the Information Wing of the Embassy which had been transferred to another Mission after September, 1963, has now been brought back to our Mission in Washington and a post of Assistant Press Attache held in abeyance. The total number of diplomatic officers in the Information Wing, therefore, remains the same as before. The private firm referred in the question has been engaged for doing publicity and public relations work in the U.S.A. in connection with India's Fourth Five-year Plan. It is the view of the Government of India that the requirements of publicity and public relations in the United States justify the engagement of an unofficial public relations organization in addition to an official publicity organization.

(c) When Shri B. K. Nehru was Commissioner General for Economic Affairs, he was also India's Executive Director on the

World Bank. Later when Shri B. K. Nehru became Ambassador he continued to be Executive Director for some time. After a while this arrangement was found unworkable. The post of Executive Director has since successively been held by officers with the rank of Minister until the present incumbent who has been granted the personal rank of Ambassador, took over. Thus it will be seen that the post of Commissioner-General has not been revived nor is there a separate post of Ambassador for Economic Affairs.

Arms supplied to Pakistan by U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, Iran and Turkey

2404. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and particulars of arms sold or supplied to Pakistan by U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, Iran and Turkey during the last year ;

(b) the particulars, according to latest information, of the effective striking force

of Pakistan on land, water and in air at present ;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to meet the threat of Pakistan ; and

(d) whether strong protests to the various arms suppliers to Pakistan were made by Government, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Information regarding supply of military equipment by the Soviet Union to Pakistan, was given in reply to Starred Question 67 on 19th November 1969. As far as Government are aware, no significant supplies were made by the other countries to Pakistan during the past one year.

(b) Attention is invited to the answers given to Unstarred Question No. 1529 and 1481 on 26th November, 1969.

(c) Our state of defence preparedness takes into account the threats which confront the country.

(d) Government's views regarding arms supplies to Pakistan have been made known to all friendly Governments.

Court Cases Pending against Sarvashri S. M. Wahi, K.M. Wahi and R.M. Wahi

2405. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of criminal cases against S.M. Wahi, K.M. Wahi, R.M. Wahi and their associates pending in the courts at present, the dates when they were filed and the stage at which each case is, with the amount of alleged fraud involved in each case ; and

(b) the number and particulars of new cases against these persons under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the time by which these investigations will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADIKAR) (a) Information in respect of the criminal cases pending against S/Shri S.M. Wahi, K.M. Wahi, R.M. Wahi and their associates in courts was furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4411 on 26.3.69. The present position in respect of each of the four cases is indicated in Statement (I) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2198/69.]

(b) A Statement (II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2198/69]

Export of Automobiles

2406. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of exports of automobiles during the coming year ;

(b) whether Government have been approached by the automobile manufacturers for assistance for promotion of exports ;

(c) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance ; and

(d) the countries that import Indian automobiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Engineering Council has fixed a target of Rs. 8 crores for export of automobile and components for the year 1969-70.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The requests generally relate to enhancement of the rate of cash assistance and import replenishment.

(d) Major Countries which import automobiles from India are : Bulgaria, Ceylon, Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, U.K. and Yugoslavia.

Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1952,

2407. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1952 does not make any provision for review or Cancellation of the orders issued thereunder by a District Magistrate and as a result is proving harsh in many cases ;

(b) If so, the reasons for this lacuna ;

(c) whether Government have considered this drawback ;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove this lacuna ; and

(e) the manner in which Government propose to deal with the cases which have already been reviewed or are lying pending for review with the District Magistrates, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. Though the district magistrate is empowered under Section 7 to determine the reasonable annual rent in the prescribed cases, the court of the muosiff/civil/judge/district judge has jurisdiction under Section 4(4) of the said Act to fix the rent where the landlord claims that the reasonable annual rent is inadequate or the tenant claims that the reasonable annual rent is excessive or that the agreed rent is higher than the reasonable rent.

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

Exports of Instant Food

2408. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the *Financial Express* of the 26th September, 1969 under the caption, 'Customs Bar Holds Up Instant Food Exports' ;

(b) whether contrary to the practice in the past when shipments of instant food were allowed against the production of shipping

documents, the Customs Authorities now insist on production of export licences from New Delhi before such shipments are allowed and if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether there was no response from the issuing authorities in New Delhi when some exporters of Instant food applied for export licence ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to remove the difficulties of exporters of instant foods, which are included in the list of items for export for which incentives are given and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). Instructions have since been issued on 3-10-69 to the Port Authorities to license freely instant food items such as, Idli Mix, Dosai Mix, Vada Mix, Gulab Jaman etc. against shipping Documents.

Equipment for Atomic plant Madras

2409. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the equipment required for the second atomic power plant in Madras would be manufactured by the Heavy Electricals Ltd., and other manufacturers within India ;

(b) if so, the details of such equipment and the foreign exchange likely to be saved by each item so manufactured ; and

(c) the cost of items required for the Madras Nuclear Power Plant that would still be required to be imported, with details thereof ?

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

(b) Among the major items of equipment expected to be manufactured in India

are reactor components, the Turbo-Generators, Diesel Generators, Generator Transformer, H. T. and L. T. Cables and Cathodic Protection Equipment. The total saving in foreign exchange as a result of Indigenisation is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 15 crores.

(c) The cost of items required to be imported would be of the order of Rs. 10 crores. These cover some conventional materials and equipment not yet manufactured in India.

Export of Quality Seeds

2410. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that India is in a position to export certain qualities of seeds to various countries ;

(b) whether a comprehensive scheme has been drawn by the National Seeds Corporation of India to least export of seeds ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Surplus quantity of quality seeds became available for export only during the last two or three years and exports are being effected. A comprehensive scheme to boost their export is being formulated by the National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

Goods exported and imported from Nepal, Burma and Ceylon

2411. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details and the quantity of goods exported and imported from Nepal, Burma and Ceylon during the year 1966-67 1967-68 and 1968-69 ; finished as well as raw material ;

(b) whether complaints have been received about import of those goods by India from those countries which are indigenously available ; and

(c) if so, the details and the value of such goods imported and remedial measures being taken to avoid such type import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWHK) : (a) Statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2199/69]

(b) and (c). No specific complaint has been received from manufacturers/producers in India in respect of items imported from Burma and Ceylon. As regards Nepal, the main complaint been in respect of synthetic yarn fabrics and stainless steel manufacturers. As a result of discussions with H. M. G. of Nepal held in November 1968, it has been agreed to regulate exports of these items from Nepal to India.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रबड़ का उत्पादन लक्ष्य

2412. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्राकृतिक रबड़ का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उक्त अवधि में इसकी कितनी मांग थी ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इसकी अनुमानित मांग कितनी होगी और इसे पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क).

वर्ष	प्राकृतिक रबड़ का उत्पादन	प्राकृतिक रबड़ की खपत
(में टन)	(में टन)	
1966-67	54,818	68,685

1	2	3
1967-68	64,468	74,518
1968-69	71,054	86,615

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में प्राकृतिक तथा संशिलिष्ट रबड़ की आवश्यकता 200,000 में टन होने का अनुमान है। इसे प्राकृतिक तथा संशिलिष्ट रबड़ दोनों ही के, वर्धित स्वदेशी उत्पादन द्वारा, जिसका अनुमान 160,000 में टन है, और योष आवश्यकता को आयात द्वारा पूरा करने का विचार है।

पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम द्वारा विदेशों में भारत का सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करना

2413. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बैंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारत का सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिये सरकार विदेशी भाषाओं में कितने साधारण-पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित करती है और किन-किन भाषाओं में तथा किन-किन देशों में ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों में जैसे इंडोनेशिया, जापान, मलयेशिया, थाईलैंड, वर्मा, आदि में उन देशों की भाषाओं में पत्रिकाएं आदि प्रकाशित नहीं करती ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों में भारत का सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिये वहाँ पर भारत के प्रचार विभाग को सुदृढ़ बनाने का है ?

बैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 52 देशों में सरकार द्वारा 20 विदेशी भाषाओं (अंग्रेजी-70, अरबी-8, फैच-4, बर्मी-3, जर्मन-3, गोरखाली-3, इटली-3, कारसी-2, रुसी-2, स्पेनिश-2, स्वालीन-2, तिब्बती-2, पुतिंगाली-1, इन्डोनेशिया-

1, जापानी-1, याई-1, बंगाली-1, मलयन-1, चीनी-1, सिंहल-1) में 117 बुलेटिन्स और पत्र-पत्रिकाएं निकाली जाती हैं। एक विवरण, जिसमें उनका नाम और उन देशों का नाम जहां वे प्रकाशित होती हैं सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2200/69]

(क) जी नहीं। दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों की भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाली बुलेटिन्स और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं आदि की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [प्रथालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT—2200/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। लेकिन, सरकार इस मामले को निरन्तर निगाह में रखती है।

Emergency Commissioned Officers Re-Employed in N.C.C.

2414. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) how many Emergency Commissioned Officers are re-employed in N.C.C. ;
- (b) what are their terms and conditions of employment ;
- (c) whether they are taken in N.C.C. temporarily or permanently ;
- (d) if they are taken in N.C.C. temporarily, what is their security in future ; and

(e) how many of former Emergency Commissioned Officers are yet unemployed and how many of them are inadequately employed like that as clerks and the schemes for providing them with adequate employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) 483.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—220/69].

(c) and (d). Ordinarily Regular Services Officers from the Defence Services man the posts in the N. C. C. However, due to the shortage of such officers, ex-ECO's are also re-employed against such posts on a temporary basis. The normal tenure of such re-employment is two years, extendable by one year at a time for so long as their services are required.

(e) Attention is invited to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1435 on 26th November, 1969. Information about ex-ECO's employed as clerks etc. is not available.

Expenditure incurred on Prime Minister's visit to Ranchi

2415. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that her visit to Ranchi on the 12th September, 1969 cost Rs. 6½ lakhs for a stay of 6½ hours which was borne by the Public Works Department of the State ;

(b) whether this colossal sum was expended on providing railings on roadside, rostrum, etc., apart from electricity, special police contingents and intelligence on the expenditure on her entourage, lunch in the Hindustan Steel and other arrangements and decoration in the Heavy Engineering Corporation ;

(c) whether it was an official tour ; and

(d) if it was on behalf of the Party, whether the expenses will be paid for by the Party ?

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

(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar were requested to intimate the expenditure in connection with the Prime Minister's

visit ; their reply is awaited. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate that expenditure was incurred by the State Government whose responsibility it is during the visits of the Prime Minister and other high dignitaries, to make necessary arrangements not only for their security, but also for the regulation, safety and convenience of the large number of people, including women and children, who congregate on such occasions. This often requires the setting up of barricades, which entail considerable expenditure, but are essential to prevent stampedes, accidents and disorder. Necessary arrangements were accordingly, made by the Government of Bihar.

(c) and (d). The tour was part of the normal process of the Prime Minister's periodical visits to various States, and to meet the State Government representative and those of different sections of people. On this occasion, the Prime Minister not only discussed measures for the relief of flood-affected areas and people in the State, but also took the opportunity to explain to the people the significance of the important Government measure of nationalising the major commercial banks of the country.

Opening of a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh

2417. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens' Board has made a recommendation for the opening of a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any request from the Himachal Pradesh Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board for opening a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh.

Extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja

2418. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further steps have been taken for extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have made a formal representation to the Government Costa Rica reiterating their stand and expressing the hope that India's request for the extradition of Dr. and Mrs. Teja would be accepted despite the Advisory Opinion of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica, which advised against India's request by a majority of 10 against 7. The Costa Rican Government, have not as yet made known their views on the Advisory Opinion and India's formal representation.

Discontentment among staff of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

2419. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAU :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in fixing the seniority of the officials transferred from other Regions of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has caused considerable discontent among the staff concerned ;

(b) if so, whether this affected the working of the above Corporation ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands of the employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : (a) and
(b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दक्षिण रोडेशिया के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

2420. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रमंडल प्रतिबन्ध समिति ने दक्षिण रोडेशिया के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) राष्ट्रमंडल प्रतिबन्ध समिति ने अन्य बातों के अलावा निम्नलिखित उपायों की भी सिफारिश की है :

(i) जम्बिया में रोडेशिया से आयात करने की बजाय राष्ट्रमंडल देशों से आयात किया जाना चाहिए। (ii) राष्ट्रमंडल देशों को अपनी अपनी रजिस्ट्री के पोतों में या अपने राष्ट्रकों द्वारा चाटंर किए गए पोतों में रोडेशियाई माल को ले जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कानून बनाने चाहिए।

(ग) इस समिति ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं भारत सरकार उनका पूरा समर्थन करती हैं।

Talk with States for Finalisation of Draft Plan

2421. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has completed the talks with the State Governments for the finalisation of the Draft Plan ;

(b) if so, whether in view of the discussions some major notifications have been suggested by some States ; and

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that on her intervention, Central Assistance to the States for their current year plan outlay is being raised by Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 715 crores ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The discussions with the State Governments for the finalisation of their Fourth Five Year Plans are still continuing.

(c) No, Sir.

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये संसाधनों की व्यवस्था करने हेतु अर्थशास्त्रियों का सम्मेलन

2422. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये संसाधनों की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में इस वर्ष जुलाई के अन्तिम सप्ताह तथा अगस्त के प्रथम सप्ताह में दिल्ली में देश के 25 अर्थशास्त्रीयों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अर्थशास्त्रियों ने सर्वसम्मति से क्या क्या सुझाव दिये थे ;

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक सुझाव पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप और महत्वपूर्ण नीति तथा उसके उत्पन्न अन्य मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए योजना आयोग ने एक और 2 अगस्त, 1969 को कुछ विस्तार अर्थ-शास्त्रियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया ।

(ख) बैठक में चार अध्ययन दलों के गठन के बारे में सुझाव दिया गया था । ये दल उन समस्याओं का निर्धारण करेंगे जिन पर विश्वविद्यालय तथा अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सघन अन्वेषण करना चाहिए ।

(ग) तदनुसार निम्नप्रकार से चार अध्ययन दलों का गठन किया गया है :—

(1) नियोजन प्रणाली ।

(2) रोजगार, क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं, निर्बंल वर्गों की समस्याएं, भूमि सुधार और आर्थिक नियंत्रण ;

(3) बचत, संसाधन जुटाना, विनियोजन और मूल्य नीति ;

(4) सरकारी उद्यम अध्ययन दलों की शीघ्र बैठक होगी ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of Alumina Aluminium Ingots and Aluminium Fabrications

2423. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the subsidies, cash assistance or any other expert incentives given by Government in export of Alumina aluminium ingots and aluminium fabrications ;

(b) if not, the reasons for which the Government is not encouraging exports by giving incentives in one way or the other as has been done for other industrial products ; and

(c) the names of companies who have exports alumina Ingots, aluminium structures and alumina during the last two years, country-wise and the value of foreign exchange earned by such exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) Cash assistance is allowed at the rate of 10% of f.o.b value on exports of aluminium fabrications. No cash assistance is allowed on alumina and aluminium Ingots.

(b) A number of Indian Industrial Products face a range of difficulties in penetrating overseas markets. These difficulties stem from the stage of industrial production, its efficiency, cost of certain raw materials and intermediate products. To put our exporters in a position to overcome their difficulties Government provides assistance to build up their marketing competence and competitive export production. Aluminium Ingots and alumina do not require any support of the nature suggested, for export purposes.

(c) A statement showing the country wise export of aluminium Ingots, aluminium structures and alumina during the last two years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—2202/69].

Under and over-invoicing of Exports and Imports by M/s. Raunaq and Co., Delhi

2424. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against M/s. Raunaq and Co., Delhi for under-and over-invoicing of exports during the last three years;

(b) If so, whether any inquiry was made and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the action taken, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). No complaint against M/s. Raunaq and Co., Delhi for under and over-Invoicing of exports and imports has been received during the last three years.

पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय
द्वारा माल का आयात

2425. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों की मांग पूरी करने के लिये देशों में माल का आयात करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन बर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष किये गये आयात का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) जिन देशों में आयात किया गया उनका प्रतिवर्ष का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनको राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या समाजवादी में माल का आयात करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खड़िलकर) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण (1) रख दिया गया है । [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—2203/69]

(ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण (2) रख दिया गया है । [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—2203/69]

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार प्रत्येक वर्ष विविध प्रकार के माल के आयात के लिए इपये-खाते के

अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्धी करार करती है :—

रूस, जर्मन लोकतात्त्वात्मक गणतंत्र, पोलैंड, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, बलगारिया, रूमानिया, यूगो-स्लाविया, हंगरी, कोरिया लोक तंत्रात्मक गणतंत्र (उत्तरी कोरिया) ।

व्यापार सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्य व्यापार निगम, खनिज तथा धातु-व्यापार निगम, वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं, सरकारी विभागों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के निगमों को लाइ-सैस इस शर्त पर दिये जाते हैं कि अदायगी अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रूपये में ही की जाएगी । पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय से किए गए ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में भी मांग कर्ता-विभागों द्वारा दी गई विशेष विदेशी मुद्रा के आवार पर उपरोक्त हाया-अदायगी-देशों से आयात के लिए लासेंस दिए जाते हैं ।

लोहे का नियात

2426. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोहे के नियात के सम्बन्ध में 15 साल की अवधि के लिये एक करार करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ अब तक ऐसे करार किये गये हैं तथा प्रत्येक देश के साथ ये करार कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिये किये गये हैं ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख) सम्भवतः सदस्य महोदय का आशय लौह-अयस्क के नियात से है, न कि लोहे तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने जावानी से । खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने जावानी

इस्पात मिलों को 15 वर्ष (1970 से 1984 तक) की अवधि में 20 करोड़ टन लौह-अयस्क का सम्मरण करने की पेशकश की है। स्वनिज तथा घानु व्यापार निगम का एक शिष्टमण्डल इस टोकियो में इसात मिलों से बातचीत कर रहा है।

दस वर्ष (1971 से 1980 तक) की अवधि में 2.2 करोड़ टन लौह-अयस्क का सम्मरण करने के लिये रूमानिया के साथ एक दीर्घावधि करार किया गया है। इसमें से 80 लाख टन का समरण आवश्यक है और 1.4 करोड़ टन माल का समरण ऐचिक है।

Consultative Committee on problems of Jute Industry

2427. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Consultative Committee has been set up by the Central Government to solve the problems of Jute Industry regarding the procurement of raw material, production, exports and modernisation ; and

(b) if so, the details of its formation, its scope of working and powers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK) : (a) and (b). A copy of Government's Resolution dated the 26th July 1969 setting up the Jute Textiles Consultative Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2204/69].

Nuclear Explosion by China

2428. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the latest Chinese nuclear explosion at Lopnor on the 29th September, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the nature and detonation capacity of this nuclear explosion ;

(c) the latest assessment regarding stock piling of Chinese nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, including nuclear missiles.

(d) whether it is a fact that China has decided to shift its nuclear installation to Tibet ; and

(e) If so, the steps taken by India to meet increased nuclear threat by China and whether in view of accelerated programme for making nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and develop delivery system for such weapons by China, India will review her policy regarding making of nuclear weapons ?

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

(b) According to available information, the explosion was effected in the lower atmosphere and was of approximately 3 megaton yield.

(c) It is known that China could produce about 40 nuclear bombs every year of 20 kiloton capacity. China has also capacity to produce hydrogen bombs. The exact number of the stock pile is not reliably known.

(d) and (e). Government have seen some reports regarding the shifting of Chinese nuclear installations. The reports, even if true, cannot be considered to have materially altered the nature of threat to India. Government's policy on the development of nuclear weapons has been explained to the House on a number of occasions. Attention is invited to the answers given to Unstarred Question Nos. 462 and 495 on 23rd July, 1969.

Squeezing out of Minorities of East Pakistan

2429. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab

Administration in East Pakistan is making intensified effort to squeeze out minorities from there ;

(b) whether a number of leading members of the minority community in East Pakistan have recently been imprisoned and their properties seized by Government ; and

(c) whether officially sponsored violence has been let loose upon the minorities in different districts of East Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : a) to (c). Government are aware of the hardships and disabilities suffered by the minorities in East Pakistan. However, reports do not indicate that recently there has been increased violence against them or intensified efforts to squeeze them out.

Naga Hostiles Receiving Training in air Force Operation in China

2430. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report to the effect that Naga hostiles in China are receiving training in Air-force operation in China ;

(b) if so, the related facts about such report and the intention of China for giving air force training to Naga hostiles ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to alert the people of Nagaland about such move by China ?

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

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

Discussion between India and Japan

2431. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any official level discussion was held between India and Japan in October, 1969, five months ahead of the schedule ;

(b) if so, whether the meeting was called at the behest of India ; and

(c) if so, the nature of talks held and decisions arrived at the meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SHING) : (a) and (c). The 5th round of the Consultative Talks between the foreign offices of India and Japan were held on 7th and 8th October, 1969. Since 1966, the officials of the two Governments have been meeting periodically to exchange views on matters of mutual interest. The exact dates for these talks are determined by consultation according to the convenience of the two sides and there is no pre-established schedule as such.

(c) A copy of the joint press release issued at the conclusion of the talks is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—2205/69]

Indo-Ceylon trade talks

2432. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Ceylon Trade talks were held recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was, however, a meeting of a Joint Working Group set up by the Indo-Ceylon Committee on Economic Cooperation which studied certain problems relating to trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting of Advisory Council of Trade

2433. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA** :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Trade Secretary is reported to have stated that a change in the methodology of the country's trade was essential as the present policy was formulated at the time of recession and it had not envisaged a boom;

(b) whether the question was considered at the meeting of the Advisory Council of Trade held in Delhi in September, 1969; and

(c) if so, the various suggestions that were made by the representatives of trade and industry and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The question was not considered as a specific issue at the meeting of the Advisory Council of Trade. The observation was, *inter alia*, made during the speech of Secretary, Foreign Trade, at the concluding stage of the meeting.

Defence Production Projects in Calcutta

2435. **SHRI B. K. MODAK** :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and description of the new defence production projects in and

around Calcutta during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the estimated outlay and amount of foreign exchange for each project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No new defence production projects have been envisaged so far in and around Calcutta during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Rapprochement with China

2436. **SHRI KIKAR SINGH** :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI TENNETI :
VISWANATHAM :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rumania had offered its good offices to bring a rapprochement between India and China three years back;

(b) whether any definite ideas in the matter had been thrown during the discussion between the Rumanian President and the Prime Minister of India, which was held before sometime at Delhi, if so, details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether it is a fact that India is thinking of having any trade relations with China as appeared in some of the Newspapers, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India are willing to discuss matters of mutual interest including trade relations with the Government of China, on the basis of equality and reciprocity and in concurrence with our sovereignty and national interests.

**Foreign Minister's Talks with Pak.
Minister's in U.S.A.**

2437. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI S KUNDU :
SHRI TENNETI
VISWANATHAM :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI GUNANAND
THAKUR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI CHANDRIKA
PRASAD :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he, in the recent past, had talks three times with the Pakistan Minister during their stay in U.S.A.;

(b) on whose invitation the above meetings were held and the purpose of the same;

(c) the details of the talks; and

(d) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Minister of External Affairs and Pakistani Minister of Information and

National Affairs met three times in the lobbies of the General Assembly while they were at the United Nations. The talks covered the desirability of improving relations between the two countries through bilateral discussions and avoiding repetition of well-known positions in the General Assembly.

Report of powerloom enquiry commission

2438. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have got a copy of the Report "Powerloom Enquiry Commission" constituted by the Government of West Bengal by notification No. 5249-Lot., dated the 1st June, 1967;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the said report has revealed large scale malpractices and irregularities in regard to the utilisation of Government money advanced for the development of powerlooms Co-operatives in West Bengal; and

(c) If so, the action to be taken by Government in the matter keeping in view the fact that the Central Government advanced more than Rs. 48 lakhs for the purpose ?

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

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

Dialogue with China

2439. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent interview with the Milan (Italy) daily, IL GIORNO, the Prime Minister has said "we favour economic cooperation, disagreements can be faced and solved through negotiations. As far as China is concerned we have said (and) we want, strongly want, to negotiate with the

Chinese, though her behaviour has been provocative" ;

(b) If so, the full text of her interview with the said Milan paper ;

(c) whether Government are considering to take initiative to start dialogue with China ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the positive steps, if any, which have been taken by Government to start negotiations with China ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In an interview with the Chief Editor of the Milan daily *Il Giorno* on October 4, 1969, while replying to a question on Sino-Indian relations the Prime Minister stated as follows :

"Whatever differences exist must be settled through negotiations. As far as China is concerned I have made it clear that we are perfectly willing to talk to them. But Chinese postures have been very provocative. They carry on antagonistic propaganda. They are encouraging our tribal people to revolt and they are also trying to stir up troubles amidst labour. They are even against the Left Communist party and have been backing up only a small group called Naxalites who believe only in chaos. But as I said, all this makes it difficult for us ; but as I said we have nothing against talking to them".

(c) to (e). Government of India have on more than one occasion declared their willingness to talk with China on a basis consistent with India's territorial integrity, sovereignty and national honour. However, as the Prime Minister pointed out in her interview with the Italian Editor, there has been no positive response from the Chinese side to the question of the improvement of Sino-Indian relations.

Foreign Bases in India

2440. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state :

(a) the names of places in India where foreign Army, Navy and Air Force are allowed to maintain bases in one form or another ;

(b) the names of places in India where transit facilities are made available to foreign Army, Navy and Air Forces in one form or another ; and

(c) the names of places in India where Royal Air Force (U.K.) planes are allowed to land ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) None.

(b) and (c). No transit facilities are provided in India to any foreign Army. All foreign military aircraft, including RAF aircraft, have to obtain prior permission for transiting through India and are required as a general rule to make their first landing at one of the International airports in India.

On the Naval side, logistic facilities—by way of water, fuel, victuals, etc. are made available with the approval of the Government to Naval ships of foreign countries calling at Indian ports on a request being made by them.

Indo-Soviet Joint Committee to find Export Market for products of Soviet-aided projects

2441. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Soviet Joint Committee has been set up to find export markets for products of Soviet-aided public sector projects in India, both to the Soviet Union and third countries ;

(b) the time by which the committee is likely to be set up and functions thereto ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : (a) Although possibilities of Joint Co-operation in third markets are being explored with Soviet Union, no Joint Committee has been set up for this purpose.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Extension of Cash Support for Export Items

2442. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to extend cash support for certain export items ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Since 1-8-1969, the Government have announced and increased the rates of compensatory support on the following Items :

4. Tyre and tubes other than bicycles tyres and tubes others but excluding automobile tubes of butyl rubber 10%

5. Job printing of books in India on behalf of foreign publishers

Citizenship for Guyana Indians

2443. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who have lived in Guyana for over 50 years but are still not Guyanese citizens :

(b) whether the Mahatma Gandhi Organisation in Guyana asked the Government there to help in this respect and if so, the reaction of that Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Indian Government to help the Indians in Guyana to get the citizenship there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The details are being collected.

پاکستان د्वारा देची गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति की क्षतिपूर्ति

2444. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :

श्री शारदानन्द :

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

(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा देची गई उस भारतीय सम्पत्ति का मूल्य तथा व्योरा क्या है जो

Products on which compensatory support has been announced	The percentage of f.o.b. value
1. PVC insulated power cables with copper conductors (of 1.1 kv and above)	10%
2. Commercial vehicles	Rate raised from 10% to 25% subject to a 25% increase in exports being achieved.
3. Tyres with nylon cord and automobile tubes of butyl rubber	Rate has been increased from 10% of f. o. b. value to 20% & 25% respectively.

उसने 1965 में तथा उसके बाद जब्त की थी;

(ख) भारत ने इस के प्रतिकार के रूप में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) उन भारतीयों को क्षतिपूर्ति देने के लिए किस प्राविकारी पर जिम्मेदारी है, जिस की सम्पत्ति इस प्रकार बेच दी गई है; और उन को यह क्षतिपूर्ति कर दी जायेगी ?

बैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा है कि उनके द्वारा जब्त किए गए और बेचे गए भारतीय मालों की विस्तृत-सूची उनकी कीमत के साथ हमें दें। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है;

(ख) और (ग). हमने अभी तक कोई प्रतिकारात्मक कदम नहीं उठाये हैं।

हमारा विचार है कि ताशकन्द घोषणा के अनुच्छेद-आठ की व्यवस्था के अनुसार दोनों देशों की सरकार द्वारा जब्त सम्पत्तियों की वापसी पारस्परिकता के आधार पर ही होनी चाहिए।

Acquisition of Russian Military Equipment by Pakistan

2445. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the latest move of Pakistan to acquire more Russian military hardware including sub-marsines ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would keep this development in view while negotiating for the supply of military hardware by U. S. S. R. to India as completely identical weapons and other items in possession of both of India and Pakistan are bound to cause security risk ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and b). Government are aware of the efforts made by Pakistan to procure arms from the Soviet Union. In this connection, attention is invited to the reply to the Starred Question No. 67 answered on 19th November, 1969.

रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई

2446. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या उन्होंने रूस की सरकार से और विशेषकर रूस के बैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के साथ पाकिस्तान को रूस द्वारा हथियारों की सप्लाई के बारे में बातचीत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस संबंध में हमारे विचारों से सोवियत नेताओं को अवगत करा दिया गया था। उनको यह बता दिया गया था कि पाकिस्तान की सैनिक शक्ति में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि करना और पाकिस्तान की सेना का चीन के साथ सांठ-गाठ करना, भारत की सुरक्षा के ऊपर एक गंभीर खतरा है और पाकिस्तान को इन हथियारों को दिये जाने से इस उपमहाद्वीप में और अधिक तनाव बढ़ेगा, हमें उम्मीद है कि सोवियत नेता इस और यथोचित ध्यान देंगे।

External Affairs Minister's Talks on Russian Aid of Tanks to Pakistan

2447. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks were held in connection with the aid of tanks to

Pakistan, between him and the U. S. S. R. Government, during his visit in September, 1969; and

(b) the broad outlines of other matters discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Supply of military equipment to Pakistan by Soviet Union came up in the discussions held by the Minister of External Affairs with Soviet authorities.

(b) A copy of the joint communique issued at the end of the Foreign Minister's visit to U. S. S. R. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—220/69].

Indo-Bulgaria Talks

2448. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks between the officials of India and Bulgaria were held in September, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the trade talks held in September-October 1969 with the Bulgarian delegation, a Protocol was signed on 13th October, 1969. Copies of this Protocol have already been made available to the Parliament Library.

Maintenance of Imports

249. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY, SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared its foreign exchange policy regarding maintenance of imports recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The existing Import policy announced on the 1st April, 1969 already provides for essential imports for maintenance purposes. The policy will be reviewed as usual towards the end of current financial year.

Statistical Research Fellows Selected During 1966-70

2450. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Statistical Research Fellows selected by the Indian Statistical Institute in 1969-70;

(b) the research work done by them so far; and

(c) whether any All India Service is being formed for the Statistical Cadre of Officers?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Indian Statistical Institute has admitted in August 1969, four candidates to its regular two-year Research Course. The Performance of these candidates would be assessed at the end of the year and a decision taken at that stage as to who should be given the status of a research scholar and allowed to take up a problem for research and prepare a thesis for the Doctorate degree.

(c) No, Sir.

ताजाकरण करार पर रूसी नेताओं से बातचीत

2451. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन रूसी नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ वे सितम्बर में अपनी रूस-यात्रा के दौरान मिले थे;

(ख) किन-किन मुख्य विषयों पर चर्चा की गई थी;

(ग) क्या रूसी नेताओं ने ताशकन्द करार पर भी बातचीत की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). विदेश मंत्री की रूस यात्रा के अन्त में जो संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति जारी की गई थी, उसमें इन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना है और उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया देखिए संख्या LT—2207/69]

पाकिस्तान में स्थित मंदिरों तथा गुरुद्वारों की संख्या जिन्हें प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है ताला लगा दिया गया है या अपवित्र कर दिया गया है

2452. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान में मंदिरों तथा गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता बनाये रखने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ कोई करार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में इस समय मंदिरों तथा गुरुद्वारों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें ताला लगा दिया गया है, जहां पूजा तथा कथा की सुविधाएँ हैं, जिन्हें अपवित्र कर दिया गया है और जिन्हें अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है तथा वे कहां-कहां हैं; और

(घ) पाकिस्तान में मंदिरों तथा गुरुद्वारों को अपवित्र किये जाने के विरुद्ध सरकार ने

पाकिस्तान सरकार को किस रूप में विरोध प्रकट किया है और उनका क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। 1953 और 1955 में, भारत और पाकिस्तान सरकारों के बीच, दोनों देशों के धार्मिक स्थलों के रक्षण, परिरक्षण और अनुरक्षण से सम्बन्धित दो समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, वे विवरण के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिए गए। देखिए संख्या LT—2208/69]

(ग) पाकिस्तान के दोनों क्षेत्रों में, जिन गुरुद्वारों और पवित्र स्थानों में ताले लगा दिये गए हैं और जिन्हें अपवित्र किया गया है, उन की ठीक संख्या मालूम नहीं है। परन्तु खबर है कि ननकाना साहिब का गुरुद्वारा छोड़कर जहां भारत से चार सेवादारों को प्रतिदिन पूजा करने के लिए भेजा गया है, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के अन्य अधिकांश गुरुद्वारों में या तो ताले लगा दिये गए हैं या उनका दुरुप्रयोग हो रहा है। तम्बू साहिब, मंजी साहिब के गुरुद्वारों का दुरुप्रयोग करने, ननकाना साहिब के गुरुद्वारा जन्मस्थान में बारादरी का निर्माण करने, गुरुद्वारा ननकाना साहिब की कुछ जमीनों पर कब्जा करने और लाहौर में दवाखाना चलाने के लिए महाराजा रणजीत सिंह की समाधि की ऊपरी मंजिल का प्रयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में पिछले साल कुछ खबरें मिली थीं।

(घ) पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया था और उनसे यह आप्त ह किया गया था कि वह इन गुरुद्वारों के उचित अनुरक्षण के लिए उपाय करें। उनका उत्तर यह था कि पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारों और मंदिरों का अनुरक्षण उचित ढंग से हो रहा है।

भारत और बल्गारिया के बीच व्यापार करार

2453. श्री मोलूँ प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और बल्गारिया के बीच अक्टूबर, 1969 में व्यापार करार हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस करार की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). भारत और बल्गारिया के बीच पिछला व्यापार 18 अक्टूबर, 1968 को किया गया था और यह वर्ष 1973 के अन्त तक बंध है। इस वर्ष व्यापार वार्ताओं के समाप्त होने पर 13 अक्टूबर 1969 को इस करार के एक संलेख पर हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे जिसमें आगामी वर्ष में दुतरफा व्यापार के विकास की सम्भावनाओं का उल्लेख है। व्यापार करार तथा संलेख की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं।

भारत तथा रूस के बीच विपक्षीय व्यापार में परिवर्तन

2454. श्री मोलूँ प्रसाद : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 सितम्बर, 1969 को हिन्दी-प्रत्र “स्वतन्त्र भारत” में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार के अनुसार क्या भारत तथा रूस 1971-76 में विपक्षीय व्यापार के तरीकों में दूरगामी परिवर्तन करने के लिए सहमत हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन परिवर्तनों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). 1971-75 की अवधि के लिए भारत तथा सोवियत संघ के बीच दीर्घावधि व्यापार करार पर वार्ताओं के लिए, अगस्त, 1969 में मास्कों को भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल की मात्रा के दौरान ऐसे क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए बाराएं हुई जहां दोनों देश अपने पारस्परिक व्यापार को बढ़ा सकते हैं। भारत में स्वदेशी औद्योगिक क्षमता के बढ़ने के सदर्भ में, व्यापार के स्वरूप तथा ढांचे में कितिपय परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है। सामान्यतः यह स्वीकार किया गया कि पूँजीगत माल के आयातों में उत्तरोत्तर कमी करनी होगी और आवश्यक औद्योगिक कच्चे माल, संघटकों तथा फालतू पुर्जों के आयातों में वृद्धि करनी होगी। 1971-75 की अवधि में सोवियत संघ को अपरम्परागत निर्मित माल तथा अर्थ-निर्भित माल, विशेष भारत में सोवियत सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं में निर्मित इंजीनियरी माल का अधिक प्रतिशत अंश निर्यात करने की सम्भाव्यता पर भी विचार किया गया।

रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को दी गई सेनिक सहायता

2455. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन्होंने 1969 के दौरान कितनी बार तथा किन-किन तारीखों का रूस का दौरा किया ;

(ख) उन्होंने कितनी बार पाकिस्तान को रूस द्वारा दी जाने वाली सेनिक सहायता के बारे में विचार विमर्श किया तथा सरकार के

विरोध पर, रूसी सरकार ने उक्त सहायता में कितनी तथा किस प्रकार की कमी करने का आश्वासन दिया ;

(ग) क्या उक्त बातचीत में रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को मूलतः दिये जाने वाले तथा अब तक सप्लाई किये गये टॉकों, मोर्टों, सैनिक विमानों, रायफलों, राकेटों, राडरों, बेतार उपकरण तथा गोला-बारूद की मात्रा के मूल्य प्रकार तथा संख्या के बारे में जानकारी दी गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं तो इस बारे में रूस द्वारा चूपो साथने के संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) रक्षा मंत्री 1969 में एक बार रूस गए ।

(ख) इस यात्रा के दौरान पाकिस्तान को मिलने वाली रूसी सैनिक सहायता के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की गई और पाकिस्तान को दी जाने वाली सैनिक सहायता के परिणामों की गम्भीरता पर जोर दिया ।

(ग) और (घ). इस विषय में सोवियत संघ को सरकार से हुई बातचीत का ब्यौरा देना सार्वजनिक हित में न होगा ।

Foreign Warships in Indian Ocean

2456. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about the foreign warships presence in the Indian Ocean at present ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of warships has also increased considerably during the last two years ;

(c) the ownership of the country to which they belong ; and

(d) whether any concurrence of Government have been obtained by those countries, if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Government are aware that foreign warships belonging to different countries have been visiting the Indian Ocean area from time to time. Under the International law governing freedom of the high seas, such movements outside our territorial waters do not call for the concurrence of the Government of India. Whenever such warships seek to visit Indian ports, prior permission of the Government of India is obtained.

चीन तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा अधिकृत क्षेत्रों को वापस लेना

2457. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :
श्री बिं प्र० मंडल :

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

(क) कमशः चीन तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा अधिकृत भारतीय क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार ने विरोध पत्र भेजने के अलावा इन क्षेत्रों को वापस लेने के लिए क्या कायंवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार यह आश्वासन देती है कि इस क्षेत्र को वापिस ले लिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में रूस, अमेरिका तथा अरब देशों से क्या बातचीत की है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) (i) लद्दाख में चीन के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे में 14,500 वर्गमील भूमि के अतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में भी भारतीय प्रदेश के करीब 2,000 वर्गमील से कुछ ऊपर के भूभाग पर चीन का कब्जा है जो मार्च 1963 में पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच हुए कथिक सीमा समझौते के परिणामस्वरूप उसके कब्जे में आया है।

(ii) जम्मू और काश्मीर में भारत के 30,500 वर्गमील के प्रदेश पर पाकिस्तान का गैर-कानूनी कब्जा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, पूर्व पाकिस्तान के साथ लगने वाली भारत की सीमा पर भी भारतीय प्रदेश के ऐसे छोटे-छोटे इलाके हैं जो सीमांकन अभी पूरा न हो पाने की वजह से पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की नीति यह है कि देश के सम्मान, प्रभुसत्ता और प्रादेशिक अखण्डता के अनुरूप शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से भारतीय प्रदेश से गैर-कानूनी कब्जे को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाये।

(घ) भारत की नीति विभिन्न विदेशी सरकारों को पूरी तरह समझाई गई है।

Nehru's Letter to American President In 1962:

2458. **SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH ; SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ;**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the late Jawaharlal Nehru sent a communication to President Kennedy after the collapse of Indian defence in NEFA ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The late President Kennedy was one of the Heads of Governments to whom the late Prime Minister Mr. Nehru sent communications during the time of the Chinese aggression in 1962 explaining the situation that had arisen on our frontier because of the armed aggression of the Chinese forces.

Demand for an Enquiry against former Deputy Prime Minister

2459. **SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA ; SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 61 Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to her demanding a full-fledged enquiry into the various allegations made against the former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister ; and

(b) if so, the action which has been taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) It has not been possible to locate any such joint memorandum.

(b) Does not arise.

मोरक्कों के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्धों का विच्छेद

2460. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोरक्कों के साथ सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) उन राष्ट्रों के प्रति, जो सांस्कृतिक वादी हैं तथा अरब राष्ट्रीयता के विरोधी हैं, सरकार का क्या रवैया है ?

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

(ख) भारत सरकार ने अरब राष्ट्रवाद का बराबर ही समर्थन किया है और वह ऐसी शक्तियों के खिलाफ है जो इस का विरोध करती है।

केरल के भारतीय नागरिकों का पास-पोर्ट के बिना कुवैत जाना

2461. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल से कितने भारतीय नागरिक पासपोर्ट के बिना कुवैत गये हैं;

(ख) क्या वे रोजगार की तलाश में नौकाओं से बहां गये;

(ग) उस देश में उनकी अनुमानित आय और स्थिति क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे भारतीय नागरिकों के बारे में जो बिना पासपोर्ट के कुवैत गये हैं और वहां पर बस गये हैं; कुवैत सरकार के साथ कोई बातचीत की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त देश की उनकी नागरिकता को मान्यता प्रदान करने का है?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) बिना पासपोर्ट के कितने भारतीय केरल से कुवाइत गए हैं, उनकी ठीक-ठीक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है। किन गत सात वर्षों के दौरान केरल से 312 अवैध आप्रवासियों ने कुवाइत स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास को भारत के पासपोर्ट के लिए आवेदन किया था।

(ख) सरकार को प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार, कुवाइत में अवैध प्रवेश या तो सीधे ही

देशी नौका से खाड़ी द्वारा हुआ है या इराक और सऊदी अरब से होकर समुद्र या जमीन के रास्ते छिपे रूप में हुआ है। कुवाइत में अवैध आप्रवासियों का प्रवेश अधिकांश रूप में देशी नौका द्वारा ही हुआ है। ऐसा लगता है कि वे सभी रोजगार की ओर गए हैं।

(ग) उन्होंने अधिकांश रूप में बेहुनत कार्य प्राप्त किया है और वे प्रति मास 15 केडी और 25 केडी (315 रुपये और 525 रुपये) के बीच प्राप्त करते हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) यदि विदेशी सरकार भारतीय आप्रवासी को अपनी नागरिकता दे देती है, तो भारत सरकार द्वारा उसकी स्वीकृति देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Export of Crushed Bones

2462. SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films in India exporting crushed bones and whether any foreign company is also dealing in the procurement and export of crushed bones from India ;

(b) whether a foreign company named Luner Overseas Ltd., with Headquarters in England has also set up a branch in Bombay for procuring and exporting bones to its principals in England ;

(c) the necessity for permitting a foreign Company to establish a branch in India for procuring raw materials and exporting abroad ;

(d) whether out of a total annual export from India of crushed bones to the

tune of Rs. 432 lakhs more than 86 lakh of rupees worth are exported by this foreign company alone ; and

(e) whether there is any plan by any of these Indian exporter companies to start manufacturing here the finished products which use crushed bones as raw materials ?

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

(a) There are 39 exporters of crushed bones out of which there is only one foreign company M/s. Leiner Overseas Ltd., incorporated in the U.K.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The foreign company set up a place of business in India so as to help in exporting crushed bones.

(d) The total of crushed bones during 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 stood at Rs. 4.08 crores, 4.40 crores, 5.50 crores, 5.16 crores and 3.88 crores respectively. The share in exports of crushed bones of M/s. Leiner Overseas Ltd., Bombay, stood Rs. 44 lakhs in 1968-69.

(e) Yes, Sir, two firms namely M/s. Protein Products Ltd. and M/s. Shaw Leiner Ltd., have been licensed to produce and products like Gelletine, Ossine etc.

Indianisation of Defence Forces

2463. **SHRI RANJEET SINGH : SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP SHARMA : SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are of the view that there should be more Indianisation in the nomenclature being used in the Armed Forces like names of ranks ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have similar rank nomenclatures for all the three Services ; and

(c) if so, whether Government consider that these nomenclatures are derived

from the Indian languages instead of English ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (c). Except where change of nomenclature would cause more problems, such as by disturbing long usage, Government accept the approach of Indianisation of nomenclature in the Armed Forces.

(b) No, Sir.

Coarse Rice Supplied to Defence Services

2464. **SHRI RANJEET SINGH : SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP SHARMA : SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Services are still being supplied with imported and coarse grain rice when much better rice is available in the market ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). At present, both imported and indigenous varieties of rice are being supplied to the Defence Forces, depending upon the availability and location. Only such stocks, as conform to the ASC Specification are accepted.

विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचनाएं, संकल्प तथा कार्यालय आदेश

2465. **श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितनी अधिसूचनाएं, संकल्प तथा कार्यालय आदेश पहले अंग्रेजी में और बाद में हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये गये; और

(ख) भारत के गजट के सभी भागों तथा अनुभागों में शामिल समूची सामग्री तथा उनके मंत्रालय की प्रशासन शाखा द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली अन्य सामग्री अनुवाद किये बिना मूलतः हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ कब से प्रकाशित की जायेगी ?

बैंडेशिक-व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री औषधी राम सेवक) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) समूची संबद्ध सामग्री को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ प्रकाशित करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये जाने वाले कागजातों में से इस समय लगभग 75 प्रतिशत दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये जा रहे हैं ।

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा सरकारी पत्रों का हिन्दी में जारी किया जाना

2466. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन अधिसूचनाओं, संकल्पों तथा कार्यालय आदेशों की संख्या कितनी है जो पहले अंग्रेजी में तथा बाद में हिन्दी में जारी किये गये थे ; और

(ख) भारत के राजपत्र के सभी भागों तथा संकाशनों में प्रकाशित होने वाले भारत सरकार के काम को सभी पदों तथा उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासन संकाशन द्वारा परिचालित किये जाने वाले सभी अन्य प्रशासनिक पत्रों को कब तक मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार करने तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क)

पहली अप्रैल से 30 नवम्बर, 1969 के दौरान इस मंत्रलय के स्थापना अनुभागों ने केवल अंग्रेजी में बहुत सारी अधिसूचनाएं और कार्यालय आदेश जारी किये । इसी समय के दौरान उन्होंने कोई संकल्प जारी नहीं किया । सारे रक्षा संगठन में उन अधिसूचनाओं, संकल्पों और सरकारी आदेशों की संख्या के ब्यौरे, जो पहले अंग्रेजी में और बाद में हिन्दी में जारी किये गये, इकट्ठा करने में किया जाने वाला प्रयास उससे पिछले बाले परिणामों के अनुकूल न होगा ।

(ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय के स्थापना अनुभागों से सम्बन्धित सभी राजपत्रित अधिसूचनाएं और प्रशासकीय परिपत्रों को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी जारी करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

हिन्दी में जारी किया गया सरकारी पत्राचार

2467. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी अधिसूचनाओं, संकल्पों तथा कार्यालय आदेशों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जो पहले अंग्रेजी में तथा बाद में हिन्दी में जारी किये गये ; और

(ख) भारत के राजपत्र के सभी भागों में प्रकाशित होने वाली काम की सभी मदों को तथा उनके अधीन सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों के प्रशासन अनुभागों द्वारा परिचालित किये जाने वाले अन्य सभी प्रशासन सम्बन्धी पत्रों को कब तक एक साथ मूलतः हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में तैयार करने तथा प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की

जा रही है और सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिन्दी में अधिसूचना आदि जारी करना

2468. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन अधिसूचनाओं, संकल्पों तथा कार्यालय आदेशों की संख्या कितनी है जो पहले अंग्रेजी में और बाद में हिन्दी में जारी किये गये ; और

(ख) भारत के राजपत्र के सभी भागों में प्रकाशित की जा रही सभी मर्दों और उनके मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन अनुभाग द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले सभी अन्य प्रशासनिक पत्रों के मूल रूप हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में साथ-साथ प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सभी अमां-विधिक अधिसूचनाएं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में साथ-साथ जारी की जाती है। जहां तक सांविधिक अधिसूचनाओं का प्रश्न है, उनके अनुवाद विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किये जाने हैं और इसलिए इस समय कोई समयावधि नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

वर्ष 1968 के उत्तराबंद में हिन्दी में जारी किये गए सरकारी पत्र

2469. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 के अन्तिम 6 महीनों में उनके मंत्रालय के प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ-श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों से संबंधित कितने

आदेश, परिपत्र, सूचनाएं आदि जारी की गई और कितने हिन्दी में जारी किये गये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उक्त कर्मचारियों से हिन्दी में कितने आवेदनपत्र, याचिकाएं आदि प्राप्त हुई और कितने निरांय किये गए और सूचित किये गए ;

(ग) 1968 के अन्तिम 6 महीनों में उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में तथा अंग्रेजी में दिया गया ;

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के हिन्दी विरोधी रवैये के कारण हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों, आवेदन पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों के जवाब हिन्दी में देना कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा और सभी कार्यालय आदेश आदि पूरी तरह से हिन्दी में जारी किए जायेंगे ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) ; (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय के प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय, और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से संबंधित हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में आदेशों, चलपत्रों, नोटिसों इत्यादि की संख्या के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना इकत्रित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रयत्न प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप न होगा । वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार जनता के सदस्यों तथा उन राज्य सरकारों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर कि जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पत्र छ्यवहार के लिए हिन्दी को अपना लिया है, हिन्दी में देने होते हैं । ऐसी राज्य सरकारों से हिन्दी में आने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर भी कि

जिन्होंने हिन्दी को अपनी सरकारी भाषा के तौर पर नहीं अपनाया, हिन्दी में भेजे जा सकते हैं।

(घ) और (ड). ऐसा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पत्र हस्तगत है कि वर्तमान सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार सरकारी पत्र हिन्दी में जारी किए जाएं। रक्षा मंत्रालय अफसरों के हिन्दी विरोधी आचरण का कोई उदाहरण सरकार के घ्यान में नहीं आ पाया।

Expansion of Trade between India and German Democratic Republic

2470. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of further expanding India's trade relations with German Democratic Republic has been considered by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHRY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). An Indian Trade Delegation visited GDR in October, 1969 and held discussions on the prospects of the growth of two-way trade between India and GDR in the coming year. Letter exchange on the conclusion of these discussions envisage the growth of the two-day trade to Rs. 70 crores. Among other things, GDR will export to India increased quantities of tractors, tool alloy and special steel and rolled steel products, printing machinery, ships, fertilisers, X-Ray and other films, organic and inorganic chemicals, etc. India will export, in addition to traditional commodities, knitting machines, aluminium Ingots, auto ancillaries, textile machinery, radiators, flanges and other engineering goods, cotton textiles, linoleum, etc.

A Trade Representation of India has also been opened in the GDR with effect from the

4th October, 1969 in order to take full advantage of the possibilities of developing trade to still higher levels.

सूती घागे के मूल्य में वृद्धि का कपड़ा उद्योग पर प्रभाव

2471. SHRI AMONKAAR LAL BAKERWA : क्या बैंकेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लुधियाना में स्थानीय कपड़ा उद्योग के कार्ताई मिल के संयोजक ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को चेतावनी दी कि घागे के मूल्य में की गई प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए अन्यथा विदेशों से प्राप्त क्यावेश भी रद्द कर दिये जायेंगे तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होगी तथा मिलें भी अनिश्चित काल के लिये बंद हो जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बैंकेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क). संकेत संभवतः स्टेपल रेशे के घागे की ओर है। इसके मूल्यों में 30% वृद्धि और इसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्यातों को हानि की आंशका के संबंध में सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

Annual Plan for 1970-71

2472. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan for 1970-71 has been drawn out;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof indicating the lay out for different sectors of

economy, the rate of growth to be achieved thereby; and

(c) the extent to which national income and per capita income is likely to increase with the implementation of this annual plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The annual plan for 1970-71 is under formulation in consultation with Central Ministries and State Governments?

Situation in Nagaland

2473. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the truce in Nagaland has been further extended; if so, up to which date;

(b) whether the situation in Nagaland has been gradually coming to normal; if so, the latest law and order situation in Nagaland;

(c) whether in the context of the latest situation in Nagaland, Government propose to withdraw the special security arrangements State and establish normal police security force there; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Agreement on Suspension of Operations in Nagaland has been extended upto the 31st December, 1969.

(b) to (d). Despite occasional outbursts of violence, the situation in Nagaland has been steadily improving. Government propose to continue the special arrangements for the maintenance of law and order in Nagaland till the situation returns to normal. The day-to-day responsibility for law and order remains that of the State Government who have been given armed police battalions from the Centre in addition to their own police battalions, for this purpose.

विदेशों में भारतीय माल का प्रचार

2474. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सत्ये:

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों को निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए वहां विज्ञापन देने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह देश कौन-कौन से हैं तथा उनमें ऐसे अभिकरणों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके द्वारा निर्यात संबंधित के लिए विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1965 से 1968 तक यह कार्य जिन अभिकरणों से किया उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). विदेशों में निर्यात प्रचार का कार्य हमारे मिशनों द्वारा किया जाता है। सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये विदेशों में कोई अभिकरण अथवा अभिकर्ता नियुक्त नहीं किये हैं।

Apartheid in South Africa

2475. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation to the United Nations has suggested that the Security Council should consider the question of apartheid and effective steps against South Africa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the above delegates attending the United Nations General Assembly?

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

(b) 42 Afro-Asian countries, including India, cosponsored a resolution in the

General Assembly requesting the Security Council to resume consideration of the question of apartheid with a view to adopting effective measures to eliminate the threat to international peace and security posed by it. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Talks with Laotian Prime Minister

2476. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during his informal visit to India in October, 1969, the Laotian Prime Minister, had discussions with the representatives of the Government of India on situation in Laos and Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The talks were confidential and the contents cannot be divulged.

चीन और पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे मिजों तथा नागा विद्रोही

2477. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ मिजो तथा नागा विद्रोही अब भी चीन तथा पाकिस्तान में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है कि वे प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद भारतीय वातावरण को दूषित न करने पायें ; और

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में उन क्षेत्रों के लोग ऐसा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए बाहर न जाने पायें, और आगे कोई निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारी हंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इसकी रोकथाम के लिए हर सम्भव उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिति सामान्य करने के लिये मारत के प्रयास

2478. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम एशिया में युन: तनाव बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिति सामान्य बनाने के लिए गत समय में सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दोनों पक्षों द्वारा युद्ध विराम समझौते का निरन्तर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ?

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

(ख) भारत सरकार ने पश्चिम एशिया से संबंध सुरक्षा के प्रस्ताव संख्या 242 का, जो 22 नवम्बर, 1967 को पारित हुआ था, पूरा समर्थन किया है, उसने ऐसे अन्य सभी प्रस्तावों का भी पूरा समर्थन किया है जिनका उद्देश्य इस प्रस्ताव को लागू करना है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Al Fateh request for Palestine National Liberation Movement

2479. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Leader of the Al Fateh delegation appealed to Government to support the Palestine National Liberation move-

ment's efforts to get freedom from Israel ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistan Food Supplies to Chinese Garrisons stationed in Sinkiang and Western Tibet

2480. **SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :** Will the Minister of EXTELNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has become or is likely to become an important source of supplies like food requirements, to Chinese garrisons in Sinkiang and Western Tibet with the opening of the Gilgit—Kashgar Road in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir adjoining Western Tibet ;

(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). Government have seen press reports to this effect. There can be no doubt that Gilgit—Kashgar road has been built for military purposes. There is every possibility of essential supplies for Chinese military garrisons in Sinkiang and Western Tibet being sent from Pakistan by this road.

(c) This is another instance of Sino-Pak military collusion against India.

Import of Ready-made Garments from Nepal

2481. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament has sent the Minister "Dussehra Present" of a ready-made shirt produced in Nepal and sent into India with a view to circumvent the agreement of November, 1968 entered into by Nepal and India

and volunteer limitation on the export of synthetic fabrics accepted by that country ;

(b) whether Government have since ascertained the magni of the imports from Nepal of ready made garments made out of fabrics imported from third countries ;

(c) whether it is also not a fact that polyester fibre/filament yars is a banned item under the I. T. C. Policy ;

(d) whether the matter was taken up at the meeting of the inter-Governmental committee and with Nepal ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop these imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have been aware for some time that garments manufactured in Nepal out of synthetic fabrics are being exported to India. While under the terms of the Treaty of Trade and Tran there can be no restriction on articles originating in Nepal, would appear that with the regulation of imports of synthetic fabrics manufactured in Nepal, there has been a tendency to convert some of the synthetic fabrics into garments and export them.

(b) While it would appear that most of the garments have been made from synthetic fabrics manufactured in Nepal, it is quite possible that synthetic fabrics imported from third countries into Nepal may also have been used in the manufacture of garments. It is difficult to say what percentage of the garments were made out of fabrics imported from third countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The matter was taken up at the meeting of the Inter Governmental Joint Committee, and would be discussed further when the Committee resumes its session shortly.

पंचनलामा को राजनीतिक शरण

2482. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री विं नरसिंहा रावः

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को चीन से पंचनलामा के बच निकलने का कोई समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उसकी ओर से राजनीतिक शरण देने सम्बन्धी कोई आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क). जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Nationalisation of Import-Export Trade

2483. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that Government have decided to nationalise import of cotton as a first step in its programme of nationalisation of import-export trade ;

(b) the value of total import of cotton (average) during the last three years ;

(c) how many firms are likely to be thrown out of jobs ;

(d) whether Government propose to provide employment by absorbing part of the trained employees in these firms ; and

(e) if not, what alternative employment will Government provide to the employees of 40 or so firms that are likely to close down as a result of this nationalisation ?

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

sion has been taken to canalise through a public sector agency import of cotton from the cotton year 1979-71.

(b) The annual average value of import of cotton during the last three years comes to about Rs. 78.00 crores.

(c) to (e). An official Committee is drawing up a concrete and detailed scheme for implementation of the decision to canalise import of cotton from cotton year 1970-71 and aspects like utilization of the services of persons trained in cotton trade and the effect on existing importers are receiving attention.

खराब टायरों की खरीद

2484. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री 6 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2463 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने पूर्ति विभाग, राज्य व्यापार निगम, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय और प्रतिक्षेप उत्पादन विभाग के किन-किन अधिकारियों के विश्वद कार्यवाही की जाने की सिफारिश की है और वे इस समय कहाँ पर और किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपों, गलाड के कमान अधिकारी के विश्वद जांच की थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का जांच प्रतिवेदन एक गुप्त कागज है और इसे सभा पटल पर रखना लोक-हित में नहीं है।

(ख) सभी सम्बन्ध तथ्यों पर ध्यान पूर्वक विचार करने के बाद सरकार ने पूर्ति मंत्रालय के दो अधिकारियों, जिनके नाम तथा पदनाम नीचे दिये गये हैं, के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी है।

1. श्री पी० सी० गुप्त उप-निदेशक, पूर्ति तथा निपटान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय नई दिल्ली।
2. श्री एच० एल० सपरा, मुनभाग अधिकारी, पूर्ति तथा निपटान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) संबंध अधिकारी के विद्ध आगे कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया था क्योंकि उन्हें पहले से ही सेवा-निवृत्त कर दिया गया था और कम पेंशन दी गई थी।

Phizo's Visit to U. S. A. to seek Financial Assistance and raise Naga Issue in U. N. O.

2485. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Naga cease-fire has been extended time and again, ever since it was enforced by short durations ;

(b) if so, how long Government propose to go on extending the same ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Naga leader, Mr. A. Z. Phizo, visited U. S. A. in August, 1969 to secure financial assistance for the underground movement and made efforts to raise the Naga Issue before the United Nations ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The term "Cease-fire" is incorrect. The correct term is "Agreement on Suspension of Operations", or A. G. S. O. P. for short. This came into force from the 6th September,

1964 and has been extended from time to time. The present extension of one month expires on the 31st December, 1969.

(b) Decision on whether the A.G.S.O.P. should be extended and the period of each extension, is taken by the Governor on the basis of his assessment of the prevailing situation. Despite occasional out bursts of violence, the situation has been steadily improving, and the need for continuing the A. G. S. O. P. remains.

(c) Government are aware of Phizo's visit to the United States some months ago. There is no information to indicate that he was able to secure any financial assistance for the Underground movement or indulge in political or propaganda activity. The visit did not receive any publicity there.

(d) Government do not attach any importance to Phizo.

Threat of Pakistan on Agression on Gujarat and Rajasthan Boarders

2486. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an opinion has been expressed that the next target of Pakistani aggression would be Gujarat and Rajasthan borders and that war with Pakistan was inevitable ;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether the desirability of making friends with countries hostile to China and Pakistan has been considered ;

(d) If so, with what result ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the Pakistani threat effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen Press reports of such views.

(b) Government are alive to the threats to our security, and also to possible forms which such threats may assume.

(c) and (d). Government's policy is to maintain friendship with all countries and efforts continue to be made in this direction.

(e) Our state of defence preparedness takes into account the threats which confront the country.

Diplomatic Relations with Israel

2487. SHRI B. P. MANDAL :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for not having full-fledged diplomatic relations with Israel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
Diplomatic relations with Israel have not so far been established in consideration of India's overall national interest. However, India recognises Israel 'de jure'.

Assessment of States' Resources for Fourth Plan

2488. SHRIMATI ILAPALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI MANGALATHUMDAN :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has completed its assessment of the States resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan in light of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission ;

(b) If so, the size of each State's Plan as a result of the assessment ; and

(c) when the final draft of the Plan is likely to be ready and put before Parliament ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is at present holding discussion with the State Chief Ministers regarding the

assessment of States resources in the light of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and finalisation of the size of each State's Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the Annual Plan 1970-71.

(c) as soon as this has been considered by the National Development Council.

Incentives to Industrialists and Exporters under Kandla Free Trade Zone Scheme

2489. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI D.R. PARMAR :
SHRI R.K. AMIN :
SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities which had been offered to industrialists and exporters under the Kandla Free Trade Zone scheme to set up factories and export centres in and around Kandla ;

(b) whether the response to the scheme had been rather poor ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the extent to which export from Kandla has increased after the introduction of the scheme ;

(e) whether Government have recently offered new incentives and facilities to foreigners to set up factories in the free trade zone ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The export oriented industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone are allowed the following facilities in respect of their raw materials and capital equipment requirements :—

1. Plant and machinery, raw materials and component parts imported into the Zone are exempt from Customs and Central Excise duties ;

2. Excise Duty is also not levied on the goods manufactures in the Zone;
3. Advance Import licences for raw materials, Intermediates, components and spares from the most preferred sources required for the first six months export production are allowed on merits;
4. Registered Exporters Policy which provides *inter-alia* for grant of replenishment Import licences for raw materials etc. upto a certain percentage of the f.o.b. value of exports, has been extended to the Zone units;
5. The Zone units can also apply for Import entitlement at a rate higher than normally permissible under the registered Exporters Policy. Such requests are generally allowed subject to certain conditions;
6. Wastage and sub-standard goods produced in the Zone are allowed upto a percentage prescribed in consultation with technical authorities to be brought into the country for sale after payment of duty.

Besides, a number of other facilities such as developed plots of laid and government built sheds at nominal rent, adequate supply of water and power and special facilities of blanket permit of foreign exchange for visits abroad for export promotion without conditions of any minimum export performance etc. are available to the entrepreneurs in the Zone.

(b) and (c). There are 44 parties on the approved list at present. 33 plots of land and 16 Government built sheds have already been allotted. There are 6 units already in production and effecting exports from the Zone and another 8 units are expected to commence their production and export operations before March, 1970. The Free Trade Zone at Kandla being the first experiment of its type in India, it would naturally take some time to start functioning at its peak. The industrial activity in the Zone is, however, gaining

momentum as would be evident from the trend of exports from the Zone in the current year.

(d) Exports from Kandla Free Trade Zone during the last three years and during April-September in the current year are indicated below:—

1966-67...Rs. 7.49 lakhs.
1967-68...Rs. 8.95 lakhs.
1968-69...Rs. 51.80 lakhs.
1969-70...Rs. 46.42 (Export during April-
April-Sep. September 1968-69 were
Rs. 15.73 lakhs)

(e) and (f). To encourage investments by non-residents of Indian origin or otherwise abroad in Kandla Free Trade Zone, the Government have approved recently certain guidelines which are enumerated below:—

- (i) Investment in proprietorships and partnerships will be permitted in the Kandla Free Zone;
- (ii) Investment in purely trading and commercial activities will be permitted in the Free Trade Zone. Further provision under which foreign investment is not allowed in certain types of industries where foreign technical know-how and capital are not considered essential, will not be applied. In other words, there will be no bar in setting up of an industry on the ground that foreign technical know-how and capital are not essential for the purpose;
- (iii) The stipulation that the non-resident entrepreneurs should progressively associate resident Indian participation will not applicable;
- (iv) Repatriation of capital will be allowed according to extant rules;
- (v) Repatriation of profits will be freely allowed provided the repatriable amount in any year does not exceed half of the net export earnings;
- (vi) Foreign exchange holdings will be permitted into Kandla Free

Trade Zone. Each applicant will have to maintain a separate non-resident account in respect of his operations in Kandla Free Trade Zone;

(vii) Plant and machinery needed for setting up converting or manufacturing facilities for exports will be permitted freely and Customs Clearance Permit issued for import against applicants' foreign exchange. Clearance from indigenous angle, will, however, be needed in considering applications for import licences (as distinct from Customs Clearance Permits) for capital goods.

(viii) If the type of industry is such that India is a net importer of the manufactured product, the parties may be permitted to sell such goods in India against valid general currency area import licences; and

(ix) All facilities allowed to non-residents in the rest of the country in the matter of income-tax etc. will equally be applicable to Kandla Free Trade Zone.

Declaration of Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu as Peace Station

2490. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu have now been declared as 'Peace Station' ;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing Army Act to curb the general trade union activities ;

(c) whether such restrictions would normally entitle the workers of Military Engineering Service and other Defence installations of Field Service Concession ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

With effect from 1st March, 1968, field service concessions were withdrawn from Service personal serving in Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu. On the same analogy, concessions were also withdrawn from Defence civilians in the same station.

There is no link between the grant of field service concessions and the application of the Army Act to Defence civilians. Both are considered on their respective merits and Government are satisfied that, while it is still necessary to apply the Army Act to Defence civilians in these areas, there is no case for continuance of field service concessions.

India's Trade Agreement with West Asian Countries

2491. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the present volume of India's trade with the various countries of West Asia ; and

(b) whether trade with these countries have improved over the last few years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The volume of India's trade with the countries of West Asia was Rs. 158.76 crores in 1968-69 of which Rs. 97.29 crores were exports from India and Rs. 61.47 crores imports from these countries.

(b) Yes, Sir. The volume of trade in the last three years is indicated below :

(In crores of Rupees)

	Exports from India	Imports from countries in West Asia	Total
1966-67	54.40	59.19	109.59
1967-68	63.09	82.33	145.42
1968-69	97.29	61.47	158.76

Branches of State Trading Corporation outside India

2492. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Branches that the State Trading Corporation is having outside India and their location ;

(b) the purpose served by these branches and the advantages that have resulted so far in building up foreign markets for Indian goods ; and

(c) whether there are proposals to open new branches ; and

(d) if so, where ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation has eleven branches outside India. They are located in Bangkok, Beirut, Budapest, Colombo, Lagos, Montreal, Moscow, Nairobi, Prague Rotterdam and Teheran.

(b) These branches have held the Corporation to diversify and promote exports; they also render assistance to private traders by supplying them with market information on foreign countries.

(c) and (d). The State Trading Corporation has proposals to open some new offices, but they are in a preliminary stage of consideration.

Production Curbs on Dhotis and Saris

2493. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move by Government to impose production curbs on dhotis and saris by textile mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how this will affect the economy of mills and also the export of dhotis and saris ?

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

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

Self-Sufficiency in Defence Production

2494. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume and value of our imports from abroad for defence needs and their proportion to the internal production;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure total self-sufficiency in defence production and at least to stop spending foreign exchange for the same; and

(c) the proportion and value of internal production for defence requirements as compared to 1948 and 1956 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose the volume and value of stores, equipment, etc., procured from abroad for meeting the Defence needs, but it can be said that the percentage of procurement for the Defence Services from internal production has been increasing at a significant rate. It has been the effort of the Government to utilise every means to become self-sufficient to the maximum extent in meeting the essential requirements of the Defence Services. This has been done *inter alia* by increasing the range and volume of production in Defence production establishments. For increasing the volume of procurement from the trade, the following steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the manufacture of hitherto imported Defence items :

(i) A separate Department of Defence Supplies was constituted in 1965 to undertake the work of import substitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Information to the extent possible will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Study of working of Indian Embassy at Washington

2495 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inter-Ministry team of Inspectors inspected the Indian Mission in Washington recently to study its working;

(b) if so, the nature of the study carried out by the team of inspectors;

(c) the salient features of report given by the team; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government as a result thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Reports of the Inspection Team, is awaited.

(d) Does not arise at present.

Committee on Science And Technology

2496. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any Committee on Science and Technology to advise Government on matters relating to the development in these fields ; and

(b) If so, the personnel of the Committee and what are the recommendations made by the Committee with special reference to the Fourth Plan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir ; the Committee on Science and Technology (Cost) advises Government on matters relating to science and technology.

(b) The composition of the COST is shown in the attached statement. COST has made several recommendations which have a bearing on the Fourth Plan. Some of these are:-

(i) To make a provision for funds to carry out development and pilot plant studies of identified areas of scientific achievement in our laboratories which have a great potential for contributing towards economic growth, so that these can be taken from the laboratory stage

to a stage where they are readily acceptable by industry. On the recommendation of COST, Planning Commission has made a provision for it in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(ii) In relation to the approach of the Fourth Five Year Plan, COST has set up Committee and Panels in association with the Planning Commission for studies in the following areas which have important bearing on development during the Fourth Five Year Plan and in the long run :

- (a) Minerals;
- (b) Water Resources-Proper utilisation and Conservation
- (c) Irrigated farming;
- (d) Dry farming;
- (e) Agro-chemicals;
- (f) Non-ferrous metals;
- (g) High polymers;
- (h) Ceramics;
- (i) Fine chemicals including biochemicals;
- (j) Drugs, pharmaceuticals, microbiological products and petrochemicals;
- (k) Survey of our current natural resources and suggest methods of conservation and proper utilization;
- (l) Fertiliser technology;
- (m) Semi-conductor-grade silicon.

Statement

Composition of the COST

1. Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri, Mem-

- ber, Planning Commission (Chairman)
- 2. Shri B. Sivaraman, Cabinet Secretary (Vice Chairman)
- 3. Dr. Atma Ram, Director-General, CSIB, New Delhi.
- 4. Dr. Dasarathi Banerjee, Technical Director and Adviser to the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.
- 5. Scientific Adviser to Minister of Defence.
- 6. Dr. A. R. Kidwai, Member, UPSC, New Delhi.
- 7. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission.
- 8. Dr. S. K. Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University, Kalyani.
- 9. Dr. B. P. Pal, Director-General ICAR, New Delhi.
- 10. Dr. K. N. Raj, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.
- 11. Dr. C. R. Rao, Director, Research and Training School Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.
- 12. Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, Chairman, Atomic Energy, Commission, and Secretary, Deptt. of Atomic Energy, Appollo Pier Road, Bombay.
- 13. Shri H. N. Sethna, Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.
- 14. K. V. Subrahmanyam, Retired Professor of Mining Engineering, Madras.
- 15. P. N. Wahi, Director-General, ICMR, New Delhi.

Release Of Goods Confiscated by Pakistan

2497. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Started Question No. 534 on the 13th August, 1969 and state:

(a) the outcome of the continuing persuasion of the Pakistan Government to release the goods confiscated by them;

(b) if Pakistan has refused to change the stand taken by them in this regard; and

(c) whether Government will move the matter to the International Court and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Pakistan has not yet indicated their willingness to discuss the question of return of Indian properties and assets. We are however, continuing our efforts in this regard.

(c) The Government continues to hold the view that the whole question should be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan as provided in the Tashkent Declaration.

Export of Human Hair

2498. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some prominent exporters of the country are in a position to promote export of human hair subject to the conditions that Government takes a realistic approach to the proposition ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any latest assessment of export potential with regard to the different markets abroad for human hair and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in

this regard and foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Prior to the entry of the S. T. C. in human hair trade in June 1965 a few private parties were exporting hair mostly in raw and unprocessed form at low prices. As the export of human hair was in an unorganised sector, it was believed that no improvement in earnings of foreign exchange was possible so long as export of human hair continued through that sector. Export of human hair was canalised through S. T. C. in August, 1966 and as a result of the promotional efforts made by S. T. C., exports of human hair and human hair products increased substantially. Total value of exports of human hair and human hair products which stood at Rs. 50 lakhs in 1964-65 increased to Rs. 6.82 crores during 1968-69. Private trade is however, fully associated in the export trade subject to certain regulations with a view to eliminate mal-practices in the trade.

(b) and (c). The major markets for Indian human hair are South Korea, Hong Kong, U. S. A. and Federal Republic of Germany. According to the present indications, in spite of stiff competition, there exists a good market for Indian human hair products. It is estimated that exports during 1969-70 would reach the figure of Rs. 7 crores.

**प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन कार्यालयों में
हिन्दी में कार्य**

2499. श्री श्रावण सुन्दरलाल: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके अधीन विभागों/मंत्रालयों में जनवरी, 1968 से 31 अगस्त, 1969 तक कुल कितने नये कार्यालय खोले गये हैं तथा 1 सितम्बर, 1970 तक कितने खोले जायेंगे ;

उक्त कार्यालयों में, हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिये कुल कितने कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो क्या

सरकार का विचार उन्हें निकट भविष्य में नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ख) उक्त कायत्तियों में, हिन्दी में कार्य हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए कुल कितते कर्मचारों तथा अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं, और यदे नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें निरट भविष्य में नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ग) इन नये कार्यालयों में राज भाषा (हिन्दी) को समुचित स्थान दिलाने तथा अंग्रेजी को सहायक भाषा के रूप में रखने और इस महत्व को कम करने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्री इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की बेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Naval Trading Centre Centre in Chilka Lake

2500. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of a naval training centre in the Chilka Lake ; and

(b) the investment likely to be made during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

लखनऊ के पास विमान कारखाने का खोला जाना

2501. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ के पास एक विमान कारखाना खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार की सहयोग की शर्तें तथा निबन्धन क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा और इसका निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). उड़ान तथा व्यापक औजारों, पहियों तथा ब्रैको, निष्कास कुर्सियों, द्रवचालित साजसामान इत्यादि वैमानिक सहायक पुँछों के निर्माण के लिए लखनऊ के पास एक स्थान पर फैक्टरी हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिंग द्वारा स्थापित की जा रही है जो सर्वथा भारत सरकार की मलकीयत में एक राजकीय उपकरण है। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की कोई साफेदारी नहीं नहीं है, परन्तु उन्होंने फैक्टरी के लिए भूमि प्राप्त करना स्वीकार कर लिया, तथा सविसँडी पर बौद्धिगिक भवन और कार्यकर भवन प्राप्त करना भी ।

(ग) प्रयोजना की अनुमति पूँजी लागत 433 लाख रुपये है। राज्य सरकार ने फैक्टरी के लिये भूमि अर्जन कार्य हस्तगत कर लिया है। जमी भूमि का कब्जा दे दिया गया निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो जाएगा ।

CATT Meeting in October, 1969

2502. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of CATT was held early in October, 1969 to consider the future of the long-term arrangement for cotton textiles and whether India was represented at this meeting ;

(b) the policy of Government on this question ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No final decision was taken about the future of the long-term arrangement for cotton textiles in the meeting held in October, 1969. Another meeting would be held shortly. It was agreed in the meeting that bilateral consultations between participating countries were necessary before the future of the arrangement could be considered.

Guides for Osaka Fair

2503. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 1800 applications, 30 guides have been selected for the Osaka Fair to be held in Japan and are being given training at present;

(b) the criteria adopted in the selection of guides, the terms and conditions of their appointment and the expenditure incurred on the training of a guide ;

(c) the manner in which these guides will be absorbed after Osaka Fair and how the guides selected in earlier Fairs have been absorbed and whether any assessment of the expenditure incurred on the guides with the results achieved thereby has ever been made; and

(d) If so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. In all 1760 applications were received and 32 girls were selected for training. Out of them 32 have reported and are now under training. Final selection of girl guides will be made from among them.

(b) Preliminary screening of applications was done by a Screening Committee of Government officers and the criteria for selection of applicants for interview was presentability, educational qualifications, awareness of developmental and other problems of India, travel in foreign countries, knowledge of foreign languages particularly Japanese, etc. Final selection was made by a high Powered Selection Board under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabhai Deshmukh. The girls under training are on probation during training and are being paid an all-inclusive amount of Rs. 350/- per month. When finally appointed they will be governed by prescribed terms and conditions, a copy of

which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2209/69]. Total expenditure of Rs. 26,650/- is expected to be incurred on the training of the guides.

(c) Guides are appointed for the specific purpose, and their services are terminated on completion of their assignment. By virtue of the nature of work to be performed by the guides, no assessment based on expenditure *vis-a-vis* results achieved can be made. However, in all exhibitions where guides have been sent they have proved very successful and have proved to be an asset.

(d) Does not arise.

Chinese Embassy Invitations

2504. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions when the Chinese Embassy in India flouted the directives of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the issue of invitations to Indian citizens during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken in the matter and action proposed to be taken by Government against the Chinese Embassy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On six occasions invitations to non-diplomatic personnel were not routed through the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) The requirement of routing invitations through the Ministry of External Affairs is designed to ensure proper security for the Chinese Embassy. As the Embassy have failed to observe the procedure necessary steps are taken to identify non-diplomatic invitees to receptions held there before the individuals are permitted to enter Embassy.

Shaktiman Trucks

2505. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of a Shaktiman truck is much higher as compared to the other trucks manufactured in India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to bring down its price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There is no truck of indigenous manufacture which is similar to the Shaktiman Truck in every major respect. The closest comparison could be with the truck specially produced by Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. for Defence indentors and its ex-works price is about Rs. 55,500/- compared to ex-works price of the Shaktiman Truck of about Rs. 63,000/-.

(b) The Shaktiman Truck has, unlike the Tata Truck, a multifuel engine, an extra dead axle which makes it sturdier and several other features. Major assemblies of Shaktiman vehicles are at present manufactured, utilising the spare capacities in 8 different Ordnance Factories; this dispersal of the production facilities tends to add to the cost.

(c) An integrated vehicle manufacturing factory is in an advanced stage of establishment at Jabalpur. Once production in this factory is established, it is expected that the price of the Shaktiman Truck should come down.

Technical hands in Ordnance Factory at Dum Dum

2506. Shri N SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of technical hands including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category, such as, artisans, skilled craftsmen and supervisors

employed at present at the Dum Dum Ordnance Factory ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited therein during the last two years ;

(c) whether some quota has been fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The number of artisans, skilled craftsmen and supervisors employed in Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum is 1,211. This includes 173 Scheduled Caste and 6 Scheduled Tribe employees.

(b) Nil.

(c) Vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in accordance with the Government orders on the subject.

New Palestine State in Middle East

2507. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States is planning to create a new Palestine State in the Middle East ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen references in Press reports to the effect that the U. S. Government is in favour of the creation of a new Palestine State.

(b) Government are not aware of the details.

(c) Since there is no formal proposal along these lines, the question of Government's reaction does not arise.

Export of Good by Bihar Government

2508. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the goods from Bihar are exported abroad ;

(b) if so, to which countries, which goods and how much foreign exchange India earns from Bihar goods per year *vis-a-vis* that from other States' goods exported ; and

(c) the specific steps which Government are planning to take for boosting up the exports of Bihar goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The information is not available as statistics of Export are maintained for the country as a whole and not State-wise or region wise. The various measures which are being taken to boost exports in general would apply to commodities which are being exported from Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total Indian capital investment in 17 Industrial projects as have already gone into production abroad with Indian collaboration, works out to about 20 million rupees. Information as regards the quantum of total annual remittances to India from the Indian investment in these ventures is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible. Total remittances received so far as per latest information amount to about 7.5 million rupees.

Revision of Atomic Policy

2510. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is planning to revise her atomic policy *vis-a-vis* her defence requirements ;

(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) to (c). Government's policy on the development of nuclear weapons has been explained to the House from time to time. Attention is invited to the answer given by the Defence Minister in the House only on 26th November, 1969 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1443.

Indo-Loas Trade Agreement

2511. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed recently with the Government of Loas; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

Agreements with Foreign Countries for setting up Industrial Plants

2509. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Industrial concerns have come into agreements with the foreign Governments for setting up industrial plants in those countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the total Indian capital investment abroad at present and the total annual remittances to India from those investments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. Quite a few Indian Industrialists have, however, entered into collaboration agreements with their foreign counterparts for the establishment of joint industrial enterprises in the countries concerned.

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"एम्बेसेडर्स जर्नल" नामक पुस्तक

2512. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत स्थित अमेरीका के भूतपूर्व राजदूत प्रो० गालब्रथ द्वारा लिखित "एम्बेसेडर्स जर्नल" नामक पुस्तक में की गई इस आशय की टिप्पणी की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत सरकार के कुछ अधिकारियों तथा मंत्रियों ने उनके दूतावास में अधिकांश जानकारी भेजी थी तथा मंत्रिमण्डल स्तर के एक भारतीय मंत्री ने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री बनने के उद्देश्य से उनसे सहायता मांगी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा वास्तविक तथ्यों पर ध्यान देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने प्रोफेसर गालब्रथ की नवीनतम पुस्तक 'ऐम्बेसेडर्स जर्नल' देखी है, जिसमें उन्होंने भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों तथा सार्वजनिक कार्यकारियों के साथ हुई मुलाकातों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है ।

(ख) सरकार के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वह व्यक्तियों के साथ किसी राजदूत की हुई निजी बातचीत के सम्बन्ध में टीका टिप्पणी करे । परन्तु भारतीय नागरिकों के लिए विदेशी राजदूतों के साथ इन मामलों पर बातचीत करना उचित नहीं है ।

भारतीय शिष्टमण्डल का पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की दशा का अध्ययन करने के लिए जाना

2513. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री ; क्या

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अल्पसंख्यकों को देश से बाहर

निकालने के लिये उनके विशुद्ध दमन चक्र चलाना शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) भारतीय अधिकारी शिष्टमण्डल वहां अल्पसंख्यकों की दशा का अध्ययन करने के लिए किस तारीख को गया था और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) दूसरा शिष्टमण्डल कब तक भेजने का विचार है ; और

(घ) पाकिस्तान में भारतीयों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की जिन कठिनाइयों और कमियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनके बारे में सरकार को मालूम है । लेकिन उनके पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों के विशुद्ध अत्याचार की कार्यवाईयां बढ़ गई हैं ।

(ख) हाल ही में ऐसा कोई प्रतिनिषिद्धमण्डल पाकिस्तान नहीं गया ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार को बार-बार यह याद दिलाया है कि अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति उनके क्या दायित्व हैं ।

Import of Merino Type Wool

2514. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that merino type wool is imported from Australia;

(b) if so, the total merino type wool imported during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange incurred thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that efforts are being made in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh for producing merino type wool; if so, the progress so far made in this respect; and

(d) the time by which this wool will be produced in these States and the time by which India will be self-sufficient.

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

(b) The quantity and value of raw wool imported from Australia, which is generally Merino wool, are as follows :—

Year	Quantity in lakh kgs.	
	Quantity	Value in lakh Rs.
1966-67	110	1110
1967-68	116	1104
1968-69	117	1101

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made in these States to produce fine wool depending on the availability of pure bred exotic sheep and cross bred sheep, limited quantity of such wool is being already produced in these states. However no self-sufficiency can be envisaged at this stage.

Foreign Trips by Officers of State Trading Corporation

2515. SHRI B. N. KATHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on trips abroad by the officers of State Trading Corporation, including the Chairman and Directors since July, 1968, both in Indian rupees and foreign exchange; and

(b) the details of these trips, including names of officers, list of countries visited and quantity and value of export contracts signed by each of them ?

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

Talks with China

2516. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the precise nature of the import of remarks made by him to the newsmen in Bombay while returning from foreign tour in the third week of September this year to the effect "it would be useful to maintain some dialogue (with China) in an attitude of reasonableness in the hope that China would co-operate with other Asian countries for peace and stop developing nuclear arms" ; and

(b) the names of the Asian countries which he thinks can use their good offices to persuade China to stop developing nuclear arms" ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Answering questions by newsmen about the reported request by some M.Ps. to the Government to sever diplomatic relations with China, the Minister of External Affairs had said that would be useful to maintain contacts with the People's Republic of China through diplomatic channels. Replying to a separate question he had said that we should always hope that China would, one day, change her present policies and would cooperate with other Asian countries for peace and stop developing nuclear arms which constituted a threat to peace.

Indo-Yugoslavia Trade Pact

2517. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for adding gold clause

in the Yugoslavia-India Trade Pact signed between both the countries recently ;

(b) whether the adding of gold clause in a trade pact is an innovation and has not been added in any of the Trade Pacts between India and any other country so far ; and

(c) whether similar gold clauses will be added in future in the trade pacts with other countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No new Trade Agreement has been concluded recently with Yugoslavia. The current Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Payments Agreement which is in force since 1st January, 1963 does not contain any gold clause. The validity of this Agreement was extended last year upto 31st March, 1970.

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

Chinese Propaganda against India

2519. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has increased propaganda against India during the last two months ;

(b) if so, whether they have started the attack on two points—one to call the people to rebel against the Union Government and the second, against the internal trouble of the political parties ;

(c) If so, the action which is being taken against them as it amounts to direct interference in the third country which is against the international law ; and

(d) if so, how their anti-India propaganda is being met by the Indian Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Chinese propaganda against India's foreign policy and distorted reports on Indian internal situation have been sustained at a high level for the past several years.

(b) The Chinese Government's hostile propaganda against India is wide ranging and includes instigation to armed rebellion against the legally constituted authority as well as slanderous comments on internal developments

(c) The Government of India have raised this matter on various occasions in discussions with the Chinese authorities and have verbally protested against their continuing anti-Indian propaganda.

(d) The Information Services of our Missions abroad and the mass media units of the Government of India counteract this false and hostile propaganda whenever necessary.

Restrictions on Kenya Indians

2520. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kenya Government has further placed restrictions on trade of non-citizens mainly Asians ;

(b) if so, the number of Indians further ^{met} to be affected ;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Kenya Government for the fullest settlement of the Indians affected by their new law ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) According to reports received from our High Commission in Nairobi approximately 3000 to 4000 establishments owned by non-citizens mostly persons of Indian origin are likely to be affected.

(c) and (d). Most of these persons are holders of British passports and the responsibility for safeguarding their interests rests primarily on the British Government. Naturally the interests of any Indian citizens affected will be looked after by the Government of India.

Pak. Officer's visit to Ahmedabad

2521. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI CHENALRAYA :
 NAIDU :
 SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
 SHRI NIHIL SINGH :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had sent a note requesting India to allow an officer of Pakistani High Commissioner to visit Ahmedabad for an on-the-spot study of the riots in that State ;

(b) if so, whether India had rejected this offer ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It related to India's domestic affairs and because Pakistan was trying to exploit the situation for its own ends.

Visit of Indian Trade Delegation to Syria

2522. SHRI MAYAVAN :
 SHRI CHENGALARAYA :
 NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade delegation visited Damascus and had a discussion with the Syrian Government;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Delegation visited Syria to discuss measures for further promoting trade between the two countries. The subjects discussed *inter-alia* included (i) project for setting up of a Triple Superphosphate Plant in Syria (ii) supply of equipment for the construction of a Railway line in Syria, (iii) supply of Iron and Steel from India and (iv) the possibility of greater participation by India in Syria's Development Plans by providing Consultancy Services, preparation of feasibility studies etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Trade Agreement signed follows the pattern of our trade agreements with other countries and provides *inter-alia* for (i) grant of most-favoured nation treatment by the two countries reciprocally, (ii) payments on account of normal trade to be effected in convertible currency, (iii) grant of facilities for visits of businessmen and (iv) exchange of scientific and technical knowledge.

Programme for Eradication of Poverty

2523. SHRI CHENGALARAYA :
 NAIDU :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

**SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that she had stated while addressing a rally on the 16th September, 1969 that Government will soon put before the people a detailed programmes for the future aimed at eradicating poverty from the country;

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

(c) the main features of the programme and

(d) whether any time-limit will be fixed for its fullest achievement ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The Prime Minister's speech on the occasion referred to by the Hon'ble Member dealt generally with the question of removing poverty which was the major task before the country and the need to implement vigorously all programmes, including bank nationalization, which were designed to help the process of economic advancement of our people and thus remove poverty.

Facilities to 'Al-Fatah' Delegation

2524. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Al Fatah' Delegation touring different parts of India are treated as State Guests or whether any part of their expenses in India is borne by the Central or State Governments; and

(b) whether necessary facilities are provided to the delegation for gaining support for their cause and doings ?

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

**Erecting of Explosive Berth in
Cochin**

2525. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received any suggestion from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport that the Explosive Berth should not be erected in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Ministry of Transport have pointed out some difficulties with regard to the construction of an explosives' berth in Cochin port.

(b) The matter is being examined and it is hoped to come to satisfactory decision through joint consultations of the Ministries of Transport and Defence.

**Foreign Minister's Talks with the Deputy
Chief Minister of West Bengal**

2526. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had talks with Shri Jyoti Basu, the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal at Calcutta on his way to Hanoi and on his way back; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Minister of External Affairs met Shri Jyoti Basu, Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal, at Dum Dum Airport when the Minister of External Affairs returned from Hanoi. The talks were of a general nature.

**Theft of Detonator from a P. W. D.
Godown in Ghum near Darjeeling**

2527. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 9338 detonators have been

stolen from a P. W. D. godown in Ghum near Darjeeling by breaking it open ;

(b) whether these could have been carried away only in trucks or similar conveyances ; and

(c) whether the stolen detonators have the capacity to destroy the entire hill areas of Darjeeling ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Visitors to Nankana Sahib on Occasion of Guru Nanak Quin Centenary Celerbrations

2528. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of visitors to Nankana Sahib in Pakistan on the occasion of the quin-centenary of Guru Nanak Devji ; and

(b) whether the Pakistan Government have agreed to make arrangements for the visitors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 4069 Sikh pilgrims went to Nankana Sahib on this occasion from India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Import of Polyethylene

2529. SHRIMATIILA PAL-CHOUDEHRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether licence was given to a Calcutta firm for the import of 1000 tons polyethylene against their requirement of 50 tons only ;

(b) if so, reasons for granting licence for excess quantity ;

(c) the names of other firms applied for

the licence for the above commodity ; and

(d) the reasons for rejecting the application of other firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIENG TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWDK) : (a) to (d). In the absence of the names of parties and the licensing period it is very difficult to furnish a reply.

नेपाल में भारतीय पटसन की तस्करी

2530. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि नेपाल में भारतीय पटसन की भारी मात्रा में तस्करी हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त तस्करी का अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या इस तस्करी के कारण ये हैं कि यहाँ किसानों की दिया जाने वाला पटसन मूल्य नेपाल में दिये जाने वाले मूल्य से कम है ; और

(घ) इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). लम्बी एवं खुली सीमा होने के कारण नेपाल को पटसन के चोरी छिपे जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) नेपाल में निर्यात हेतु बोनस बाउचर योजना के लागू होने के फलस्वरूप मूल्यों का आकर्षण इस तस्करी का एक कारण हो सकता है।

(घ) फिर भी, ऐसी तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं,

जैसे (1) सीमा पर अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क अमले की नियुक्ति; (2) सीमा पर कार्य करने वाले अन्य केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के प्रवर्तन अधिकरणों का सहयोग लेना; और (3) भारत नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करी के रूप पर निगरानी रखने तथा उपयुक्त उपचारोपाय करने के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति का गठन।

**Export of Railway Wagons to Iran,
Thailand and Syria**

2531. **SHRIMATIILA PAL-CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have recently secured order for the supply of Railway wagons and other equipments to Iran, Thailand and Syria ;

(b) whether these have been finalised by entering into regular trade agreements ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The state Trading Corporation has secured orders for the supply of loco components to Syria and bogies to Thailand. It also expects to receive an order for the supply of wagons to Iran.

(b) and (c). The orders were secured by the S. T. C. by competing in global tenders.

विद्रोही नागाओं का हथियार और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए पाकिस्तान जाना

2532. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागाओं का एक दल प्रशिक्षण और हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1969 में पाकिस्तान गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी हंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को कोई पक्की जानकारी नहीं है।

Assistant Directors in the Department of Supplies and Disposals

2533. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the MINISTER OF SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the period for which the posts of Assistant Directors exist in the Department of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) whether any rules for their recruitment and promotions have been framed and if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the procedure adopted for their confirmations and promotions ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Presumably, the reference is to the posts of Assistant Director of Supplies. These posts have been in existence since the organisation of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals in its present form came into being in 1951.

(b) Yes, Sir in 1953. However, in 1961, the Indian Supply Service was constituted and all the Class I posts of Assistant Director of Supplies were included in that Service. Service Rules for that Service were also framed at that time.

(c) Does not arise.

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप आणविक शक्ति का विकास

2534. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आणविक विकास कार्यक्रम पर बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसी नई परियोजनाएं जिन्हें धन की कमी के कारण शुरू नहीं किया जा रहा था अब आरम्भ कराना संभव हो गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). वैकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रभाव विचाराधीन है और इसके कारण जो परिवर्तन होंगे उन्हें चौथी योजना के अन्तिम विवरण में प्रतिबिम्बित कर दिया जायेगा ।

हाईड्रोजन अणु को खण्ड खण्ड करना

2535. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाईड्रोजन अणु को खण्ड खण्ड करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : हाईड्रोजन का परमाणु सरलतापूर्वक प्रोटीन तथा इलेक्ट्रोन में विवर्दित किया जा सकता है तथा इसका विवर्दण करने में पिछली शताब्दी में सफलता मिली थी । हाईड्रोजन का नामिक प्रोटीन कहलाता है, जो कि एक मूल कण होने के कारण विवर्दित नहीं किया जा सकता ।

एक धातु के अणु को दूसरे धातु के अणु में बदलना

2536. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अणु में इलेक्ट्रोन और प्रोटीन का अनुपात बदल कर एक धातु के अणु को दूसरी धातु के अणु में परिवर्तित करने में कोई देश सफल हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में भारत ने क्या प्रगति की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अनेक अभिक्रियाओं के परिणामस्वरूप

परमाणु के नामिक में विद्यमान प्रोटीनों की संख्या में परिवर्तन हो जाता है । अनेक देश ऐसा करने में सफल हुए हैं ।

(ख) भारत की प्रयोगशालायें नामिकीय अभिक्रियाओं पर परीक्षण कर रही हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी प्रयोगशालाओं में यूरेनियम-238 से तैयार किए जाने वाले प्लूटोनियम का पृथक्करण सन् 1964 से किया जा रहा है । योरियम से यूरेनियम-233 की ब्रीडिंग करने का काम भी परीक्षणात्मक स्तर पर किया जा रहा है ।

बैलेस्टिक मिसाइल बनाने के लिए चीन की तैयारियां

2537. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री अदिचन :

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन सरकार ने बैलेस्टिक मिसाइल बनाने के लिए जोरों की तैयारियां की हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाही से भारत की सुरक्षा को उत्पन्न हुए खतरे को देखते हुए भारत ने सुरक्षा के क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा मारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जैसा कि 26 नवम्बर 1969 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1444 के उत्तर में कहा गया है, चीन मफ्फले प्रसर के बैलेस्टिक मीजाइलों का विकास कर रहा है, जिनका प्रसर लगभग 2000 मील है, परन्तु उनके वास्तविक प्रयोग में

अभी तक कोई इशारा नहीं। संकटों के अपने निर्वाण, और उनका सामना करने के लिए अपनी योजनाओं का निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है, कि जिस में मुख्य ध्यान अपनी राष्ट्रीय रक्षा और सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता की ओर दिया जाता है।

भारत का पाकिस्तान तथा नेपाल के साथ व्यापार

2538. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या दंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत तथा नेपाल द्वारा लिए गये नये निर्णय के बाद भारत का पाकिस्तान तथा नेपाल के साथ व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में नई नीति का व्योरा क्या है?

दंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत किस 'नये निर्णय' की ओर है। किन्तु, पाकिस्तान तथा नेपाल के साथ हमारे व्यापार सम्बन्धों की स्थिति निम्न-लिखित है :—

पाकिस्तान : भारत-पाक संघर्ष के उपरांत सितम्बर 1965 से भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापार बन्द हो गया। भारत सरकार ने 27 मई, 1966 को इकतरफा कार्यवाही द्वारा व्यापार पर रोक हटा ली, परन्तु पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही अभी तक नहीं की गई है। अतः पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा व्यापार अब भी बन्द पड़ा है।

नेपाल : नेपाल के साथ हमारा व्यापार 1960 की व्यापार पारिवहन संधि के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत होता है जो 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक बैंध है। उपर्युक्त संधि को क्रियान्वित से उत्पन्न होने वाली कठिनाइयों पर दोनों देशों के बीच समय-समय पर होने वाली बातियों में विचार किया जाता है।

Import and Export Targets

2539. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the import and export targets laid down for the current year ;

(b) what have been results during the first two quarters of the year, export earnings and imports as compared to the same period during the last year ;

(c) what has been the contribution in export earnings by individual items of export ; and

(d) whether any shortcomings have been found in the policy and if so, the changes being contemplated for a better performance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The estimates of Export earnings and Import requirements for 1969-70 has been given in the Annual Plan Document as Rs. 1450 and 1900 crores respectively.

(b) As would appear from the following figures there has been an improvement in the balance of trade during the first two quarters of the year 1969-70 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year :—

Rs. Crores

Period	Import	Export	Balance of Trade
April- Sep '68	979.97	677.80	—302.17
April- Sep. '69	773.86	698.81	—75.05

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing India's Export of Major Items during April—August '68 and April—August, '69.

Value in Rs. Lakh

No.	Description	April-Aug., 68	April-Aug., 69
1.	Agriculture and allied products	12834	11802
2.	Plantations	7011	6082
3.	Ores, minerals and scrap	5051	4970
4.	Textile fabrics and manufactures excluding coir and Jute	4700	5173
5.	Manufactures of coir and jute	9177	9909
6.	Leather and leather manufactures and hides and skins raw	3372	4257
7.	Engineering goods	2538	3446
8.	Handicrafts	2611	2934
9.	Other manufactures	5541	5676
10.	Miscellaneous items (incl. re-exports)	3020	3668
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. re-exports)		55585	57917

NOTE :—Figures for export of individual items are available only upto August, 1969.

(d) No, Sir, Changes in import and export policy are considered as and when necessary.

Amount earmarked for Mysore State during First Year of Fourth Plan

2540. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the Mysore State during the first year of the Fourth Plan period for providing Central assistance for rural electrification and supply of drinking water in the rural areas of the State ; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State Government so far ?

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

(a) The Central assistance is given to the States through block loan and block grant

and is not attached to any specific scheme/ in programme. Earmarking is, however, done respect specified programmes/projects in order to ensure that agreed outlays on these schemes/programmes are incurred. The outlay earmarked for rural water supply schemes under the State's Annual Plan 1969-70 is Rs. 57 lakhs. No outlay has been earmarked for rural electrification programme.

(b) Information is not yet available.

Investment in Private Sector in the Fourth Plan

2541. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3333 on the 13th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores in the private sector shown on page 48 is a plan or a prospect;

(b) if a plan, whether nationalised banks will provide finance to the extent it

is required, without further spelling of the details; and

(c) the reasons, why should not such finance be comparable on rates of interest similar to those for small scale industries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The subject is under examination.

Attending Funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh

2542. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Vietnam sent any representative for the funeral of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shri Zakir Husain and if so, their status;

(b) whether North Vietnam had supported the attack of China on India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for him to attend the funeral of Dr. Ho Chi Minh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of North Vietnam did not send any special representative for the funerals of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Dr. Zakir Husain.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The relations between countries are not static. The External Affairs Minister attended the funeral of the late President Ho Chi Minh to pay homage to a distinguished Asian leader who had dedicated his life for the freedom of his country.

Trade Agreement between India and North Vietnam

2543. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to give the figures of trade between India and North Vietnam during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Position of India's trade with North Vietnam is given below :—

(Rs. in thousands) Post devaluation state		
Year	Imports into India	Export from India
1966-67	90	—
1967-68	—	—
1968-69	—	—

Regulation of Economic System

2544. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3336 on 13th August, 1969 and state :

(a) how the capacity and production for 29 items shown on page 232 of the Draft Plan show such gaps if it is not due to faulty planning;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the wrong estimates of production and demand and if not, how such idle investment is to be prevented from adding to the prices;

(c) whether the reasons for the idle capacity under each item have been identified;

(d) if so, the steps which are being taken to reduce idle capacity before more capacity is added during the Fourth Plan and

(e) whether there is any system to fix responsibility for wrong assessment of capacity required and have any explanations been taken from those responsible?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Out of the 29 items mentioned on pages 232-233 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, there are significant gaps between capacity and production only in respect of items like industrial machinery, machine tools, steel, commercial vehicles, fertilisers, and heavy chemicals. While in certain cases as, for

example, fertilisers the gap is because of the commissioning of the projects towards the end of the year and because full rated production could not be achieved in the initial stages of the start of a project, the main reason is the low level of demand particularly in the items of industrial machinery, commercial vehicles, machine tools etc. because of the recessionary conditions prevailing in the economy.

(b) It is expected, that with the improvement in agricultural production and increase in industrial output and the steps already taken by the Government there will be greater utilisation of capacity already created.

(c) Yes.

(d) While a number of steps such as allowing diversification of production, liberalisation in the import of raw materials and components, extension of credit facilities, provision of incentives for promoting exports etc. have already been taken, the programmes for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been so conceived as to bring about conditions conducive to maximum utilisation of capacity.

(e) As the problem of idle capacity has arisen mainly because of certain exogenous factors such as the drought and the consequent recession in the economy, the question of fixing responsibility or obtaining explanation does not arise.

Tours of Ministers for Development Work

2545. SHRI LOB D PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered utilising the tours of Ministers for consideration of development problems of their Ministries through attendance of the meetings of Districts Development Councils or Zila Parishads ;

(b) If not, what work of a public nature is done by visiting Ministers ; and

(c) the reasons why District Development Councils and Zila Parishads should not be asked to submit subjects on which they would like discussions with the concerned Ministers ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Tours to different parts of the country are undertaken by Ministers as and when necessary in connection with the discharge of their duties. In the course of these tours, Ministers do have occasions to meet representatives of the people, and they naturally go into the working of development programmes with which they are specially concerned. It is always open to District Development Council or Zila Parishad representatives also to bring up before the visiting Ministers, any matters of special interest to them.

Raw Jute Enquiry Committee

2546. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into the marketing conditions and prices of raw jute ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee could not commence its work due to opposition of the Government of West Bengal, which itself wanted to appoint a Commission to deal with the problem ;

(c) whether the said Committee has now commenced its work ; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the understanding arrived at between the Central Government and the Government of West Bengal, based on which the latter has withdrawn its opposition ?

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

(b) There was no opposition to the functioning of the Committee from the West Bengal Government who had only suggested that the Committee's work be stayed till the proposed Commission had submitted its report.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There was no specific understanding with the State Government.

Release of Dr. Mascarenhas

2547. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in securing the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas from the Portuguese prison ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when Government hope for success in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government of India continue to make every effort to secure the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas through the intermediary of friendly countries and other agencies. In Dr. Mascarenhas's own interest it would not be advisable to disclose the details of the channels which are being utilized. Government hopes that it would be possible to secure his release at an early date.

Congo Indians

2548. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many of the Indians have returned to India and how many have proceeded to Britain as a result of an order issued on them by the Government of Congo to leave that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Information is being collected and will be furnished to the House as soon as is available,

Israeli Mission in Delhi

2549. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign

Minister of Israel made a request to him at New York in the first week of October, 1969 for permission to open Israeli mission in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to reconsider its earlier stand in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The request for shifting the Israeli Consulate from Bombay to Delhi was mentioned.

(b) No change is envisaged for the present.

Tiffin Allowance for Boys in Territorial Army

2550. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that boys in the Territorial Army continue to receive the same Tiffin Allowance which they were getting since the inception ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not revising the allowance in view of the steep rise in the cost of living ;

(c) whether Government contemplate to revise the same ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). A refreshment allowance had been sanctioned as one of the incentives for persons joining the Urban Territorial Army Units. As this had not been fixed in relation to the cost of living, its revision has not been accepted.

Export Committee to enquire into Problems of U. P. Textile Industry

2551. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by the tripartite Labour Conference held in

October, 1969 for the constitution of a expert Committee to enquire into the causes of deterioration in the U. P. Textile Industry and to suggest measures for its development and rehabilitation;

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

(c) the details of other suggestions made by the Conference in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Ministry of Foreign Trade is not aware of any tripartite Labour Conference having been held in October, 1969.

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

उपहार के रूप में ट्रैक्टर सम्बन्धी योजना

2552. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विदेशों से उपहार के रूप में ट्रैक्टर आयात करने की अनुमति दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार की अनुमति केवल उन्हीं लोगों को दी जाती है जिनके पास अपनी भूमि है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पेंशन प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को इस प्रकार की अनुमति देने में क्या आपत्ति है, जो इन ट्रैक्टरों की सहायता से ऐसे देहातों में जहां बिजली नहीं है, आटे की मिलें, चारा काटने वाली मशीनें, गेहूं और चावाल को अलग-अलग करने की मशीनें इत्यादि लगाना चाहते हैं तथा लघु उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या भूमि के बारे में उपर्युक्त शर्तें

का पुनरीक्षण करने और उसमें परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को अनुमति दी गई है जो अपनी भूमि पर अथवा पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि पर कृषि कार्य करते हैं ।

(ग) यह प्रस्थापना सुकर नहीं होगी ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

नई नियांत नीति

2553. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नई नियांत नीति का प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे सभा-पटल पर कब रख दिया जायेगा ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) हमारी नियांत नीति के प्रमुख तत्व चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रलेख में दिये गये हैं और अब नीति का कोई नया मसीदा तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नागालैंड में विद्रोही नागा

2554. श्री मारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री दुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शीचन्द गोयल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एकत्र किये

गये तथ्यों के अनुसार इस समय नागलैड में कितने विद्रोही नागा हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में भारतीय सुरक्षा सेना और विद्रोही नागाओं के बीच कितनी बार मुठभेड़ हुई ;

(ग) कितने विद्रोही नागा मारे गये, घायल हुए और गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(घ) भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा सेना के कितने जवान तथा अधिकारी मारे गये थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सशस्त्र नागा सेविवर्ग की जनशक्ति गतवर्ष अगस्त में लगभग 9300 थी। यह अब कम होते होते लगभग 6000 रह गई है।

(ख) 183।

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में सुरक्षा सेनाओं के साथ संघर्ष के दौरान 105 भूगर्भगत नागा मारे गये थे और 24 घायल हुए थे। इस अवधि में 2417 व्यक्ति पकड़ लिए गए थे।

(घ) भूगर्भगत नागाओं के साथ संघर्षों में 1 नवम्बर 1967 से अक्टूबर 1969 तक 3 अफसर, 4 जेंडर सौरों ओज़रों और 33 ओर्डर आर्ज मारे गये थे।

विदेशों में नौकरी ढूँढने वाले भारत के भूतपूर्व राजदूत

2555. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वरिष्ठ

व्यक्तियों ने जिन्होंने विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतों के रूप में कार्य किया था अपनी पदावधि समाप्त होने के बाद उन्हीं देशों में रोजगार तलाश कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर उन्होंने राजदूत के रूप में कार्य किया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनकी पदावधि के दौरान उन देशों में रोजगार तलाश करने की उन्हें अनुमति दी थी ; और

(घ) सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि भविष्य से ऐसे व्यक्तियों को उनकी पदावधि के दौरान उन देशों में रोजगार तलाश करने की अनुमति न दी जाय ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पिछले पांच वर्षों में, सरकार ने दो भारतीय मिशन प्रमुखों को, उनके प्रत्यायन के देश में उनका कार्यकाल समाप्त होने पर, नौकरी की अमुमति दी है। उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) एयर मार्शल ए० एम० इन्जीनियर, भारत का राजदूत, ईरान।

(2) जनरल जेंडर एन० चौधरी, भारत का उच्चायुक्त, कनाडा।

(ग) इन दोनों में से किसी को भी नौकरी खोजने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी। परन्तु उन में से एक को, उनके सेवाकाल में, भारत सरकार की सेवा से निवृत होने पर नौकरी करने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(घ) भारत सरकार के इस आशय के अनुदेश पहले ही से लागू हैं कि सरकार की

पूर्वानुमति के बिना, कोई भी सरकारी कमेंचारी अपने सरकारी सेवाकाल में, सेवा-निवृत्त होने पर वाणिज्य-नौकरी प्राप्त करने के लिए बात-चीत नहीं करेगा। भारत सरकार के अन्य सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से इन अनुदेशों का कठोरता से पालन कराने के उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Settlement of Claims re. Supply of Vehicles to Military during Chinese and Pak. Conflict

2556. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the compensation paid to some of applicants for losses incurred by way of supply of vehicles and other transport to the military during the Chinese and Pak. conflict ;

(b) whether any case is still pending for want of approval from the Ministry of Law/Finance ; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the settlement of claims ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A sum of approximately Rs. 3,55,328.72 has so far been paid by this Ministry as compensation for loss/damage to the vehicles hired by the Army during the period in question.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The authorities concerned have been advised to settle expeditiously all pending claims.

भारतीय हवाई अड्डों पर विदेशी विमानों में पुनः ईंधन भरना

2557. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री गुरुकम चन्द्र कछवाय ;

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री भा० सुन्दर लाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी देश के वायु सेना के विमान के भारतीय वायु सीमा में प्रवेश करने के लिए अनुमति उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के किसी विशिष्ट हवाई अड्डे पर उतरने और ईंधन भरने की अनुमति भारतीय वायु सीमा में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति के साथ दी जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967, 1968 तथा 1969 में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा पाकिस्तान वायु सेना के विमानों को कितनी बार भारतीय वायु सीमा में प्रवेश करने भारतीय हवाई अड्डों पर पुनः ईंधन भरने के लिए अनुमति दी गई थी ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त अवधि में पाकिस्तानी वायु-सेना के विमानों ने कितनी बार भारतीय वायु-सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा मारी हंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) किसी देश की वायुसेना के विमानों को भारत में से परिवहन के लिए अनुमति बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा रक्षा मंत्रालय की मन्त्रणा से दी जाती है।

(ख) जी, हां। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में प्रवेश की अनुमति प्रायः पूर्व-निर्धारित मार्ग तक सीमित रहती है।

(ग)

वर्ष	पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना के विमान जो भारत में से परिवहित हुए।
1967	15
1968	38
1969(30-11-69) तक	25

(घ) सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी वायु सेना के विमानों ने भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष क्षेत्र का इस प्रकार अतिलंघन किया :—

वर्ष	अतिलंघनों की संख्या
1967	50
1968	16
1969 (30-11-69 तक)	11

उपरोक्त अवधि में पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना विमान द्वारा भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष क्षेत्र का पी० डी० आर० अतिलंघन 30-11-69 को हुआ था ।

अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई

2558. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष से लेकर अब तक अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को कितने हथियार तथा गोला वारूद सप्लाई किये गये हैं और कौन कौन से देश अमरीका सरकार की जानकारी अथवा सम्पति से पाकिस्तान को हथियार तथा गोला वारूद सप्लाई कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और इस्पात तथा भारो इजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक सरकार को ज्ञान है, 1965 में लगाए गए प्रतिरोध के पश्चात, पाकिस्तान को यू० एस० ए० द्वारा घातक सैनिक साजसामान की कोई सप्लाई नहीं की गई। 1965 के युद्ध के पश्चात् विभिन्न देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान

को सैनिक साजसामान की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सदन को समय समय पर दी गई है। सभी मित्र देशों को कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान के पास अपनी सशस्त्र शक्ति बढ़ाने का कोई युक्तिसंगत न्यायकरण नहीं है, और पाकिस्तान को आयुधों की सप्लाई उपमहाद्वीप में केवल तानाव बढ़ायेगी ही, और हमारे देश की रक्षा और सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हमारे उत्तरदायित्वों का बढ़ाएगी ।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में विदेशी राष्ट्रिक

2529. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम जर्मनी स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में इस समय कितने विदेशी राष्ट्रिन नियुक्त हैं ; और

(ख) उन विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों के बेतनों तथा भत्तों पर सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की जाती है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पश्चिम जर्मनी में भारतीय दूतावास में विदेशी कर्मचारी

2560. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम जर्मनी के भारतीय दूतावास में कुछ विदेशी महिलाओं को बावर्ची के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें बेतन किस मुद्रा में दिया जाता है और

(ग) वे महिला बावर्चों किस देश की हैं तथा सरकार अपने दूतावास के द्वारा भारतीय रूपयों में प्रत्येक को प्रतिमास कितना बेतन देती हैं ?

बैंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

रुई के मूल्य का गिर जाना

2561. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष में रुई के मूल्य गिर रहे हैं और किसानों को रुई के निवारित मूल्यों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम मूल्य मिल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि किसानों को उनकी रुई का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो ?

बैंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) रुई के चालू मूल्य विगत वर्ष में इन दिनों के मूल्यों की तुलना में सामान्यतः अधिक ऊंचे हैं। चालू वर्ष के लिए रुई के समर्थन मूल्य-स्तर से लगभग 42 प्र० श० अधिक हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चौथी योजना में औद्योगिक तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के लिए धन-राशि का नियतन

2562. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सर-

कार ने पहली योजनाओं की अपेक्षा चौथी योजना में औद्योगिक तथा कृषि सम्बन्धी विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक धनराशि नियत करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये पत्र व्यवहार का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्य योजना में विभिन्न शीर्षों के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि नियत करने का विचार है और राज्य सरकार ने विभिन्न मदों के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि की मांग की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से अभी तक इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(लाख रुपए)

विकास की मद	राज्य सरकार	स्वीकृत द्वारा प्रस्ता-वित	परिव्यय
1. कृषि कार्यक्रम	12944	8550	
2. सहकार और सामुदायिक विकास	2271	1575	
3. सिंचाई और बिजली	21550	12196	
4. उद्योग तथा खनन	2435	1475	
5. परिवहन तथा संचार	3825	2820*	
6. समाज सेवाएं	11490	8525	
7. विविध	765	455**	
	जोड़	55280	35396

* दिसम्बर 1968 में।

** जैसा कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में दर्शाया गया है।

चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत इन्दौर डिवीजन के लिए धन की व्यवस्था

2563. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन के लिए की गई धन की व्यवस्था चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में समस्त देश के लिए की गई व्यवस्था के अनुरूप है; और

(ख) क्या इन्दौर डिवीजन की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन के लिए कोई आवंटन नहीं किया है। यह काम राज्य सरकार है कि वह राज्य की योजना के आकार को और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए उचित आवंटन करे :

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्र और जिले

2564. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और जिलों की संरक्षा कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा इन क्षेत्रों की कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किन-किन योजनाओं को सम्मिलित किया गया है ?

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

(क) राज्य सरकार ने 12 जिलों (वस्तर, रायगढ़, सुरगुजा, मांडला, झेवुआ, धार, खरगोने, दिलासपुर, सिद्धी, शहडोल, बेतुल और छिन्दवाड़ा) को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है, इनकी जनसंख्या 90.3 लाख है।

(ख) राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार को परामर्श दिया गया है कि राज्य की योजना की सीमा के अन्तर्गत इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करे।

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा बुनकरों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2565. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा बुनकरों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हथकरघा बुनकरों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय किसान से भी कम है;

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

(घ) हथकरघा बुनकरों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) 1968 के आरम्भ में प्रस्तुत किए गए मूल्यांकन दल के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश में एक बुनकर की मासिक औसत आय 35 रु. तथा 40 रु. के बीच है।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र में बुनकरों की आय को बढ़ाने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास की विभिन्न योजनाओं को, जिसमें हथकरघा क्षेत्र में विवृत चालित करघों की स्थापना भी शामिल है, कियान्वित

किया जा रहा है।

Cogan Committee's Report on Export Promotion

2567. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Committees and Commissions whose recommendations are waiting to be implemented for the last 2 or 3 years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Cogan Committee's report submitted over 2 years ago say a U. N. team on export promotion is "still under consideration" and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations so far and how long Government propose to take to do the needful ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, The report has been considered and decisions taken. Follow up action is also being taken.

Indo-Pak. War Seizure and Disposal of Properties

2568. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has sold 188 Indian Cargo ships seized in East Pakistan during the 1965 conflict and credited the collections to its Naval Prize Fund ;

(b) If so, the amount collected ;

(c) the value of other Indian property seized during 1965 and sold by Pakistan with particulars of amounts collected ; and

(d) the value of Pakistani property seized and sold by us with the total amount collected in repayment or retaliation for our losses ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) About rupees ten crores.

(c) The value of Indian property seized by Pakistan is estimated at Rs. 109 crores. Pakistan Government has been requested to give us information regarding the properties sold by them. Their reply is still awaited.

(d) The value of Pakistani property taken over by us is Rs. 27.15 crores. We have not sold any immovable Pakistani property because we are of the view that there should be a reciprocal restoration of all properties taken over by the two governments. However, a few of such properties have been sold as a measure of :

(i) preservation from further deterioration.

(ii) payment of taxes etc. accumulating for long duration.

तमिलनाडु में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल

2569. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने तमिलनाडु की इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि उस राज्य के स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के आदेशों के लिये केवल अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग किया जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह मांग सरकार ने किस आवाय से स्वीकार की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). ध्यान 29 नवम्बर 1969 के उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1549 के उत्तर की ओर आकृष्ट किया जाता है तामिलनाडु में छोतों को एन० सी० सी० आवारण देने के अधिकाधिक हितों के तौर पर उसमें उल्लिखित कार्मूला स्वीकार कर लिया गया था।

Manufacture Hs-748 Planes

2570. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the place of manufacture of HS-748 planes which the Indian Air-lines have recently decided to buy ;

(b) the cost of production of these planes and the time taken in manufacturing a plane of this type ; and

(c) the number of HS-748 planes which Indian Airlines propose to purchase and the time by which they will be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) HS-748 planes are manufactured in Kanpur Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

(b) The standard of preparation for the new order of planes for Indian Airlines is under discussion. The cost of production of these aircraft has, therefore, not yet been finalised. A period of 12 months is taken to manufacture an Hs-748 plane at Kanpur.

(c) Indian Airlines will purchase 10 planes. The delivery of planes is expected to commence in the middle of 1971 and completed in 14 months.

Aircraft manufactured in India and purchased from Abroad

2571. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of aircraft manufactured in the country and those purchased from abroad during the last three years ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). During the last three years, M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have manufactured and supplied to the Indian Air Force the following types of aircraft :—

Krishak, HJT 16, Coat, HF 24, MIG-21, HS-748 and Alouette helicopter.

It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details or to disclose information about aircraft purchased from abroad.

पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में "अलफतह"
संगठन

2572 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद

क्या बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर ने, काश्मीर को जो भारतीय राज्य के तौर पर पाकिस्तान में विलय के बिलये "अलफतह" नामक एक संगठन बनाया है ; और

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

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में स्वरूप देखी हैं कि अखिल जम्मू और काश्मीर मुस्लिम सम्मेलन ने अपने हाल के अधिवेशन में, जो पाकिस्तान अधिकृत मीरपुर नामक स्थान पर हुआ था, "अलमुजाहिन" सेना की व्यवस्था करने का निश्चय किया है ।

(ख) सरकार पाकिस्तान के उन सभी प्रयत्नों को विफल करने के लिए कृत-संकल्प है जिनसे जम्मू और काश्मीर में अशान्ति फैलती है और वह इस राज्य की सुरक्षा करने के लिए भी कृत-संकल्प है जो भारत का एक अभिन्न अंग है ।

Funds blocked as Excise Duty in Canteen Stores Department (India)

2573. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees of C.S.D.'s funds are blocked up as Excise Duty for months and months while making purchases of beer from Messrs Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd., as this supplier never effected supplies in time, especially during the peak season in summer ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a statement for the last three years, year-wise showing the quantity of beer ordered by C.S.D. from this supplier, date of order, date of delivery effected, actual quantity effected and amount of excise duty deposited separately on the Table, together with the number of times each excise permit was renewed by C.S.D. ; and

(c) the reasons for not effecting purchases of beer from other sources instead of sticking to this particular supplier ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table of the House.

Reduction of Export Duty on Jute goods

2574. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to reduce export only on Jute goods ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to reduce export duty on jute goods.

Allocation of Funds for Development of Regionally Imbalanced Areas

2575. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allocate funds for the development of regionally imbalanced areas so that discontent, dissatisfaction and heart burning arising out of disparity, do not make violent manifestation ;

(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) to (c). It is presumed that the question relates to the regional imbalances within the boundaries of the States. The State Governments have been requested to identify the backward areas and to make suitable allocation for the accelerated development within their State Plans. The States have not yet finalised their Fourth Five Year Plans.

चाणक्यपुरी में पुर्तंगाल सरकार के नाम में एक प्लाट की भू-राजस्व की बकाया राशि

2576. श्री हृष्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाणक्यपुरी में एक प्लाट अब भी पुर्तंगाल सरकार के नाम में है जिसका भू-राजस्व वह अभी तक दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस प्लाट का प्रति वर्ष कितना भू-राजस्व मिलता है और पुर्तंगाल पर इस समय कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार के इस समय पुर्तंगाल सरकार के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं ;

(घ) क्या बम्बई स्थित पुर्तंगाली वाणिज्य दूतावास अब भी पुर्तंगाल के कब्जे में है जबकि पुर्तंगाल सरकार का कोई भी कार्यालय वहां नहीं है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस कार्यालय और जमीन को कब्जे में लेने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और यदि हां, तो इसे कब्जे में लेने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। 1952 में चाणक्यपुरी में जमीन का एक प्लाट पुर्तंगाली राजदूतावास को आवंटित किया गया था, जो

5.967 एकड़ था, और अभी भी यह प्लाट पुर्तगाल सरकार के नाम है।

(ल) 6,701.62 रु प्रति वर्ष की दर से, नई दिल्ली में, ब्राजील राजदूतावास के माध्यम से निर्धारित रूप से सरकार को जमीन का किराया मिलता रहा है। यह किराया 14 जनवरी 1970 तक चुकता है और कुछ भी बकाया नहीं है।

(ग) 1955 से, पुर्तगाल सरकार के साथ भारत का कोई राजनयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

(घ) जो नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assistance by Industrial Development Bank to Small and Medium Industries in Backward Areas

2577. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals for arriving at a clear and uniform acceptable definition of the relatively under-developed areas in the various States have since been finalised ;

(b) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this respect ;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals ;

(d) The areas which are declared under-developed in each State ; and

(e) if the proposals have not been finalised, when the same will be finalised ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). Presumably, the reference is to industrially backward areas. The question of evolving criteria for identifying such areas will be taken up with the State Governments and is expected to be finalised in consultation with them within a few months.

Trade Agreements with European Economic Community

2578. SHRI P. C. ADICHARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the agreements which have been entered into with the countries of the European Economic Community for Indian trade with these countries and their associated territories ; and

(b) the concessions granted for the import of different Indian goods into European Economic Community countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) We have entered into trade agreements/arrangements with France, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy among the EEC Member States and Cameroon, Uganda and Tanzania among the Associated countries. All these agreements/arrangements are on the pattern of our trade agreements/arrangements with the free market economy countries and do not involve any export/import commitment.

Apart from those trade agreements/arrangements, agreements with individual Member States of the EEC were signed in 1968 providing for the establishment of quotas for import into these countries of Indian cotton textiles for a period of three years. The quota for the entire community is 7800 tons a year with a growth formula.

(b) During the Kennedy Round off Trade Negotiations of EEC offered tariff concessions in respect of some of the important items of export interest to India. These *Inter-alia* comprise binding of existing free entry on items like precious and semiprecious stones, rosewood, opium, crude etc ; elimination of duty on items like vegetable tanned reptile leather and cardamom and curry paste and powder ; 50% reduction in respect of tea, cashew kernels, East India kips, canvas, etc, and less than 50% reduction in respect of cotton fabrics, black pepper, unmanufactured tobacco etc. The EEC also abolished the customs duty of 9% on imports of East India kips with effect from 1st July, 1968. The EEC has also extended the suspension of duties on items, like Tea, ginger, shellac and castor oil upto the 30th June, 1971. In addition total suspension of the duty on pepper, unground for use in industrial manufactures of essential oils and resinoids and partial suspension of the duty on other pepper to the level of 10%, has been extended until 30th June, 1970.

Further, EEC established duty free quotas of 1 million each for imports of handloom cotton and silk fabrics with effect

from 1st July, 1968. Similarly in respect of handicraft they have established a duty free quota of \$ 5 million for import of certain handicrafts with effect from 1st September, 1969.

International Fair in Iran

2579. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of India's participation in the recent International Fair held in Iran, Indian products exhibited therein have attracted considerable orders from abroad ;

(b) is so, the extent of such orders from such countries ; item-wise ; and

(c) the main items which have found good markets abroad as a result thereof and the names of such markets for each item ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Although buyers from other countries have evinced interest in Indian goods, the following orders have so far been booked by Iranian buyers only.

S. No.	Name	Value of order in Rupees
1.	Diesel Engines	1,80,000.00
2.	Rubber parts for Automobiles	54,000.00
3.	Auto accessories	60,000.00
4.	Bicycles and accessories	7,90,000.00
5.	Hardware items	60,000.00
6.	Oilseeds	1,50,000.00
7.	Electric motors	25,000.00
8.	Zip fasteners machines	1,72,500.00
9.	Enamelware	6,00,000.00
10.	Welding electrodes	80,000.00
11.	M. S. Furniture Tubes	3,07,000.00
12.	Human Hair wigs	30,000.00
13.	Nuts and bolts	1,88,000.00
14.	Telephone cables	6,75,000.00
15.	Wire Mesh	52,000.00
16.	Rubber Belting	50,000.00
17.	Drilling milling machines and Lathe	1,16,268.00
18.	Press Brake and Fork Lift Truck	86,000.00

The above business is in the nature of trial orders and do not reflect the totality of export prospects generated. The results in terms of specific orders booked following our participation at the 2nd Asian International Trade Fair, can be fully gauged over a period of time only.

Raising Status of Indian Embassy in East Germany

2580. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the status of our Mission in East Germany to that of an ambassadorial one; and

(b) If so, by what time a formal announcement will be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter of the future set-up of our Mission in G.D.R. has been engaging our attention but no final decision has yet been taken.

Biased Broadcast from B.B.C. and Radio Peace and Progress against India

2581. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the B. B. C. and the Radio Peace and Progress, Moscow are broadcasting biased news about happenings in India and thus interfering in the internal affairs of the country; and

(b) if so, the action which is proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Comments of both the B.B.C. and the Radio Peace and Progress about happenings in India have got their own respective slants. Reportage of this type is not normally considered interference in the internal affairs of a country.

(b) No action is contemplated for the present.

Visa Relaxation with European Countries

2582. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIEF :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the visa regulations between India and some other countries of Europe are likely to be relaxed to boost Tourism; and

(b) If so, the countries with which it is proposed to be relaxed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Visas for nationals of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany for a period of stay in India upto 90 days have already been abolished on a reciprococal basis.

(b) Negotiations have been initiated with a few other countries but it is too early to say when agreements with them will be finalised as this depends on reciprococal understanding being reached.

Middle East Issue

2583. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions on the West Asian situation during his recent visit to New York with U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers and the Russian Minister Mr. Gromyko; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) These discussions are confidential and were in the nature of a general exchange of views on the continuing explosive situation in West Asia. Details of such confidential discussions cannot be disclosed in,

accordance with normal international practice.

Talks with Hungarian President

2584. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Hungary visited India and discussed regional problems of Europe and Asia; and

(b) the details of discussion and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the Indo-Hungarian joint communique issued after the visit is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libeary. See No. LT-2210/69]. The talks were of a confidential nature and it is not possible to disclose further details.

Indo-Iraq Trade Talks

2585. SHRI Y. A. PRRSAD :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Iraq Trade talks were held in Delhi in the last week of October, 1969; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The trade talks at New Delhi between the Indian delegation and Iraqi delegation resulted in the signing, on 30th October, 1969, of the Indo-Iraqi trade agreements for the year 1969-70. The new arrangements envisage an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries from approximately Rs. 10 crores in 1968-69 to approximately Rs. 13.5 crores in 1969-70.

Development of Handloom Industry in Maharashtra

2586. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned to the Maharashtra State during the last three years for the development of handloom industry; and

(b) the amount which was actually utilised for the purpose and the amount which remained unutilised?

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

1966-67	Rs 22.40 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 21.55 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 13.83 lakhs

(b) Amounts spent during these years were Rs. 22.40 lakhs, Rs. 42.67 lakhs and Rs. 45.08 lakhs respectively.

Export of Handlooms

2587. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of handlooms exported during the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by the export of handlooms during these years; and

(c) the form of incentive being given to handloom exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Exports of handloom fabrics and made-up articles during the last three years and foreign exchange earnings are :

1966-67	:	Rs. 11.32 crores
1967-68	:	Rs. 11.70 crores
1968-69	:	Rs. 15.77 crores

(c) Under the Policy for Registered Exporters, exporters of handloom cloth are

eligible for import replenishment of permissible items of dyes and chemicals.

Removal of Poverty and Improvement in Standard of Living

2588. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalisation of some banks and such other steps are likely to remove poverty of Indian masses and improve their standard of living ;

(b) if so, the other steps which she is going to take so that every able-bodied man in the country is able to get work and consequently means of livelihood ; and

(c) whether to achieve that end, Government have formulate any scheme on the lines of the Japanese Government to start self-employment based on small cottage industries which could give employment to greatest number of people ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government believed that the nationalisation of major commercial banks, recently given effect, should make a significant contribution towards solving the problem of poverty of our people and assisting our development programmes. Our Five Year Plans contain programmes which are mainly designed to bring about, as speedily as possible, a rapid improvement in the standard of living of our people.

(c) The entire programme for the development of village and small scale industries envisaged in our Plans provide opportunities for people to start small industries on their own, such as handloom, powerloom, coir, sericulture, handicrafts, traditional and rural industries and also modern small scale industries. In fact, one of the important approaches envisaged in the Draft Fourth Plan is to widen opportunities of productive work-cum-employment to the common man and particularly the less privileged sections of society.

Disparity in Pay Scale of Staff in Indian Embassy in Nepal

2589. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bonafide Indians recruited after the 31st December, 1949 in the Indian Embassy at Nepal (Kathmandu) are treated as locals (Nepalese) and beside there being a vast disparity between the pay scales of the people recruited on local basis and India basis, the former are not given any medical allowance and children allowance and they have not been made permanent even after 20 years of their service ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such employees ; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this disparity and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In all Indian Missions abroad, there are two categories of staff, (i) "India-based" and (ii) "Local recruits." "India-based" staff are those holding regular posts in India under the Government and are posted for service in particular Missions for specific periods, with the liability to be transferred elsewhere at any time. Such staff are granted their basic Indian pay *plus* certain compensatory allowances and concessions, considering that they serve in stations other than where they would normally be resident. The "local recruits" on the other hand, are engaged from persons including Indian nationals, who are normally resident in the country concerned and are not liable to be posted anywhere else. The locally recruited staff are granted terms of employment comparable with the terms applying to persons of their category employed in the local Government offices and other organisations in the country concerned. As a matter of general policy, the Government does not confer the status of permanency on such staff, but if and when their services

are terminated, they are given a gratuity at rates which vary from country to country according to local conditions.

The above general position applies to the locally recruited staff of the Indian Embassy in Nepal also.

There are 71 locally recruited staff members in the Embassy of India in Nepal. The precise number of Indian nationals among them is being ascertained and the information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) Revision of terms and conditions of service of local as well as India-based staff is considered as and when necessary and subject to financial and other practical limitations. No revision is considered necessary now.

District Soldiers, 'Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.

2590. SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Soldiers, 'Sailors' and Airmen's Boards existing in the country.

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a Statewise list showing the number of districts in each State and the number of districts in such Boards ;

(c) the number of Boards having their own buildings ;

(d) whether some of these buildings are used by the district authorities for purposes unconnected with the welfare or settlement of ex-servicemen ; and

(e) the number of such buildings and the reasons for not using them for the required purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) 199

(b) A statement is attached.

*Statement*STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 36 weeks.

State/U. T.	Number of District Soldiers, 'Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.	No. of Districts
Andhra Pradesh	11	20
Assam	6	11
Bihar	12	17
Gujarat	3	17
Haryana	7	7
Jammu & Kashmir	9	9
Kerala	8	10
Madhya Pradesh	12	43
Maharashtra	18	26
Mysore	8	19
Nagaland	2	3
Orissa	2	13
Punjab	11	11
Rajasthan	12	26
Tamil Nadu (Madras)	12	13
Uttar Pradesh	51	54
West Bengal	6	16
Delhi	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	6	10
Manipur	1	3
Tripura	1	1
	199	330

(c) to (e). The information is being collected.

Training Period of Recruits in Army

2591. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the training period of an infantry recruit ;

(b) the training period of recruits to Armoured Corps, Artillery and the Engineers Corps ;

(c) the minimum educational qualifications required for recruitment to these arms ; and

(d) the minimum educational qualifications required for recruitment to the same arms in the armies of U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. ?

(b) (i) Armoured Corps :— 22 to 75 weeks depending upon the category/trade.

(ii) Artillery :— 39 to 68 weeks depending upon the category/trade.

(iii) Engineers :— 42 to 116 weeks depending upon the category/trade.

(c) The minimum educational qualification for recruitment to the Infantry is literacy in own language, but this is waived in a proportion of cases. Percentages have been prescribed for recruitment, at the level of literacy in own language, 5th class, and 9th class.

The minimum educational qualification for recruitment to the Armoured Corps, Artillery and Engineers, varies from literacy in own language to Matriculation, depending upon the particular trade. In certain trades, literacy in own language can be waived to make up recruitment. Specified percentages have been prescribed, for each trade, for recruitment, at the level of literacy in own language, 5th class, 7th class and Matriculation respectively.

(d) An attempt is being made to collect the information and the result of this effort will be reported to the House in due course.

Shortage in Supply of Guns for Vijayanta Tanks

2592. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the supply of guns for Vijayanta tanks ;

(b) if so, whether there have been suggestions to mount other weapons on the hulls of the tanks available ; and

(c) if so, the proposals there of and the experiments which have been carried out in this regard and the results thereof ?

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

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

(सिंच पश्चिम पाकिस्तान) में साध बेला आधम

2593. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या बैंडेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी पुलिस ने सिंच (पश्चिम पाकिस्तान) में प्राचीन धार्मिक स्थान "साथ बेला" को अपवित्र किया और उसे लूटा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने घटना के बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है ।

(ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने किस प्रकार का स्पष्टीकरण दिया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उस स्पष्टीकरण से सन्तुष्ट है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इस बारे में आगे क्या कार्य बाही करने का विचार है ?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में साध बेला धर्मस्थल के अपवित्र किए जाने की घटना के बारे में समाचार मिलते ही इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया था और उन्होंने हमें सूचित किया कि ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं थी। इस्लामाबाद-स्थित हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने भी सूचित किया है कि इस धर्मस्थल की दशा संतोष जनक हैं और ऐसा समझा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इसकी देखरेख और मरम्मत के लिए 30,000/- रु० की स्वीकृति दी है।

Closer Sino-British Relations

2594. SHRI N. K. SALVE : Will the

Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press reports that Britain and China are making positive moves to get closer ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the matters at the next Commonwealth Prime Minister's meeting ?

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

(b) At present there is no proposal to hold in the immediate future a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers ; hence this question has not arisen.

Gandhi Centenary Pledge

2595. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister called a meeting in Delhi on the 15th September, 1969 to have a pledge on Gandhi Centenary ;

(b) if so, the name of the parties called for and who participated ; and

(c) the pledge adopted at the meeting ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A meeting was convened by the Prime Minister on 15th September, 1969 to discuss the general pattern of countrywide celebrations of Gandhi Jayanti this year. Lists of the invitees and of those who attended the meeting are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2211/69]. A number of leaders, including representatives of various all-India political parties and other organisations, were invited to that meeting.

(c) The following pledge was adopted at the meeting for being administered at mass meetings on Gandhiji's birthday :—

"We the people of India, assembled to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi, hereby pledge ourselves to uphold the freedom, sovereignty and integrity of our nation, as inspired by Gandhiji, and continue to struggle for the eradication of casteism and communalism and every vestige of injustice, oppression and exploitation—causes for which he lived and suffered martyrdom."

जावा-सुमात्रा के आदिवासियों द्वारा हिन्दू धर्म का अपनाया जाना

2596. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जावा और सुमात्रा (इण्डोनेशिया) के अनेक आदिवासियों ने अपना धर्म हिन्दू धर्मित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की जानकारी के अनुसार ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अपने दूतावास के द्वारा उन लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है और उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं तथा आवश्यकताओं के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया है ; और

(घ) : यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) और (ख). हमें कोई सूचना नहीं है

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Causes of 1962 Nefā Debacle

2597. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have, by now, been able to pin-point the causes of the NEFA debacle of 1962 and the persons responsible for that ;

(b) whether any action has been taken against those persons for their acts of omission and commissions ; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government have since taken to guarantee the security of the frontiers of the country and to protect the good name of our Army ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The House will recall that the main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Report on the conduct of military operations in NEFA were summarised in the Defence Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on 2nd September, 1963. As made clear in the statement, the main intention was to derive military lessons to help in our future preparedness and not in any way to undertake a witch-hunt.

(c) The House has been informed from time to time of various measures taken to improve our defence preparedness. Attention is also invited to the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Defence and to reply to the debate on Demands for Grants on April 22, 1969.

U. S. Ambassador's Statement on Controls

2598. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Ambassador to India, while addressing a meeting in Calcutta on the 8th September, 1969 said that "Government Controls,..... stifle individual enterprise and discourage expansion" ; and

(b) If so, whether Government have protested against such interference in our internal affairs by a foreign diplomat ;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government has seen Ambassador Keating's speech in Calcutta on 8th September, 1969 while addressing the Indo-American Society.

(b) and (c). It is the Government's view that the general trend of Ambassador Keating's speeches does not indicate interference in the internal affairs of this country. The specific statement referred to in part (a) of the Question appears to be in the nature of a general comment. In the circumstances, Government have not considered it necessary to lodge a protest.

ओद्योगिक लाइसेंसों, आयात लाइसेंसों तथा नियंत्रित लायसेंसों के साप्ताहिक समाचारों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

2599. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री 20 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4141 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "ओद्योगिक लाइसेंसों, आयात लाइसेंसों और नियंत्रित लाइसेंसों के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन" के हिन्दी संस्करण को प्रकाशित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इसका हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित किये जाने लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन में दिये जाने वाले आयात तथा नियंत्रित लाइसेंसों के आकड़े संगणकों द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं जिसमें केवल अंग्रेजी के ही अक्षर हैं। इनके अंकड़ों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने में कम लगेगा और इसके परिणामस्वरूप साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन के हिन्दी संस्करण के प्रकाशन में विलम्ब होगा जिससे इसका कोई उपयोग न रहेगा।

साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन एक स्वयं वित्तपोषक प्रायोजना है और ऐसा अनुभव किया जाता है

कि प्रकाशन में विलम्ब होने के कारण बुलेटिन का हिन्दी संस्करण वित्तीय दृष्टि से समर्थ नहीं है। तथापि यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

विलासिता की वस्तुओं के लिए आयात लाइसेंस

2600. श्री अ० दीपा : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यापार मंत्रालय ने विलासिता की वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए लायसेंस जारी करने के बारे में कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये प्रतिबन्ध कब से लागू हुए तथा उनका आधार क्या है; और

(ग) मैसर्स चमन लाल ओवरसीज (प्राई-वेट) लिमिटेड को अमरीका के लिए दिये गये आयात लाइसेंस को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं?

बैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). विलासिता की वस्तुओं के वाणिज्यिक आयात को कई वर्षों से अनुमति नहीं है। दूरिस्ट होटलों को किरायाने, क्राकरी तथा विशेष जुड़नारों (फिटिंग) की कतिपय वस्तुओं के आयात की अनुमति है। सुस्थापित आयातकों के लिए आदि को बिदेशी शराब की थोड़ी सी मात्रा के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ग) लाइसेंस के व्यारों के अभाव में अपेक्षित जानकारी देना कठिन है।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY CHIEF
MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): In regard to the calling-attention-notice, I rise on a point of order under rule

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

376. Under article 250 of the Indian Constitution...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Do they believe in the Constitution ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Well, I do.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : They want to wreck it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Under article 250 of the Constitution, I personally feel that this House is not entitled to discuss the matter as tabled under this calling-attention-notice. It is purely a matter concerning the State Government...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Law and order is a State subject. It will be trespassing on the rights of the State legislatures and the State Governments if we allow this to be discussed here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let us trespass.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I was only waiting for Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to read out the notice...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : I have not been permitted to read it out yet.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : But since you have permitted me, I want to point out that this calling-attention-notice suffers from a basic disability. My point is founded upon the unequivocal constitutional imperative in regard to the federal structure of our Union and States. Article 245 to 263 delineate how the relations between the Union and the States will be regulated, and they refer also to very special circumstances in which the Centre can come into the picture. There is the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List, and public order in regard to which so many references are made in this calling-attention-notice, is a State subject; we are quite accustomed to the kind of thing which happens to be said if a calling-attention-notice of this sort is

brought up here. I feel that the matter of public order is being impinged upon by Parliament having to discuss this matter. My feeling is that whatever undesirable incidents might have happened in a particular part of our country, they represent the growing pains of a newly emerging social development, and Parliament should show a sense of proportion and propriety. In this case, the Chief Minister of a State has taken recourse to Gandhian self-purificatory methods. In regard to that, if any discussion in this House is going to subvert the relationship of coordination which ought to exist and which this Parliament has got to uphold, between the Centre and the States, then that would be a most undesirable thing. Therefore, this matter, having reference to the question of public order, is not one which comes within the ambit of this House, and I feel that it would be extremely undesirable politically as well as constitutionally to have a discussion of the nature which is bound to ensue from this kind of notice being admitted and answered here by Government. That is why I object to this, and serious basic fundamental points are in jeopardy, and, therefore, you should rule this out of order, even if initially you happen to have admitted it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : May I know why in your wisdom you have admitted it ? It is exclusively a State matter. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has not written to the Governor or to the Government of India, that there is anything wrong there. So, why is it admitted here ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I would like to make it clear that if the House wants a discussion on certain things that are happening in Bengal, I am not going to oppose it. As a matter of fact, I am not afraid of any discussion. I know what sort of things are going to be said during the course of this calling-attention-notice...

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is anticipating the thing.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Is a calling-attention-notice the type of method by

means of which this question is going to be raised here? After all, certain parties are going to be dragged in, and you are going to allow questions against a particular party without giving opportunity...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How does he know?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am foreseeing it. I know it. Can my hon. friend give me a guarantee that no such question will be asked? Therefore, I hope you will give me an opportunity also to participate in any discussion that may be held; I for my part will not have any objection whatsoever. But I know that so much thing will be there, and that is why I say that this calling-attention-notice is a very unfair thing. You can do what you please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The verdict of the people in the recent by-election in which the Education Minister Shri Satyapriya Ray has been returned has revealed the vote of the people. Therefore, there is no basis at all for raising this here...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has already had his say. I am not going to allow a debate on it now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Yesterday, when you gave instructions in this House that a calling-attention-notice on the fast of Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee, the Chief Minister of West Bengal might come, because you said in your wisdom that such a calling-attention-notice had been admitted in the other House. There are so many instances when calling-attention-notices have been admitted in the other House, but this House is governed by the wisdom of this House and your wisdom.....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Is he questioning your wisdom?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you would kindly read the content of the notice, you will find that it seeks to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported hunger strike by the Chief Minister of West Bengal in protest against the widespread violence and lawlessness in West Bengal. That is not throughout the country

but only in West Bengal. Whatever is happening in Ahmedabad or in Chandigarh or anywhere else is not attracted here but only what is happening in a particular State, namely West Bengal. This relates to the Chief Minister of a particular State. He is still the Chief Minister of that State, and there is a State Government there. If you are going to allow this to be raised here, then, any hunger strike by any person will be a subject-matter of discussion in this House. Whatever is happening in West Bengal, if there is going to be a discussion here on a motion, let it be welcomed, but it should not be in the form of a calling-attention notice. Otherwise, we shall be bidding goodbye to all our conventions in this House (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The point of order raised by Shri H. N. Mukerjee has no validity. If actually this calling-attention notice had related to any failure of the administration of West Bengal, then necessarily we could not discuss it here in this way. But this only refers to the fasting which is against some lawlessness. The fasting itself is aimed against the lawlessness and violence. That is the information that is sought through this notice.

Yesterday you stated that the matter of fasting by other persons has been discussed in this House through calling-attention notices. This is a notice of that nature. Therefore, I think it is perfectly in order. You have permitted it and the member concerned should be allowed to put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No. His leader has already spoken.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please sit down. When their leaders have spoken, why should they insist on the floor now to say the same thing?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : This is another argument. This is about lawlessness in the State of West Bengal. My point of order is under art. 356. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he has received any report about lawlessness in the State from the Governor. Without that, this cannot be discuss here (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Will you allow a few members to hold the House to ransom? Is this the way?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will you not allow me to raise my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have done enough propaganda. Let us proceed with the business.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday this was admitted in the other place. (*Interruptions*) The question is not just of fasting. If it were purely one of fasting, I would not have allowed it. But as I observed yesterday, certain consequences flow from it...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This relates to public order.

MR. SPEAKER : If a person who is in charge of law and order himself goes on fast, we must know whether there is any danger to law and order or not. I expect a simple answer from the Home Minister—no debate, no preambles, no introductions—whether it is purely a purification fast or certain law and order questions are involved or not. If there is going to be a question of law and order involved—a simple fast does not mean anything; we will never allow that to be discussed—and when the Chief Minister goes on fast, it is an unusual thing. He goes on a fast on the question of law and order which is his own concern. We must know about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) ; अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि

वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :

“पश्चिमी बंगाल में व्यापक हिंसा और अव्यवस्था के विरोध में पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुरु मंत्री द्वारा भूखहड़ताल तथा तत्संबंधी उपद्रवों के साचार।”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAWAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information received from the Government of West Bengal, in pursuance of the announced programme, 31 persons of the Bangla Congress, including 5 ladies, and headed by Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, began their fast on December 1, 1969 at the Curzon Park in Calcutta. Similar fasting by about 1,500 persons is reported to have been undertaken in 100 other centres in the State. In Calcutta, at about mid-day on the first, some persons tried to create disturbance near the pandal erected in Curzon Park. The police threw them back and a protective cordon was placed all around the pandal. Strong police arrangements continue and no incidents have been reported from any other centres. The State Government have further reported that the programme of relay fasting will continue for an indefinite period. According to a leaflet circulated by the Bangla Congress, “their movement is not directed against any particular party; nor against the United Front, or the United Front Government, but against disorder and lawlessness, political violence and inter-party clashes.”

The step taken by the Chief Minister is indicative of his deep concern over the deteriorating law and order situation in the State. The Prime Minister had invited him for discussion in the matter. Naturally when the Chief Minister met the Prime Minister the other day, the Prime Minister shared Chief Minister's concern. The Chief Minister apprised the Prime Minister of his resolve to undertake the fast, to rouse the conscience of the people and to deter those responsible for lawlessness, to whatever sections they may belong. The Chief Minister hoped that the fast undertaken by him and such a large number of persons would focus public attention on this question and help to create the right atmosphere.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him. How can there be a point of order now? I had heard all the points of order and then given my ruling. I have already allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have a point of order under rule 41 (7). It says that a question shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India. How can you allow this question contravening this rule?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed this Calling Attention.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में हम सारे देश की समस्याओं पर चर्चा करते आये हैं, परन्तु यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे मित्र पश्चिमी बंगाल पर चर्चा का विरोध करते हैं। उन्होंने अहमदाबाद की घटनाओं पर चर्चा की मांग की थी। क्या अहमदाबाद देश में है और पश्चिमी बंगाल देश से बाहर चला गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... पश्चिमी बंगाल अभी तक भारत का भाग है। शायद कुछ लोगों का प्रयत्न हो कि पश्चिमी बंगाल को देश से बाहर ले जाया जाये, मगर उन के मन्सूवे कभी पूरे नहीं होने दिये जायेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... एक बड़ी विचित्र परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। एक प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेहरबानी करके बैठ जायें।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन लोगों को नियंत्रित कीजिए, वर्ता हम इन से निपटने के लिए तैयार हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल का मामला यहां उठाने का

विरोध किया जा रहा है, इस का अर्थ एक ही है कि जो लोग इस का विरोध करते हैं, वे अपने पाप पर पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : We are prepared to discuss it; let there be a proper discussion. Who wants to cover what?... (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बड़ी विचित्र है कि हमारे मित्र चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन ध्यानाकर्ण प्रस्ताव के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो सकती है, उस हर ध्यानाकर्ण प्रस्ताव भी आ सकता है।

सदन के अधिकार बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक विचित्र परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। किसी प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री अपने ही प्रदेश में व्याप्त अराजकता और हिंसा के खिलाफ अनशन करे, यह हमारे लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में एक असाधारण बात है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह (बाराणसी) : वह पुराना कांग्रेसी है। ... व्यवधान...

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन माननीय सदस्य को त्रुप कराइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बंगाल कांग्रेस द्वारा प्रकाशित एक वक्तव्य का हवाला किया है। मैं बंगला कांग्रेस द्वारा प्रकाशित एक डाकुमेंट का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें इस डाकुमेंट में दिये गये तथ्यों के बारे में जानकारी है या नहीं।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बंगला कांग्रेस द्वारा प्रकाशित इस दस्तावेज के अनुसार फरवरी अन्त से लेकर 4 अक्टूबर तक पश्चिमी बंगाल में 378 हत्यायें हुई हैं, ... (व्यवधान) ... जिनमें से 200 हत्यायें राजनीतिक थीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... जो व्यक्तिघायल हुए, उनकी संख्या 673 है। उस दस्तावेज के अनुसार पुलिस को 292 शिकायतें की गई, लेकिन पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अकेले चौबीस परगना जिले में अदालत ने पुलिस के खिलाफ 202 स्ट्रिक्चर्ज पास किये। 3 पुलिस बालों पर जुमनि भी हुए। एक हजार से अधिक मामले वापिस ले लिये गये। उस दस्तावेज के अनुसार अगस्त तक 367 घेराव हुए, 551 हड्डताले हुई और 73 तालाबन्दियां हुईं, जिस से 61, 59, 787 घंटे नष्ट हुए।

एक घटना और है, जिसका सदन को नोट लेना होगा। बलीपुर की अदालत में कुछ लोगों को फांसी की सज़ा मुनाई गई, तो अदालत में नारे लगे और जज को काम नहीं करने दिया गया। पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो लोग सरकार को चला रहे हैं, ये उनके द्वारा प्रकाश में लाए गए तथ्य हैं। मैं यह मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत वयनत्य देने के लिए तैयार हैं, जिससे इस सदन और देश को विश्वास में लिया जा सके कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है।

हम ने देश में संविधान की रक्षा की शपथ ली है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल महोदय ने भी यह शपथ ली है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में संविधान का संरक्षण किया जायेगा और कानून के अनुसार शासन चलेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मन्त्री या केंद्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल से

कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है। संविधान के अनुसार सरकार राज्यपाल से रिपोर्ट मांग सकती है। अगर उन से रिपोर्ट नहीं मांगी गई है, तो उस का क्या कारण है और क्या यह मन्त्री महोदय उन से इस तरह की रिपोर्ट मांगने के लिए तैयार हैं?

हरियाणा में राज्यपाल ने वहां की सरकार इसलिए बख़स्त कर दी कि वहां 'आयराम'-ओर 'गयाराम' हो रहा था और उन का तर्क यह था कि उससे लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा पंदा हो रहा था। स्वयं पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने इस लिए सरकार बख़स्त कर दी कि वह सरकार राज्यपाल द्वारा सुझाई गई तिथि पर विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल इस मामले में क्या कर रहे हैं।

सवाल यह है कि क्या केंद्रीय सरकार इस सारी परिस्थिति को मूक दर्शक बन कर देखती रहेगी। पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उससे देश की सुरक्षा, अखंडता और विधितथा कानून के राज्य के लिए संकट पंदा हो रहा है। वहां राजनीतिक हत्यायें हो रही हैं, मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में विरोधियों का सफाया करने की नीति अपनाई जा रही है, पुलिस के बल पर एक पार्टी का शासन कायम करने की कोशिश हो रही है।

अभी वहां जो उप चुनाव हुआ, मेरे मित्र उस में विजय की बातें कर रहे हैं। हम जम्मू में एक उप चुनाए जीते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह: आप ने जम्मू में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे करवाये थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: और पश्चिमी बंगाल में इन लोगों ने जगतदल में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे कराये हैं। मगर उस चुनाव के बारे में

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : That is what I object to. You are allowing this Member... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask that hon. Member not to interfere from there like that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पश्चिमी बंगाल में इन्दिरा जी की कांग्रेस के नेता, श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय, ने कहा है कि उस चुनाव में पुलिस बाले अपने गले में लाल रुमाल बांध कर पोर्लिंग स्टेशन पर मौजूद थे । (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : He has said something about not permitting references which were undesirable or unwarranted. Is this the way one functions ? Are we to expect from the Chair this kind of thing being allowed ? You told us you would not permit any unwarrantable references, and likewise he is going on continuously making parliamentarily unwarrantable references.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि चुनाव को प्रभावित करने के लिए पुलिस बालों को गले में लाल रुमाल बंधवा कर पोर्लिंग स्टेशन पर ले जाया गया ? क्या यह मन्त्री महोदय इस को कान्ट्रांडिक्ट कर सकते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Are you allowing these things to go on record ? Is this how the country is going to be told about it ? It is unparliamentary. (Interruption) On a point of order. I want your ruling, Sir, Mr. Vajpayee is making observations which go against the spirit of what you said : that you would not permit such things. I want you to go into the record and see. Would you permit this sort of thing to be publicised to the country ? That is entirely out of order. (Interruption) I want you to examine the record. Does it accord with what you said earlier that you would not allow references which would be unwarrantable ? Please examine the record. (Interruptions) I am a stranger to zahartasti.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But not your opponents in West Bengal.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव देश में निष्पक्ष होंगे और ठीक तरह से होंगे यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है और अगर किसी चुनाव में पुलिस का उपयोग किया जाता है—यह मैं अपने किसी कार्यकर्ता का वक्तव्य नहीं दे रहा हूँ, इन्दिरा जी की कांग्रेस के लेजिस्लेचर के जो नेता हैं उनका वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ, अगर यह मन्त्री चाहे हैं तो इस का खंडन कर सकते हैं लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, मैं फिर अपने सवाल को दोहराना चाहता हूँ, यह मन्त्री महोदय उस के बारे में एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य दें और राज्य-पाल महोदय से रिपोर्ट मांगें। क्या वह इस के लिए तैयार हैं ? राज्यपाल महोदय की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उसे सदन की मेज पर रखें ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as situation in West Bengal is concerned, it is one which always causes concern in the mind of everybody here. But at the same time, we have to go into this matter carefully. The Chief Minister himself has taken cognizance of the situation there and is trying to deal with it politically because the main problem is the atmosphere that is created there and for that, he is preparing the people for a certain action.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is that action ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think it is much better you ask the Chief Minister about it. His effort seems to be to go in that direction. There are two alternatives open to the Chief Minister. One is the constitutional, administrative action which he can take as Chief Minister in a legal way. The other is political action. He has chosen the political method. I think he needs our support and sympathy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवालों का क्या हुआ ? मैंने दो बातें

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कही थीं कि क्या गृह मन्त्री महोदय पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति के बारे में एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य देंगे और क्या राज्यपाल से कहेंगे कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have not asked for any report from the Governor nor do we propose to do that. It is not the intention that we should discuss a matter which is their exclusive preserve. I do not propose to discuss the matter in the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangalai) : Whatever the opponents of the calling attention notice may say, the fact remains that the situation of law and order in West Bengal has deteriorated. During the last few months, there have been as many as 300 political murders. I would not have liked Mr. Ajay Mukherjee to undertake a fast. I would have liked him to allow the administrative machinery to operate. Mr. Ajay Mukherjee, who is on fast, made a statement saying that the police has been immobilised in West Bengal, whereas his Deputy Chief Minister has been making statements accusing Mr. Ajay Mukherjee for undertaking the fast. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The C. P. I. passed a resolution in Delhi the other day... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Who is this man who acts like a lunatic every day... (interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, Shri Mukherjee has called another member a lunatic. Is it parliamentary?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is unparliamentary and he should withdraw that expression... (interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I do not mind withdrawing that expression.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Here is a Chief Minister who is undertaking a fast to rouse the conscience of the world and to draw the attention of the world to the deteriorating law and order situation in the State. He has stated that the police has been

immobilised in West Bengal whereas the Deputy Chief Minister has accused the Chief Minister and some of his colleagues of vandalism and that sort of thing. Whatever that may be, this shows that West Bengal is heading towards civil strife. May I know whether the government has taken note of this particular aspect of the matter? Secondly, before Shri Ajay Mukherjee undertook his fast, he came down to Delhi and met some of the leaders of the Union Government here. May I know whether he made any report to our leaders here about the deteriorating situation in West Bengal or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This was certainly taken note of by the Government of India and that is why the Prime Minister asked the Chief Minister to come here for discussion. I made a reference in my statement to the discussion that the Prime Minister had with the Chief Minister.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : On the 19th of November the Chief Minister of West Bengal said some very significant words, namely, "there is no civilised government in West Bengal". This is the statement that the Chief Minister has made. At the same time, he adds "there is no precedent or parallel for this state of affairs in the civilised world". So, according to the Chief Minister this is the situation in West Bengal. Under these circumstances, how can the Central Government shut its eyes and sleep over the situation as if nothing has happened? Then, the Home Minister himself stated the Chief Minister needs the sympathy of the whole country because he is dealing with the situation in a political way. I would like to know what the Home Minister himself is doing, or the Central Government itself is doing, to help the Chief Minister. They can very actively help the Chief Minister by exposing the uncivilised elements of West Bengal, some of whom hold the House to ransom over here... (interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Perhaps, these are the people about whom Shri Ajay Mukherjee has mentioned.. (interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Sir, I hope we will not create situations in

this House where ultimately you will have to undertake a fast like the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper to say that some members hold the House to ransom. He should withdraw those remarks.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I withdraw it like Shri Mukerjee had withdrawn his remark.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That party has disgraced the whole country by killing the minorities, which has been exposed before the whole world.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : It was all the top Congress leaders, now with the ruling Congress Party, who said that it was high time that Shri Ajoy Mukherji broke his unholy wedlock ; he is keeping a whole harem of disloyal wives...*(Interruption)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : Living in sin !

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : If they permit, I will ask a specific question...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have said enough about the faithful husband.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Would the Home Minister at least do something...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. You have asked your question.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : I have not asked a question, but if you think that I have, let him answer whatever question you think I have asked.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Unfortunately, the hon. Member has not asked any question. He has only made certain remarks.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you contradicting the Speaker who has said that he has asked the question...*(Interruption)*?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He quoted some statements of the Chief Minister of West Bengal to the effect that the West Bengal Government is uncivilised. My difficulty is that the Chief Minister

continues to be head of such a government. But what more help can we give ? We can only wish Shri Ajoy Mukherji well. It is not the intention of this Government to take any precipitate action.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : After the 1967 general elections a new situation has cropped up in Indian politics. One of the peculiar situations today is that satyagraha is offered by a section who is in charge of authority against the authority. Previously, satyagraha was offered by those who were not in authority to protest against certain measures. Sometimes it is very difficult to understand it, but when a Chief Minister of a State has alleged in different words that a section of his ministry was abusing authority, it is quite possible that under the peculiar circumstances the Chief Minister had no other go but to resort to this sort of a hunger strike.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has became a prisoner of his own folly.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Whether it may be, time alone will prove who is right and who is wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Go to the people.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes; who will go to the people. This is the House of the People.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We will go to the people, not to the police.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The Chief Minister has resorted to launching a mass hunger strike to arouse conscience against the deteriorating law and order situation in West Bengal as stated by the Home Minister. It is a fact—some people may not agree with it—that the law and order situation in West Bengal is deteriorating fast. Almost all the United Front parties, including the Right CPI—I do not know where is Shri Banerjee the SSP, the Forward Bloc and the SUC in the worst terms have condemned the activity of the Left CPI. If I am right, the Right CPI in a resolution said that Shri Jyoti Basu was indulging in police gangsterism. I fail to understand what sort of

[Shri S. Kundu]

Communism it is when a poor worker of another Communist Party. It is something very difficult to understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only a question can be asked. What is this general lecture ?

MR. SPEAKER : No introduction, no preamble, no observation; ask a straight question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The question, therefore, is : that we, the PSP, have said categorically that we do not want to get into these unprincipled politics.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with what SSP says. What is your question ? Please come out with your question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I would like to know from the Home Minister under these circumstances whether he will advise the Governor to see that the West Bengal Assembly is summoned quickly where the present deteriorating law and order situation can be discussed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : It is meeting in a month.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My second question is : the Home Minister should call for a report from the Home Minister of West Bengal and the Chief Minister. A resolution has been passed by the Right Communist Party that Mr. Jyoti Bisu has been indulging in some sort of police gangsterism.

Then about the law and order situation at about the place where the hunger strike took place. It is alleged that stones have been thrown and the meeting has been disturbed and some abusive slogans have been raised there in the Curzon Park and some insult has been done to the Chief Minister, whether a report has been called for by the Home Minister ? If he has not called for it, will he call for it now ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The only question he has asked me is : whether we will advise the Governor to summon the Assembly. We do not propose to do it because the Governor has no right of the Chief Minister and I am sure, the Chief

Minister if he has felt so, will certainly advise the Governor to call the Assembly.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : The other question is : whether they have made any inquiry about the police gangsterism.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Clerks in New Delhi are also on hunger strike and the Home Minister sheds no tears for them (*Interruption*). It is a very important matter, Sir.

—
12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding communal situation in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2192/69.]

NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1969

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE** (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : On behalf of Shri Swaran Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 271 in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1969, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2193, 69.]

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1966

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE** (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1966 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Gurantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the period 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968.

(2) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the period 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1968, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT—2194/69]

the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 27th November, 1969.

MR. SPEAKER : Item No. 9.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a point of order, Sir. Let me conclude the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already concluded.

12. 49 1/2 hrs.

RE: MEETING OF CERTAIN OFFICERS WITH SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Before you go to the next item of personal explanation, I want to raise one thing. Yesterday when we adjourned, the Chair ruled that on the question of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari meeting the officials of the Finance Ministry, the Prime Minister will make a statement to-day. This is the ruling of the Chair. I have that with me. I want to know whether the Prime Minister is going to make a statement to-day, if so, at what time and when are we talking up the resolution. I have the ruling of the Chair with me. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order on what ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On item No. 9.

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. Yesterday when Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made certain allegations, I asked whether the Minister would make a statement. I left it to his option. The Minister made a statement in the evening and the Chairman allowed further questions. After the Minister's statement, there should have been no questions, no debate discussion. I am so sorry, but, anyway, that was allowed and that took the shape of almost

RULES COMMITTEE
MINUTES

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of

[Mr. Speaker]

a debate. Enough was said on that side (*Interruptions*). They have categorically stated that they have nothing to do about that. On what should I ask the Prime Minister ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : प्रधान मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये ;

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: When you said this, that the Prime Minister should be truthful and tell us the real facts. I have in my possession facts that Mr. Bakshi has left a note in his file which is still there and will the Prime Minister go and take hold of that file in which he has given a note about the discussions he had with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari ? He has stated (I)... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. This is a specific question which I want to put. You observed that they have said nothing. I made this charge and I stand by it. There is a note of Mr. Bakshi in which it has been mentioned what taxation proposals would be coming up in the 1970 budget. (*Interruptions*) They have discussed this with T. T. K. .. (*Interruptions*). In that note what would follow after the judgment of the Supreme Court on nationalisation of Banks and what suggestions Mr. T. T. K. has given, have also been in great detail kept. We are making this proposal because the secrets of Government about tax proposals in the budget which are completely secret have been discussed; let her get hold that file and let us know whether this has not been so. Let the Prime Minister contradict that there is no such file and no such note by Mr. Bakshi who met him. He was in the Supreme Court. Later he met him after Shri Govindan Nair had come. Later on he come to the office and dictated a note. That is in that file. I challenge this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The Prime Minister's Personal Assistant has gone to his office to remove the papers. You should stop it, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Raid the Prime Minister's office.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : (Buxar)

I do not know whether you have got it in record. Shri Sethi has pointed out that the matters discussed were about employment, housing, banking accelerated rural development, etc. But the Secretary connected with this Department or the Planning Commission officer were not at all invited to that meeting, but the Prime Minister purposely chose to send the Finance Ministry officials and I support what Mr. Dwivedy has just now pointed out. I apprehend that the file may be destroyed unless and until you direct the Prime Minister to take possession of that file and appoint a Parliamentary Committee to investigate it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वांइट आफ आड़ेर है। जहां तक मुझे याद है, कल जो सभापति कुर्सी पर बैठे थे उन्होंने यह निंदेश दिया था कि प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इन बातों का खुलासा करें। मैं सुना रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कृपया अपना स्थान गृहण करें। क्योंकि यह प्रस्ताव अचानक ही आ गया है इसलिए इस समय मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री कल इस विषय पर एक बहुत बड़े ताकि इस बारे में और स्पष्टीकरण हो जाये।

अब सरकार का कहना है कि सेडी साहब ने जो कहा है उससे अधिक प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन द्विवेदी जी ने एक स्पष्ट आरोप लगाया है और कल की बहस के दौरान यह आरोप किया गया कि बजट संबंधी बातों की चर्चा हुई और मैंने कहा था कि बजट की बातों को गुप्त नहीं रखा जायेगा तो उसके ऊपर लाखों करोड़ों रुपया स्टाक एक्सचेंज पर कमाया जाता है। साथ-साथ मैंने यह भी कहा था कि श्री कृष्णामाचारी ने इसके बारे में कोई शपथ नहीं ली है कि गुप्तता रखेंगे। इसलिए किसी गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति से टैक्सेशन के बारे में, कर योजना के बारे में आप चर्चा करेंगे तो वह बहुत गम्भीर अपराध हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि नियम 389

के मातहत आपको पूरा अधिकार है और कई दफा अध्यक्ष के द्वारा इस तरह की संसदीय समितियां नियुक्त की गई हैं, अगर आप भी इस तरह की समिति नियुक्त करेंगे तो समिति को पूरा अधिकार होता है, वह सारी फाइलों को मंगा सकती है और जब तक समिति का काम काज शुरू नहीं हो जाता है आप हुक्म जारी कर दीजिए, आर के हुक्म का कोई भी अपमान नहीं कर सकता है, आप उन फाइलों को अपने कब्जे में ले लीजिए जब तक कि इसके बारे में कोड फैसला नहीं हो जाता है। आपको पूरा अधिकार है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस मामले में सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। कोई भी तथ्य सदन से छिपाये न जायं क्योंकि यह मामला मंत्रियों का नहीं है, सरकारी अधिकारी भी इसमें संलग्न है। जब तक उन अधिकारियों को क्रास-एग्जामिन न किया जाये, किसी समिति के सामने उनको बुलाया न जाये, उनसे जिरह न की जाये, तब तक इस मामले के तथ्य पर प्रकाश नहीं पड़ सकता। प्रधान मंत्री यहां पर खड़ी होकर खण्डन कर देंगी लेकिन उससे सदन को संतोष नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन की मर्यादा का प्रश्न है। कल यहां पर राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने सूचना दी लेकिन श्री द्विवेदी ने जो आज आरोप लगाये हैं उनके प्रकाश में एक संसदीय समिति बनाई जाये जो कि सारे मामले की जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. When the Syndicate, Swatantra and Jan Sangh Members raised a hullabaloo you allowed them to raise the mitter in the House even though it was not there in the agenda paper. How it was allowed?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : These are naming the parties; you have ruled, Sir, that other parties should not be named in the House. If they go on like this, they will get it back. (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आडंर है।... (ब्यबधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट के बाद दूसरे माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा।... (ब्यबधान)... मैं जब खड़ा हूँ तो आप क्यों खड़े हैं? आप बैठते क्यों नहीं?... (ब्यबधान)...

I request Hon. Members to please resume their seats. Nobody should mention something which will annoy others.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल दो बातों पर आपका हुक्म लेना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह कि आप की गैर हाजिरी में जो भी यहां पर सभापति बैठे और वह जो अपना फैसला दें, आप उसका कोई आदर करेंगे या नहीं?

दूसरी बात यह कि जब जनाव की नोटिस में यह आ गया कि इस तरह के आरोप लगाये गए और आज द्विवेदी जी ने एक बड़ा आरोप लगाया तो क्या इसके बाद आप मुनासिव समझेंगे कि एक पालियामेंट्री कमेटी विठायें जो कि जांच करके सारा मामला आपके सामने रखे?

ش्री عہد الغنی داڑھ (کوڑکاون) : میں کیوں دو باتوں پر آپ کا حکم لینा چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک بات تو یہ ہے کہ آپ کی غیر حاضری میں جو تینی بہاں پر سب سی بیسیں اور دو حصے میں تقسیم ہیں آپ اس کا کیون تو درکریں گے یا نہیں۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ جناب کی نوٹس میں یہ تائیکر

۱۔ س مرحے اور پٹکے لے اور دو دیجی جی نے ایک
۲۔ اور پٹکا یا تو کیا سے یہ ۲ پ مناسب تجھیں گے۔
کر ایک پاریا سینگھ کمپنی بھاگیں جو کر جایگ کے سارے
معابر آپ کے سامنے لے کر۔

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी जी ने चार्ज लगाया कि फाइल के ऊपर कागज हैं जिनमें बजट डिस्कस किया गया है तो उसी समय प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पी० ए० श्री टंडन आफिशियल गैलरी से उठकर चले गये। मुझे डर है कि कहीं वह कागज उसमें से निकाल न दिये जायें। इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप उस फ़ाइल को अपने कब्जे में ले लीजिए और देखिए कि जो बात कही गई है वह उस तरह से है या नहीं?

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I want to support very strongly the suggestion and the points made by Mr. Dwivedy and Mr. Vajpayee that this matter really requires very careful investigation by a Parliamentary Committee. Sir, I will give only two reasons at this juncture, although I have several. First, the Minister of State, while making a statement in the House yesterday, made two extremely ambiguous statements. One was, that the officers were 'allowed' to see Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari. This is a most remarkable proposition. It is important and I am asking this for the protection of the officers themselves. I want to know whether they were 'allowed' to see Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari, in the sense that they desired to see him or they were directed to see him. Secondly, the hon. Minister of State had said that no files were shown to Shri T.T. Krishnamachari. He has not said that no files were taken there at the time of these discussions. These and various other aspects of this matter do require careful consideration and require probing and careful investigations. Therefore, it is very urgently necessary that a Committee should be appointed.

13 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I want to know why it is that in view of the chairman's specific

direction yesterday which till you spoke certainly stood, Government does not seem to be ready to come out with a statement. I want to know also why it is that in spite of certain very serious allegations which are being made and which are being publicised, Government keeps mum and the Prime Minister does not make a statement? I would like you to have a statement from the Prime Minister and then take whatever action is to be taken...

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : You have not looked in this direction. Otherwise, if you had called me, I would have made a statement.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh) : On a point of order. Rule 10 specifically says that the Deputy-Speaker or any other person competent to preside over a sitting of the House, under the Constitution, will have the same powers as the Speaker...

MR SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please sit down. I know that. I am expected to know it.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : The ruling of the Chairman must be respected.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday, Mr. Ram Subhag Singh suddenly got up without anything before the House, and the hon. Minister volunteered to make a statement. After the Minister's statement, my view is —anyway, I am not going to question it—the usual procedure is that there are no questions and no discussions...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is not correct to say that.

SHRI RABI RAY : It is not correct.

MR SPEAKER : But the proper procedure should have been, if there was anything else, that there could have been...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You are casting a reflection on the Chair and on the ruling of the Chairman.

श्री रवि राय : यह बड़े दुख की बात है अद्यत्त महोदय, आप रिफ़लेक्शन कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If two persons presiding over the House are going to contradict each other in this manner, then where will it end ? How can proceed and how can we function ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The chairman in his wisdom had permitted certain things, and that is the rule of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I would plead with you that the ruling of the Chairman must be respected...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat. Nothing that he says will be recorded.

SHRI S. KUNDU : **

MR. SPEAKER : But that took the shape of questions and debate. I do not know exactly what the background is. After that, the Chairman seems to have made certain observations. Since the Chairman could not be contacted by me before I came this morning, I would discuss it with him as to what the position is and what the background is. Also, some allegations have been made by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy ..

श्री रवि राय : कल जो सभापति की कुर्सी पर बैठे थे वह मौजूद हैं, वह बोल सकते हैं। आप उन्हें बुला सकते हैं।

MR SPEAKER : I am going to call him to my Chamber ; and after that, I shall see what the position is.

श्री रवि राय : आप माननीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी को बुलवाइये।

MR SPEAKER : I am going to ask him to come to my Chamber.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The matter has been unnecessarily compli-

cated by you. You should not cast aspersions on the Chairman.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : The House was demanding that the Prime Minister should make a statement. So, you should ask the Prime Minister to make a statement.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I want to say that ever since Shri Surendranath Dwivedy got up, I have been trying to catch your eye, because naturally I wanted to reply to what he said. But one Member after another got up and was speaking and you had allowed them. I am not protesting against it. I am merely making a statement of fact. That was why I could not get up earlier.

Yesterday, Shri P. C. Sethi did say that he had come here with full authority because this matter had come up suddenly and I had a previous engagement which I could not get out of, and, therefore, I posted him with the full picture and he made a statement. He said I do not remember his exact words—that 'the Prime Minister will not be able to add to what I have said'. I have nothing to add to what he has said in that context.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : What about the talks ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I would request Shri Kanwarlal Gupta to let me be heard patiently. Also I am talking as fast as I can; I am not going slow.

Shri Dwivedy has now mentioned an officer by name. Another hon. Member also talked about files being taken. I can assure hon. members that almost every day many people, and amongst them MPs, including members from the Opposition—those sitting on this side also—of the Swatantra Party and others quite often come to give their suggestions as to what they think should be done, not with regard to the budget, but general suggestions with regard to the economy and so on.

Now Shri T. T. Krishnamachari also

**Not recorded.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

mentioned certain things saying that he would like to give some ideas. Some illustrative examples were given; there was also follow-up of the nationalisation of banks and so on. Shri Dwivedy should know that Shri Bakshi has nothing to do with budget-making. He is there purely to see to the follow-up of the nationalisation of banks (*Interruptions*). I am coming to every single point, if only they will just sit and listen.

AN HON. MEMBER : He must express regret (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I stand by what I said. If they keep silent, I also keep silent. If they shout, I shout, Let them be silent and respect their leader.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I would request SHRI Dwivedy to sit down. I will answer every point. If I do not, he can ask me at the end.

Shri Dwivedy said that Shri Bakshi made some notes on a file. I do not know if he kept a record of what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said. But I am assured by all these officers that they did not say anything, they just listened to the suggestions which Shri T. T. K. made.

AN HON. MEMBER : Was it a monologue ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Some of the suggestions that he made were a little complicated which had naturally to be looked into to see whether they could be worked. This had nothing to do with the budget—on that I can assure you. But I will certainly look into the fact whether any notes were kept. If so, I am prepared, Sir, to show them to you.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : And punish them for keeping notes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, we cannot.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who directed the officers to meet Shri T. T. K. ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I did not direct anybody to meet Shri T. T. K.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : But that was what Shri Sethi said yesterday that she asked them to go and see him (*Interruption*).

SHRI RABI RAY : She is contradicting herself (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If they ask me 'Can I go and meet so and so ? I have said 'yes'. But I did not say, 'You have to go and meet him'. I did not direct them to do so (*Interruptions*).

Mention was made of a specific name. He is an officer whom Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had known before. That officer also paid a courtesy call on him (*Interruptions*). Courtesy calls have been paid on many members.

श्री रवि राय : आप असत्त बोल रही हैं। सदन को गुमराह कर रही हैं प्रधान मंत्री ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारांबंकी) : क्या इन अधिकारियों ने प्रधान मंत्री से आज्ञा मांगी थी जाने के लिए ? यह भी तो बतायें ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : कर्तवी काल के लिए किसी ने आज्ञा नहीं मांगी ।

When Shri T. T. K. asked for an appointment with me, he asked if I could call such and such official because he had left notes and so on previously about one or two of these matters and he would like them to be there. I saw no objection to it.

Therefore, it is true that on that occasion when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari came to see me, I did ask these officers whether they would be present.

I have assured the House that it had absolutely nothing to do with the budget; it was not mentioned either by Shri T. T. K. or by any of the officials.

Shri Sethi mentioned yesterday by way of illustration the sort of things that was discussed. As I said, some of these officials may have kept notes about these matters or anything that was discussed. These I am

prepared to show you. There is no question of anybody removing any file or any paper from any file. There was no question of taking any file. I would like to assure hon. members about this matter because I can fully understand members' great concern if official files and secrets are discussed with people who are not authorised. Shri T.T.K. himself has made a statement on this matter that he has not discussed this question.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta made the point that some official got up from the gallery here. He might have, but I do not think it is right to link this or connect this with that. I must say that I was unaware of this particular visit till it was mentioned here. It was only when it was mentioned here that Mr. Bakshi had met him. It was told and I enquired he said : yes. I was because he had some ideas and TTK wanted to discuss about the follow up measures...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have to ask two questions. She has contradicted me and it is unfair if I am not given an opportunity...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No questions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : She has replied to my questions. She has not clarified my specific allegations...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASOKA MEHTH (Bhandara) : I want to ask a simple question : why was Mr. Shirali who was in charge of the Budget sent there if Budget was not discussed ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As far as I know Mr. Shirali has not met Shri TTK.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I said Shiralkar.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am glad that the Prime Minister has promised to look into the papers and I hope that the papers will be in tact. I shall also like her to find out whether the note that had been left by Mr. Bakshi contained any taxation proposals in the impending budget

which had been discussed with Mr. TTK. If the papers are in tact let her find out.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr. Bakshi has nothing to do with the budget.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Secondly, she has contradicted her Minister when she says that no such thing was there. But the Minister while making a statement yesterday made it very clear that it was with the approval of the Prime Minister that some of her senior officers of the Finance Ministry had met TTK. The other portion is very important—for what purpose ? To seek clarifications and enlightenment in respect of these issues. What is the clarification ? It is not a courtesy call.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Let us not mix up.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are mixing up things.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not ; I am saying that some officers paid a courtesy call on his birthday. After that he made certain suggestions. Then when they asked me whether they could seek clarification on those suggestions I did say that they could do so .
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No more questions. Shri S.M. Banerjee.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I rise on a point of order. There is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next item.

13.15 hrs.

RE : PERSONAL EXPLANATION
BY SHRI R. K. BIRLA

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a point of order on Item No. 9, Shri R.K. Birla to make a personal explanation regarding certain allegations made by Shri Madhu Limaye against the Wool Purchase Mission headed by Shri R.K. Birla.

Yesterday I mentioned rule No. 357 which reads as under :

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal

[*Shri S. M. Banerjee*]

explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

MR. SPEAKER : You are repeating the same thing. I have to give my ruling today. I have heard all points.

The points raised yesterday were that the subject matter about which Mr. Birla wanted to make a statement relates to a time when he was not a member of this House. Is it correct?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : And also that no allegations were made on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Anything else? No.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : मैं अधारिटी कोट कर सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : No authority is needed. These are facts, I am not going to quote any authority against you.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : May I repeat again that you said that the subject matter about which he wants to make a personal explanation relates to a period when he was not a Member of this House? Is it correct?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या आप मुझ को सुनेंगे नहीं? मैंने आप को लिख कर दे दिया है। आप मेरे लिखे हुए पत्र के एक एक प्लाइट का जवाब दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have to give my ruling about this. You wrote a letter to the Speaker on 5th December, 1967, when Mr. Birla was a member of this House.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तो क्या हुआ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the Report. The Speaker on the following day, on 6th

December, 1967, made a reference to the Estimates Committee of the question of import of wool, nylon etc.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Are you reading from the proceedings of the House in which *Shri Limaye* has said something?

MR. SPEAKER : He wrote to the Speaker. It relates to the period when Mr. Birla was a member.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप मेरी बात तो सुनते नहीं हैं और रूलिंग दे रहे हैं। पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये उसके बाद रूलिंग दीजिये। यह बड़ा इम्पाइट सवाल है इस लिये आप इस पर लिखित रूलिंग दीजिये। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर जबानी रूलिंग न दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I heard you yesterday, I have to give my ruling. This is a factual matter, You must stand by what you have said.

श्री स० भ० बनर्जी : पहले आप मेरा प्लाइट आफ आडंर सुन लीजिये उसके बाद रूलिंग दीजिये। आप बर्गर मेरी बातों को सुने हुए रूलिंग कैसे देंगे?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a matter for ruling. This is a question of fact whether he was a member when you write the letter or not.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं इसका जवाब देता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : You wrote a letter to the Speaker on 5th December, 1967 and he made a reference on the 6th, and then the other letter that you wrote to the Speaker...

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप पांच मिनट जरा सुन लीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आज भौजन की छुट्टी नहीं होगी क्या?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : दो तीन बीजे रखी गई हैं। आप सुन लीजिये। पहली बीज यह थी कि जब 1962 और 1963 में बूल टाप्स की बात थी……

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इसको चार बजे रखिये। चार बजे इसको ले लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम आप से मिलने को तैयार हैं। यह नया डिपार्चर हो रहा है…… (Interruptions) Keep it for 4 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. We will take it up at 4 O'clock. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2.20 P.M.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

— — —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

RE. HUNGER STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : और इन के बाद मैं भी आप की आज्ञा से कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : 12 बजे से 1 बजे तक इस प्रकार के सवाल सदन में उठाये जाते हैं और उन पर चर्चा भी होती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य बाकी बक्त में भी ऐसे सवालों को उठाते रहेंगे, तो हाउस का बिजिनेस कैसे पूरा होगा?

श्री बलराज मधोक : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, जहां दस लाख गवर्नर्मेंट एम्प्लाईज रहते हैं। वे कई दिनों से भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उन को मांग बहुत जेनविन है। वे कहते हैं कि यहां पर एसिस्टेंट बीस, बीस साल तक एसिस्टेंट रहते हैं और उनके प्रोमोशन का कोई ऐवेन्यू नहीं होता है। सरकार इस देश के लोगों के लिए आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता खोलना चाहती है। लेकिन जो व्यक्ति सैंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट में एसिस्टेंट बन जाता है, वह कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। उन लोगों की मांग है कि उनके लिए आगे भी कोई ग्रेड हो, ताकि वे अपने फयचर को इम्प्रूव कर सकें। उन की यह छोटी सी और बहुत जेनविन मांग है। सरकार देश में समाजवाद लाने का नारा लगाती है और गरीबों के लिए काम करने का दावा करती है। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी एम्प्लाईज की इस उचित और जेनविन मांग को, जिस के लिए वे भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, मान लिया जाय, ताकि उनके आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता खुल सके और इस भूख हड़ताल को खत्म किया जा सके।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I fully support Shri Bal Raj Madhok. Shri M. L. Sondhi had raised this question before, and some of us had also raised this before we adjourned, but there were other items, and the Speaker could not hear us.

The Central Pay Commission in their second report had already recommended very clearly that there should be no departmental examination for promotion from U.D.C. to assistant's post. This is not a selection post but a seniority post. This matter has been hanging fire. The Ministry of Home Affairs is taking a long time over this matter. In 1966, the departmental examinations were postponed. Now, all these people are going on a hunger-strike, and another batch of workers would be going on a hunger-strike from tomorrow or the day after. Where is the hon. Minister of Parliamentary

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Affairs here? Let him hear it. I would request him to convey our feelings to the Home Minister, because 10th December, 1969 is the day on which the examinations are to be held. These people have wasted prime of their youth in the Central Government, and they have put in about 25 years of service as L.C.C. or U.D.C. Why should they be asked to appear for an examination? There should be no test for promotion of these people. After all, this is not a selection post, but a seniority post. Therefore I fully support my hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok. I would request you to kindly ask the Home Minister to make a statement on this tomorrow or the day after. Otherwise, the situation will deteriorate. So, I would request you to ask Shri Dwaipayan Sen, who is one of the Whips, to convey this to the Home Minister, and tomorrow he should make a statement on this matter.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI (New Delhi): This is a matter which this House should be concerned with, because there is a very strong feeling, and it is a popular feeling in which the lives of so many of the workers of the Government who are part and parcel of this Government machinery are concerned, and this is a matter which we should discuss either by way of an adjournment motion or by some other means. A full statement should be made on this today, because otherwise, this matter will get out of hand. Feelings are very high on this matter relating to the demands for centralisation and the demands relating to the welfare of these Government clerks, and Government should not be indifferent to that matter. This is a matter in which the entire House has the same feelings, and I would appeal to all the Members present here to support me, and I would request you to hear their views also.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री सौंधी, ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। सदन के सब सदस्य इस से सहमत हैं। सरकार को यह एशोरेंस देनी चाहिए कि उन लोगों की मांगों को पूरा किया जायेगा। सरकार को एक आइडियल सम्पलायर की तरह विहेब करना चाहिए, पूराने दकियानूसी खयालों

को छोड़ देना चाहिए और अपने एम्प्लाईज की जायज मांगों को पूरा करना चाहिए। आप मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि वह इस विषय पर एक वक्तव्य दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 60 Members of Parliament had sent an appeal to the Home Minister. So, the Home Minister and the Home Secretary should do something in this matter.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह रिकार्ड पर आ गया है। गवर्नरमेंट के विहंप बैठे हुए हैं। वे गवर्नरमेंट को यह बात करने के दोषे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय आज शाम को इस बारे में बयान दे दें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : हमें भी सरकारी एम्प्लाईज के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है। गवर्नरमेंट को उन की मांगों को पूरा करना चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : 10 दिसम्बर को जो इम्तहान हो रहा है, अगर उस को रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो कम से कम पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाये।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Government should look into it. After all, they are human beings, and they are petty employees, and they should be helped, and Government should keep their welfare in mind.

AN HON. MEMBER : 'Petty' is not a good word.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is not a bad word. They are poor employees.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार दावा करती है कि वह सोशलिज्म और समाजवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करती है। इसलिए उस को अपने एम्प्लाईज की जेनरेशन मांगों को पूरा करना चाहिए। उस

को अपने घर में एग्जाम्प्ल सेट करनी चाहिए। अगर वह अपने नोकरों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं कर सकती है, तो वह सोसायटी के साथ कैसे ठीक व्यवहार करेगी? उस को अपने नोकरों के साथ न्याय करना चाहिए।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : This is regarding the demands of the employees of the Central Government. I fully agree with what Shri Bal Raj Madhok has said, and with what Shri M. L. Sondhi has said. We want the Home Minister to make a statement. This concerns the lives of lakhs of U. D. Cs. and I. D. Cs. This is an urgent matter, and this should be conveyed to the Home Minister, and he should make a statement.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I completely disagree with all those who have spoken before me, and I would give my reason for it. It is not a question of wronging any class. But it is a question of getting the best out of them. Examination is a means of testing the merit of a person.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is a bureaucratic method.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You should go by the sense of the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This a vote catching device. This is an attempt by Communists to sacrifice efficiency for the sake of mere...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हम कम्प्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They are as good as communists if they support them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let there be no cross-talk.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Efficiency should be the watchword of Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Why does my hon. friend poke his nose into this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing it.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं कोई भगड़ा नहीं कर रहा हूं, आप विश्वास रखिए।

सभापति महोदय : अब कोई और कंट्रवर्सी इस बारे में नहीं होगी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. Shri Lobo Prabhu had said...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let him drop it.

जो मधोक साहब ने सवाल उठाया है दोनों साइड के और प्रैक्टिकली सभी साइड के लोगों ने इस विषय को कहा है और यह रेकार्ड के ऊपर आ गया। यहां छिप जो बैठे हुए हैं। वह इस को गवर्नमेंट को कन्वे कर देंगे। (Interruptions). Let there be no controversies. Let him drop it.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : यह जब आइ० सी० एस० हुए थे तो आइ० सी० एस० होने के बाद कोई एग्जामिनेशन इन्होंने दिया था?

After they become ICS officers, did they sit for any examinations? So, why do they want examination for these people?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I had appeared for the ICS examination and I passed with a very high position. I may say this for the information of the hon. Member. I believe that examination is a test of merit.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I would request Shri Lobo Prabhu to bear this also in mind. We agree that he did appear in the ICS examination and he passed with very high position. But let him take mercy over these small people. He is a big man. But let him think of these small people.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have come by merit... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE**

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is a question of human rights also. For ten to fifteen

**Not recorded, *vide* observation by the Chair in Col. 237,

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

years, these people have had no Government accommodation. How can they prepare for examination if they have no house in which to live? Does my hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu want them to prepare for the examination in his house at Western Court? They will come there tomorrow, all of them.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुवनी) : सभापति जी, जो बात उठाई गई है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

दूसरी बात—जो पिछले हफ्ते में लिस्ट आफ विजनेस हमारे सामने आई थी उस में मोनोपली कंट्रोल सम्बन्धित विधेयक के बारे में बहस करने की बात थी। लेकिन आज ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि शायद वह विधेयक बहस के लिए न आए क्योंकि कल की कार्यसूची में वह या लेकिन आज की कार्यसूची में मैं उसे नहीं देख रहा हूँ। इसलिए मैं महोदय से इस कीं सफाई चाहता हूँ कि आगामी सप्ताह में यह मोनोपली कंट्रोल विधेयक वह लाएंगे या नहीं लाएंगे? क्योंकि मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि इस सत्र में ही शायद वह इस को न लाएं। तो मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में बताएं।

सभापति महोदय : पालियामेंट्री अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर जब फैदर प्रोग्राम एनाउंस करेंगे तो तब आप इस सवाल को उठाएंगा।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : It was on the list of business for this week.

इसे उस में से हटाया क्यों गया? आज के एवेंडा में यह नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : शुक्रवार को उठाइएगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : शुक्रवार तक तो यह चीज खत्म हो जाएगी। पहले इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए। आगामी सप्ताह के लिए जो कार्यक्रम एनाउंस होता है उस समय तो पिछले सप्ताह का कार्यक्रम खत्म हो जाता है। आप

बुलाइए उन को और सफाई दिलवाइए।

श्री शिव नारायण : ठीक बात है।

My hon. friend Shri Shiva Chandra Jha is right. He has a right to raise this question, because it was on the list of business for this week. How could it be dropped? We want to know the reasons for this.

सभापति महोदय : जब वह एनाउंस करेंगे उस बक्त में सवाल उठाइएगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : लेकिन यह हटाया क्यों गया? यह तो बताया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : अब सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड सम्बन्धित विधेयक पर विचार प्रारम्भ होगा। ... (अध्यवधान) ...

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : वह इस हफ्ते की लिस्ट आफ विजनेस पर था, हटाया क्यों गया?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I will explain it. Yesterday, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and some other leaders of the opposition were here. I consulted all of them in the matter. If it had remained in the list it would have got only one hour this week, leaving nine hours later on. The consensus among all the opposition leaders, including Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, was that instead of one hour now and nine hours next week, it should be taken up continuously. So, once the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is over, this will be taken up.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We confirm that this is what happened yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) : Mr. Chairman, I regret I have to get up and

request you to expunge everything that the hon. Member from Kanpur has said about my friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu. I think it is a shame...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is the time for rejoicing because we have beaten Australia. Let us not quarrel amongst ourselves.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : To begin with, you are not a sportsman.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Sir, such remarks should not emanate from a member.

सभापति महीदय : कुछ बातें रेकार्ड पर नहीं गई हैं। मैंने पहले ही मना कर दिया था।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मेरी बात सुन ली जाय।**

सभापति महोदयोः यह सब रेकार्ड पर नहीं जर्योगा। इस तरह की बातें रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायंगी।

We will now take up the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, before you take up that Bill, I want a clarification. What has happened to the Advocates Amendment Bill, which was discussed inconclusively yesterday? It was not referred to the Select Committee. If we go through the records we will find that the debate has been inconclusive. A formal motion was not moved yesterday. He could not do it because the motion was not ready.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I endorse what the hon. Member says. The Chairman ruled that the government is not ready with the proposal; let them come forward with the proposal and then it will be adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is right. It will have to be done.

**Not recorded.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

14.38 hrs.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD
(AMENDMENT) BILL

बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव* करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विषेयक पर विचार किया जाय।

इस से पूर्व कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य इस अधिनियम के बारे में अपने विचार रखें मैं आपको अनुमति से कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। रेशम उद्योग में इस देश के लगभग 30-32 लाख व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं। उसमें लगभग 6-7 लाख व्यक्ति हरिजन और जनजातियों के हैं जिनको इससे रोटी मिलती है। इसका उत्पादन मुख्यतः मैसूर, पश्चिम बंगाल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, विहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में अधिकतर होता है। इस के उत्पादनों ने युगों से मुद्ररपूर्व के देशों में बड़ी स्थापित पाई है तथा हमारा सिल्क दूसरे-दूसरे देशों में जाता रहा है। द्वितीय महायुद्ध के समय जब कि सिल्क के पेराशूट लड़ाई में काम आते थे इसकी खपत बहुत बढ़ गई थी। लेकिन दूसरा महायुद्ध समाप्त होने के बाद इस उद्योग में स्लम्प आया, परन्तु अब हम देखते हैं कि धीरे धीरे इसकी मांग बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है।

श्रीमान् शहतूती रेशम का उत्पादन 1949 में 9 लाख 69 हजार किलोग्राम से बढ़ कर 1968 में 17 लाख 48 हजार किलोग्राम हो गया। उच्च कोटि के रेशम उत्पादन में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि एक अधिक उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धि है और 1949 में शहतूती कच्चे रेशम के कुल उत्पादन के 9.7 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 1968 में लगभग 36 प्रतिशत उच्च कोटि के रेशम का उत्पादन हुआ। गैर शहतूती रेशम के मामले में भी उत्पादन वर्ष 1951 के उत्पा-

[श्री राम सेवक]

दन के दुगने से अधिक हुआ। विदेशी मुद्रा का कुल उपार्जन वर्ष 1958 के 35 लाख रु० से बढ़ कर 1968 में 5.5 करोड़ रुपये हो गया और 1969 के अक्टूबर तक यह लगभग साढ़े दस करोड़ रुपये हो गया और मेरा विचार है कि 31 दिसम्बर तक यह रकम बढ़ कर 12 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग हो जायगी।

इसके अलावा 1968 में 50 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का सिल्क-वेस्ट (रेशम-व्यायाम) का निर्यात तथा जनवरी-अक्टूबर 1969 में 46 लाख रु० मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया। इस प्रकार इस उद्योग ने देश की विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन में कोई कम योगदान नहीं किया है।

मैं यह दावा नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड की स्थापना के उद्देश्य को पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। इस विषय में वास्तव में बहुत कुछ करना है। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि बोर्ड के केन्द्रीय समन्वयित निर्देशन के अधीन उद्योग की प्रगति काफी नियमित तथा समरूप रही है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है—उद्योग के और अधिक विकास के लिए व्यापक कार्यक्षेत्र है और उद्योग के प्रयास में केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अपनी अधिकतम सहायता देगा।

मैं अब सदन के समक्ष केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम में विधेयक द्वारा संशोधनों के उद्देश्य तथा कार्य-क्षेत्र की चर्चा करता हूँ। इस समय यह अधिनियम जम्मू तथा काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं है जोकि एक महत्वपूर्ण रेशम उत्पादक राज्य है। जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य इस समय बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर शहतूती रेशम का उत्पादन कर रहा है तथा सबसे अच्छा रेशम इस समय काश्मीर में ही बनता है, इसलिए इस का कार्य क्षेत्र उस राज्य में बढ़ाया जाना है, इस उद्देश्य से इस संशोधन बिल में प्राव-

धान किया गया है। दूसरे—इस उद्योग में विकास का दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रेशम के कीड़ों द्वारा बनाये गये कोयों तथा रेशम-व्यायाम की कताई की दिशा में रहा है। ये कार्यकलाप व्यायाम रूप में इस समय विनियमित अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। संशोधन हेतु विधेयक में इस कमी को दूर करने की भाँ व्यवस्था है। अन्य संशोधन न्यूनाधिक रूप से प्रशासनिक प्रकार के हैं जिन में अधिक प्रभावी वित्तीय अनुशासन लागू करने की व्यवस्था है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन के विचार के लिए संशोधन हेतु विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, be taken into consideration"

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgoan) : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1970."(3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both the Motion for consideration and the Amendment are before the House.

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI (Karur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, even before this amending Bill is passed, the Central Silk Board has been already in activity in Jammu and Kashmir State and this amending Bill will just formalise it.

Clause 8 (b) therein they have suggested an amendment to include silk spinning is very much desirable because in the recent past silk spinning has become an important activity in sericulture industry. By the active and useful services of the Central Silk Board, the export of silk fabrics has boosted up very high. Japan which is also a heavy silk producing country has imported from us about 6 lakhs rupees worth of silk

fabric in this year upto October, 1969, and it will reach about a crore of rupees by this year end. This is a marvellous achievement. The production in major States like Mysore has gone up from 6.54 lakhs Kg. in 1950 to 14.6 lakhs Kg. in 1968 whereas in Kashmir, the production was 59,000 Kg. in 1950 as against 48,000 Kg. this year.

In this context, it is evident that the industry is declining and, therefore, it draws attention from both the Central and State Governments.

In the Third Plan, an allotment of Rs. 7 crores was earmarked for the sericulture industry. But in the Fourth Plan, though an allotment of Rs. 11.67 crores has been made, out of this amount, an amount of Rs. 9.67 crores has been distributed amongst the States and hence only Rs. 2.7 crores have been allocated to the Central Silk Board for research and other schemes, like basic seed station, etc. In the Fourth Plan, it is a general allocation. It will be better if it is routed through the Central Silk Board to ensure that the sericulture industry gets the necessary help to achieve its goal and the industry comes up very well in all the States.

Now, the spun silk industry is out of woods and is making profits and we can think of levying cess on spun silk mills also.

Enough funds should be placed by the Central Government at the disposal of the Board for implementing research programmes. For example, the Central Sericulture Research Institute in Mysore requires buildings and adequate staff. We have visited that place. They have selected a small places. It requires a lot of help in the matter of buildings and staff. So also is the case of the Central Research Station at Ranchi in Bihar. In both the places, an effort is to be made by giving more money to improve the research stations in Ranchi and Mysore. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Orissa is a silk-bearing State. I was listening to the preliminary remarks made by the

hon. Minister while moving the consideration motion of the Bill.

You will find that out of a provision of near Rs. 11 crores for the development of silk industry, for its research and other activities in the Fourth Plan, almost Rs. 9 crores have been given to the State Governments and only about Rs. 2.5 crores have reached the Central Silk Board. Now, the Central Silk Board has undertaken various research projects for breeding of silk worms, etc. They have drawn up a programme. What I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that there is an ample scope for expansion work in Orissa so far as silk industry is concerned. As the hon. Minister just pointed out, Orissa is one of those States which is also famous for silk. So far as production of silk is concerned the quantum is less today but it has got scope vast for expansion. I just riseto bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one very important point. Recently I had been to some of the villages where, the hon. Minister stated just now, even the tribal and scheduled caste people have been benefited from this industry and that they are getting much advantage from this kind of rearing of silk worms and spinning silk. I found in one particular village—I will just mention the name of the village. It is Siko in Puri District in Orissa—women, some 500 or 600 of them—I was very much encouraged and at the same time surprised to see—were rearing silk worms and were reeling silk, but because no special charkha for spinning the silk has been supplied to them, they did not find any encouragement. They have been applying for the last 3 years to the State Industries Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also to the Minister or officer concerned in the State Government and even though the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is also trying to encourage this industry, for the past 3 years nobody has come to their help, when there is so much scope and enthusiasm for the development of this industry and women are benefited out of that. I hope this special kind of charkha which is required for helping them to spin the silk yarn from the silk worms will be supplied to them. I think the hon. Minister should

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

take note of this and the Ministry concerned of the officer concerned in the Silk Board should direct the authorities concerned in the State so that they can encourage these people.

One more thing I want to say. I am happy that the Central Silk Board would hence-forward come with its annual reports which will be placed before the House. It is a very good thing because it will afford an opportunity to us to discuss what the Silk Board is doing. But I may say this without any fear of contradiction that the Silk Board with an amount of Rs. 2½ crores is only a co-ordinating agency and almost all the money is given out to the State Governments. I may say without fear of any contradiction—I will not mention the Governments here—that certain State Governments, instead of spending the money allotted for this development of silk industry, divert the funds for other purposes. I hope, therefore, the Silk Board instead of keeping Rs. 2½ crores with itself and leaving Rs. 9 crores to State Governments, will exercise proper co-ordination and scrutiny. This should be taken into consideration.

I am happy that this amendment Bill has come and I support it.

Shri Akbul Gani Daur (Gurdaspur) : चेयरमैन सादृद, मैं भी सरकार को मुवारिकवाद देता हूँ कि उसका ध्यान सिल्क इंडस्ट्री की तरफ गया है। आप जानते हैं कि आज सिल्क की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। अगर मैं गलत नहीं समझता तो पहले के मुकाबले में कई गुणा बढ़ गई हैं। आखिर क्यों? इसकी एक वजह यह हो सकती है कि सिल्क बोर्ड ने जरूरत के मुताबिक इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। जैसा कि यहाँ पर कर्माया गया, आज बाक्या यह है हर गरीब आदमी समझता है कि सिल्क को हाथ से धोया जा सकता है, उसके लिए बड़ी मशीनों की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। जब यह हालत है तो फिर सिल्क बोर्ड ने इसकी तरफ कोई तवज्ज्ञह क्यों नहीं दी कि सिल्क की पैदावार बढ़े? मुझे अफसोस है कि सारथ में

काफी सिल्क तेयार होता था, आज भी होता है और दूसरी जगहों पर होता है लेकिन हम उसकी कोई तरकी नहीं कर पाये। जनावर की मौजूदगी मैं यहाँ पर यह तह हुआ है कि जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया टी इंडस्ट्री में कमाया, मारवाड़ियों ने, उनको और सब्जीडी दी जाये, और ज्यादा मदद दी जाय लेकिन इसकी तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया। ... (ध्यावधान) ... मारवाड़ी को लफ्ज में विड़ा करता हूँ और उसकी जगह पर व्यापारी कहता है। विड़ला को मैं नहीं कहता। मेरा मतलब यह है कि आसाम में रहने वाले गरीबों को जो ब्लड सक करते हैं उनको जोंक की तरह से और मोटा किया जाय—यह चीज कल आपके सामने आई। तो फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाखों वहन भाई जो विल्कुल अनाथ हैं, गरीब हैं जोकि देहातों में रहते हैं और सिल्क इंडस्ट्री में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं उनके लिए क्या सिल्क बोर्ड का यह धर्म नहीं है कि इस तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह दे? क्या वजह है कि कश्मीर में कमी आई? इस बात की सिल्क बोर्ड को देखना चाहिये। दो सूतों में ही किसी जगह प्रोडक्शन कम नहीं होता है—एक तो यह कि वहाँ पर अमन और पीस न हो, लोग इत्मीनान की जिन्दगी न वसर कर पाते हों, वहाँ पर धेराव और हड़तालों का जोर हो जिससे वहाँ के लोग परेशान होकर अपना धंधा छोड़ दें। तो क्या कश्मीर में ऐसी स्थिति है जिससे कि सिल्क बोर्ड को अपने एफटर्सेल में वह कामियाबी नहीं मिली जोकि उसे मिलनी चाहिए थी? मेरा यकीन है कि अगर इसकी तरफ तवज्ज्ञह की जायेगी तो उसको बहुत मदद मिलेगी। वह कश्मीर जिस पर नाज किया जाता था, जहाँ पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिल्क पैदा होता था, आज वहाँ पर वह क्यों कम होने लगा है? इसका मतलब यह है कि वहाँ के गरीब भाई वहन जो इस काम को करते थे उनको सरकार की तरफ से मदद नहीं दी जाती था फिर उनकी जिन्दगी में वह इत्मीनान नहीं

है। इन दोनों सूरतों में सरकार को भी टोटा है और देश की भी टोटा है। सरकार सारे देश को नुमांईदगी करती है इसलिए उसे देखना चाहिये कि देश के हित में क्या बात है। इसी लिए मैंने यह बात कही है कि इसको सकुलेट किया जाये ताकि यह बात सारे मुल्क के सामने आ जाये। जैसा कि अभी एक भाई ने कहा सारे मुल्क में एक जज्बा पैदा हो रहा है। कावेरी के बेहतरीन सिल्क पैदा करने का विश्वास दिलाया है और असम ने दूसरे ढंग से रा-सिल्क पेश करके मुल्क की तबज्जह अपनी तरफ खींची है। आज हमारी बेटियों का ध्यान इस तरफ जा चुका है कि मोटे से मोटा कपड़ा पहना जाये। जब गांधी जी इस बात को कहते थे तब लोग उनका मजाक उड़ाते थे—मेरा मतलब लोबो प्रभु से नहीं है। लेकिन आज हमारी बहु बेटियों में यह जज्बा पैदा हुआ है कि सिम्पुल कपड़ा हो और उसी को दस्तकारी से अट्टै विटब बना लिया जाये।

तो जहां इसके लिए मैं एक तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब को मुवारिकबाद देता हूँ वहां यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसकी तरफ तबज्जह दें कि कश्मीर में अमन की स्थिति होनी चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल पुलिस और फोज की वजह से अगर कुछ लोग भागे हैं तो उनको इत्मीनान दिलाया जाये कि पुलिस तुम्हारे लिए है, फोज तुम्हारे लिए है, यह फोज न दुश्मनों के साथ लड़ेगी और तुम्हारी हिफाजत करेगी। और सिल्क बोर्ड के द्वारा उनको मदद करने का नेक काम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार और सिल्क बोर्ड मेरी दरखास्त की तरफ तबज्जह देंगी। जितनी मदद सरकार टी-बोर्ड वालों की करना चाहती है उससे ज्यादा मदद इनकी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ये गरीब लोग हैं और खादी के इदारे में आते हैं, सरकार के बेलफेयर के इदारे में आते हैं जिसका काम स्पाल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज को तरक्की देना है, इसमें कोई बड़ी मिलों का

सवाल नहीं है। जनाब आप बहुत सीनियर हैं और इस बात को जानते हैं कि सिल्क की इंडस्ट्री बहुत छोटी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इसकी तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह देगी।

شرمی عبدالغفار نواب:- (أو جلادن)۔ چین میں صاحب سی میں اسرائیل کو میا کے بلاد دینا ہے اس کا دھیان سلک اندھری کی طرف گیا ہے۔ پہنچنے میں کوچھ سلک کی قسمیں بہت بڑے گئیں۔ اگر تین غلط سبک ساتھ پہلے کو مقابلہ کی جائیں تو صرف کم ہیں آئندگیوں ہی اسکی وجہ ایک یہ ہے کہ سلک بورڈ نے موروت کے سطح پر اس کی طرف دھیان نہیں دیا میسا کو مہاں برقراریاں تھیں اور ہر طرف سے کہہ گیا۔ جب یہ حالت ہے تو پھر سلک بورڈ نے اس کی طرف کوئی توجہ کریں نہیں دی کہ سلک کی پیداوار بڑھنے میں افسوس ہے کہ سارو چھوٹیں کافی سلک تباہ کرنے کا خاتمہ ہے اور دوسری جگہوں پر پہنچنے کی ضرورت نہیں بلکہ اس کی کوئی ترقی نہیں کر سکتے۔ جناب کی بڑی بھائی میں یہاں پر بیٹھ ہوئے کہ جنہیں میں کوئی دوسری دی جائے اور تریا دی جائے میں کوئی اس کی طرف سرکار کا کوئی دھیان نہیں گی۔... وہ دھان) ...
ماہر اری کا لفظ میں وہ گواہی میں اور اس کی میگ بودیا پاری کہتا ہوں۔ بیلا کو جیسی نہیں کہتا۔ بیل اٹل بیٹھنے کے لئے دلے ٹریبز کا جو بلاد ساکھنے میں ان کو جو نکل کی طرف سے اور موٹائیا جائے۔ بیل کی اپنے سائنسی آئی تو پھر میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ لاکھیں ہیں بھائی جو بالکل ناتھریں۔ عزیب جیسی جو کوئی رہا تو میں رہنے ہیں اور سلک اندھری میں جسے ہے میں ان کے لئے کیا

ت بات کو ہتھ نہ تب لوگ ان کا نادق ہتھ نہ تھے۔

میرا مطلب لوگوں سے نہیں یہیں آج ہماری بھروسے ہیں جسے ہمارے ساتھ میں جسے یہ جذبہ پیدا ہوئے ملتے کہ سپل کپڑے ہو اور اس کو بنتا ہے۔ فریکشنسا یا جائے۔

تو جہاں سدھکے ہیں ایک درجہ صاحب

کو مبارکباد دیتے ہوں جہاں یہی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ

15 اس بات کی طرف توجہ دیں کہ شیریں امن کی سبقتی

ہوتی چاہتے۔ سنزول پالیں اور فوج کی وجہت مگر کچھ دیکھ

جھوگے ہیں تو ان کو اطمینان دلایا جائے کہ پالیں تھا سے نہ

ہے۔ فوج تھا سے نہ ہے یہ فوج دشمن کے ساتھ رہے کی

اوہ تھا۔ یہ حفاظت کرے گی اور سلک بورڈ کے دوڑاں ان

کو دوڑ کرے گا نیک کام کیا جانا چاہتے۔ میں صیدر زیادہ

کہ سرکار اور سلک بورڈ میری دشمن سنتی طرف توجہ دیں گے۔

جنہیں مدد اور کام کی وجہی ہے کہ تو نہ چاہتی ہے اس سے

زیادہ مدد ان کی وجہی ہے کہ میر کے عزیز بیگ ہیں۔

اوہ کھادی کے ادارہ میں آئے ہیں جس کا کام اکال اسکیل

ہڈی سڑپر کو ترقی دینا ہے اس میں کوئی بڑی مدد کا سوال

نہیں ہے۔ جناب آپ بہت سینیری ہیں۔ اور اس بات

کو جانتے ہیں کہ سلک کی انڈسٹری بہت چھوٹی ہے میں

امید کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس طرف زیادہ سے زیادہ توجہ

دیجی۔

15 hrs.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Now-gong): I welcome this Bill and particularly Clause 3 whereby it is proposed to bring in spinning and also silk waste under the activities of the Silk Board.

I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to the special silks that are there in the State of Assam, namely, Endi (Erl) and Muga. I would suggest that the Silk Board should

سلک بورڈ کا یہ دھن ہیں ہے کہ، اس طرف زیادہ سے زیادہ

توجہ ہے۔ کیا جسے کہ شیریں کی آئی اہم بات کو

سلک بورڈ کو دیکھنا چاہیے۔ دو صورتوں میں ہی کس

جلد پر دو کو شکم ہوتا ہے۔ ایک نو یہ کہ جہاں پر اسماں کا

پیس شہر۔ لوگ اطمینان کی تھیں مسرہ کر پاتے ہوں۔

۔۔۔ جہاں پر گیراڈ اور ہٹالوں کا نہ ہو جس سے جہاں

کے لوگ پر بیشان ہو کر اپنا دھن اچھا لدیں۔ تو کیا کھیر

میں ایسی سبقتی ہے جس سے کہ سلک بورڈ کو اپنے

ایفرش میں وہ کامیابی نہیں ملی جو کامات ملی چاہیے تھی۔

میرا عقین ہے کہ اگر اس کی طرف توجہ ہو دی جائے تو ان کو بہت

مدد ملے گی۔ وہ کشیر جس پر یا اپنا جاتا تھا جہاں پر زیادہ

سے زیادہ سلک پیدا ہوتا تھا اسی جہاں پر وہ کیوں کو ہمچڑی

لکھتا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جہاں کے غریب بھائی ہوں

جو اس کام کو کرتے تھے ان کو سرکار کی طرف سے مدد نہیں دی دی

جاتی یا پھر ان کی زندگی میں وہ اطمینان نہیں ہے۔ ان

ذہن میں صورتوں میں سرکار کو بھی لوٹلے اور وہیں کو بھی

ٹوٹا ہے۔ سرکار سارے دلیش کی نانینگی کریتے ہے۔

اس لئے اسے دیکھنا چاہیے کہ نیش کے ہمت میں ایسا

بات ہے۔ اس لئے میں اسے بات کہی ہے کہ اس کو سرکار

کیا جائے تاکہ یہ بات سارے ملک کے ساتھ آ جاتے۔

میسا کہ بھی ایک بھائی نے کہا کہ سارے عکسیں ایک جذبہ

پیدا ہو رہا ہے۔ کا دیہی نے اپنے سترین سلک پیدا کر کے کا

دشراش دلایا ہے۔ اور اس نے دسرے ڈھنگ سے رالسک

پیش کر کے ملک کی توجہ کی توجہ اپنی طرف بیٹھی ہے۔

آج ہماری بیسوں کا دھان اس طرف جا چکا ہے کہ تو نہ

مودا پر ایسا جاتے۔ جب کانگویی

devote special attention to the various problems that these silks are facing in the State.

So far as Muga is concerned, the natural lustre of this silk is not very alluring to the consumers. Therefore, the Silk Board, through their research, should try to see they can improve on this colour and make it more pleasant, instead of being so glossy and dazzling to the eye, so that the consumers get used to it.

So far as Endi is concerned, it is just like a tropical textile. It can be used during the summer, and as warm clothes during the winter also. The peculiarity of this Yendi is that along with age, the cloth changes its colour and also its woolen quality. It is a very good silk in this country, and steps should be taken to expand the production of Endi.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a problem faced by the Endi rearers in the State. The worms are normally reared on castor plant. They thrive on the castor leaves, but the castor plants available in the State are not adequate. Secondly, the castor plants are not available throughout the year, they are seasonal plants. Therefore, something should be done to introduce a feed that will be available to the Endi rearers throughout the year. I am told that in Korea, where also they produce Endi silk, they have developed a special variety of feed for Endi worms. I also understand that at the moment a team of some experts from our country is visiting Korea and other countries where silk is reared, including Endi. I hope that the Silk Board will see to it that this feed is made available to the Endi rearers in our state.

Lastly, so far as the other silks are concerned, they are facing very severe competition from man-made, artificial silk. I wonder whether the silk of Mysore or of Assam or Bihar or even Kashmir would not be driven out of the field by the influx of man-made textiles into our society. Therefore, the Silk Board should devote its attention very seriously and urgently to see how they can maintain the pride of place for our various silks in the face of the change in the attitude of our consumers, particularly the younger generation, to various artificial silks, nylon, terylene,

cotton terylene and so on. These are the aspects which I submit deserve the attention of the Government and also of this House—how to preserve the natural silk of this country in the light of competition from man-made textiles.

भी देखी शंकर शर्मा (बाँका) : मान्यवर, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को बन्धवाद देता हूँ इसे सदन में लाने के लिए। विशेषतः मैं कलाज 2 के लिये उन्हें और भी अधिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस के द्वारा उन्होंने इस बिल को जम्मू कश्मीर के लिए भी लागू किया है। आये दिन हम सदन में इस बात को उठाते रहते हैं और जो बिल हमारे सामने लाये जाते हैं उनमें ज्यादातर “सेव और ऐक्सेप्ट जम्मू कश्मीर” जोड़ा हुआ आता है। इसलिए जम्मू कश्मीर में इसे लागू करने का जो उन्होंने फैसला किया है इस के लिये वे विशेषतः धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

जहां तक सेन्ट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड का प्रश्न है मुझे इस बोर्ड नाम से कुछ अलर्जी सी है। कल हमने टी बोर्ड की चर्चा की और रेलवे बांड के कार्यों से भी हम परिचित हैं। इसलिए बोर्ड शब्द से मुझे आशंका होती है। ये बोर्डस हमारे लिए सफेद हाथी होते जा रहे हैं जिन पर खर्च तो बहुत होता है और लाभ कुछ नहीं होता। अध्यक्ष महोदय सिल्क बोर्ड के उद्देश्यों के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 1667-68 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

“The Central Silk Board was set up under the Central Silk Act of 1948 to provide for co-ordinated development of silk industry under Central control”.

यह बड़ी गोलमोल सी बातें हैं। इसकी व्याख्या आगे कहीं नहीं की गई है और अभी तक जो उन्होंने काम किया है उस से न मुझे संतोष होता है और न कुछ पता ही चलता है। सिल्क का व्यापार हमारे देश में बहुत पुराना है। ज्ञानविदों से नहीं बल्कि सहस्राब्दियों से भारतवासी इस व्यवसाय में लगे हुये हैं। आसाम की अंडी और मंगा, बिहार में भागलपुर की टसर, बंगाल में मुर्शिदाबाद की गर्दं और मटका बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं और विदेशों में उन की बहुत मांग है।

अभी तक सिल्क के कपड़ों के उत्पान का

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

भार ग्रामीण जनता पर या, विशेषकर हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों पर जो बुनाई का काम करते हैं उनकी ओरते काती हैं। बच्चे सूत लपेटते हैं और मर्द कर्धा चलते हैं। यह एक बहुत ही अच्छी काटेज इंडस्ट्री है जिसका विकास जिस तरह से होना चाहिये था, अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमान्, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार के गांव में, विशेषकर उस क्षेत्र में जिससे मैं अंताहू, वहां सिल्क के उत्पादन का काम होता है। भागलपुर में सिल्क बहुत काफी मात्रा में बनायी जाती है। लेकिन वहां के जो बीच के लोग हैं मुनाफा अधिकतर उन के हाथ में चला जाता है। माननीय अब्दुल गनी डार की तरह मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। उन में बंगाली भी हैं, बिहारी मुसलमान और हिन्दू भी हैं। व्यापारी की एक जाती है और वह चाहे मुसलमान हों, चाहे हिन्दू हों, उन का एक ही रवैया होता है। लूट चूसने का उन का एक ही ढंग होता है। मैंने देखा है कि भागलपुर में जो हमारे जुलाहे, मौमीन भाई, अब्दुल गनी डार साहब मुझे माफ करेंगे, कहने के लिये तो उन में जाति प्रथा नहीं है, लेकिन इन मौमीन भाईयों को अपने को शैख, सैयद कहने वाले हिकारत की नजर से देखते हैं। वे कपड़ा बना कर बाजार में लाते हैं और अगर उन को रुपये दो रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है तो उसी में वे प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि जो कपड़ा उन के घर पर जा कर 12 रु० के हिसाब से हम लेते हैं वह बाहर बाजार में 18 रु० के हिसाब से मिलता है।

बंगाल में तांतीपाड़ा सिउडी जिले में एक स्थान है, वहां आज के फैशन की सिल्क के कपड़े काफी मात्रा में बनाये जाते हैं जिसे आज के शौकीन लोग पहनते हैं, और विदेशों में भी जिसका काफी निर्यात होता है, उस रा सिल्क का कपड़ा उन के घर में अगर 12, 13 रुपये में खरीदा जा सकता है तो वही चीज़ कलकत्ता में

20 रु० में भी नहीं मिलती। ऐसा क्यों? कारण साफ है कि ज्यादातर मुनाफा बीच वाले लोग खा जाते हैं। और हमारा उद्देश्य है कि बीच वाले लोगों को उनके श्रम के अनुपात से अधिक मुनाफा नहीं मिलना चाहिये, बल्कि परिश्रम करने वालों को उनका पूरा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। बीच वाले लोग परिश्रम कम करते हैं और पैसा अधिक खा जाते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जितना उन का परिश्रम हो, उस के मुताबिक इन बीच वालों को भी पैसा मिले, इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं, लेकिन कम परिश्रम कर अधिक पैसा लेना यह एक गुनाह है, जिस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हम ने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, किन्तु अभी तक हमारे जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं जैसे जुलाहे आदि, उन के लिए अभी तक सरकार ने कोई स्कीम नहीं बनाई है जिस के द्वारा सरकार से उनको पैसा मिले और वे अपना कारोबार सही ढंग से कर सकें।

एक बात और है, जिस की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक काटेज इंडस्ट्री जो है। इसमें औरते, बच्चे और बूढ़े सब लगे रहते हैं, काकून से सूत निकालते हैं और तरह-तरह के कामों में बच्चे, बूढ़े और स्त्रियां सभी लगे होते हैं। भारतवर्ष एक ऐसा देश है जहां लोग अपने घरों में रह कर इज्जत के साथ दो पैसे कमाना चाहते हैं। वे मिलों और फैक्टरियों में जाकर काम नहीं करना चाहते। आज हमारी सरकार बड़ी बड़ी मिलों और फैक्टरियों पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रही है और उसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है। हम मनुष्य को मशीन के रूप में बदलते जा रहे हैं। हम आज देखते हैं कि जगह जगह बड़ी बड़ी मिलों और फैक्टरियों में दंगल हो रहे हैं। यह इसलिए है कि बड़ी मशीनों में काम करने वाले लोग मनुष्य नहीं रह जाते वे

बिल्कुल मशीन बन जाते हैं। काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज को अगर आप प्रोत्साहन देते हैं तो जो गांवों में हमारे भाई हैं, वे मनुष्य बने रह सकेंगे ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

सिल्क बोर्ड के बारे में कोआईनिशन की बात कही गई है। रिसर्च की भी कुछ बात कही गई है। यह ठीक है रिसर्च का एक बहुत अच्छा सेन्टर प्रान्त, प्रान्त में होना चाहिए। भागलपुर में एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है और रांची में भी एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट है, किन्तु इसके साथ साथ सब से बड़ी जो आवश्यकता है वह यह है कि घर घर जा कर सेन्ट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड और रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के लोग उत्पादनकर्ताओं की मदद करें। सिल्क बोर्ड के पास कुछ ऐसे मामूली ढंग के लोग रहें जो घर घर जा कर रा चिल्क उन को दें और सूत कतावें। जो बुनकर है उन को सूत दें और जो कपड़ा बुन कर लाए, उन को उचित दाम दें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात पर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड को कुछ ऐसी हिदायत दें जिससे वे अपने केडर को कुछ इस ढंग से बनावें कि उनके लोग घर घर जाकर, गांव गांव जा कर जो लोग इस काम को कर रहे हैं, उनसे कपड़ा लें और पैसा दें जिससे कि वे दूसरे व्यापारियों के हाथों में न पड़ें और उनको उचित दाम उन की चीज के मिल सकें।

एक बात की ओर और मैं उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। अभी हमारे बहुत से डेम बन रहे हैं और वहां पर जगह जगह बहुत से मकान बनाये गये हैं। अपने क्षेत्र के एक डेम का मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहां चांदन डेम बना है। एन० पी० सी० सी० ने वहां मकान बनाए हैं और सिलाई विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब जो यहां बैठे हैं मेरी इस बात की ताईद करेंगे कि वहां पर एन०पी०सी० सी० ने जो 15, 16 लाख की लागत के मकान बनाए हैं, आज उन मकानों का ढाह देने की बात हो रही है। मैंने उनको लिखा है कि कम

से कम आप इस राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को विनाश होने से बचाएं। इन मकानों को और कई कामों में लगाया जा सकता है। मैंने उन्हें लिखा है कि इन मकानों को बिहार गवर्नरेंट या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट के कामों के लिए लिया जा सकता है। मैं एक सुभाव यह दूंगा कि चांदन डेम में, उस गांव का नाम भी चांदन है, और काकोरिया इलाके में, जहां काकून होता है और टसर सिल्क बनता है, एक छोटा सा सिल्क सेन्टर खोल दिया जाए जहां गांवों के लोगों को रेशम के कीड़ों को पालने की शिक्षा दी जाए। वहां जो लोग काम करें उन को पैसा दिया जाए और उन या सूत उन को दिया जाए और उन से कपड़ा लिया जाए।

एक बात मैं और कहूँगा। आज कल रिसर्च बहुत हो रहा है और हाइब्रिड सीड्स के जरिये काफी अनाज भी पैदा किया जा रहा है। सिल्क में भी हाइब्रिड सिल्क पैदा करने की गुंजाइश है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि सेन्ट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड में जितनी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उन को इस दिशा में कुछ अनुशंसान करना चाहिए।

एक्सपोर्ट्स का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, आज सिल्क के रा-मैटीरियल की मांग विदेशों में बहुत अच्छी है, किन्तु संगठन के अभाव में जितना एक्सपोर्ट्स होना चाहिए उतना नहीं हो रहा है। अभी भी अमेरिका और इंगलैंड में इसकी काफी मांग है, किन्तु उनको ठीक कपड़ा मिले और ठीक दाम पर मिले, इसकी कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस की एक्सपोर्ट्स को डेवलप करने के लिए वे पुरजोर कोशिश करें, जिससे कि हमारे यहां के लाखों और करोड़ों भाइयों को काम मिल सके।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां रोज वेरोजगारी की बातें की जाती हैं और उस के लिए बहुत

[श्री वेरोजगारी शंकर शर्मा]

हल्ला-गल्ला होता है। देश में वेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है और सिल्क के उत्पादन में, सूत के उत्पादन में और काकून के उत्पादन में, यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है, जिस में हम लोगों नहीं करोड़ों आदमियों को लगा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि जो इस काम में लगे हों उन को मार्केटिंग की मुश्किल हों और उन को उन के माल के उचित दाम मिलें। इस तरह से सरकार देश में बढ़ती हुई वेरोजगारी को दूर कर सकती है।

बन्धवाद।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the silk industry has been one of the most famous industry of our country and every attempt should have been made to bring the industry to the same level at which it was in the past. Now, the question is whether the present amendment helps in achieving that objective; secondly, whether the present amendment also looks at the conditions of the workers who produce silk; thirdly, whether the present rate of increase is satisfactory.

Taking the production first, we find a few figures have been given, which ostensibly show that the rate of increase is satisfactory. I will take, for example, the export figures. These figures show that about three years back, the export was about Rs. 3 crores, and now the figure is about Rs. 10 crores this year. The question is, is this increase after the devaluation of our currency, or not. That is, what would be the figure if the currency had not been devalued? Would the export be of the order of Rs. 10 crores if our currency had not been devalued? I think it would hardly be Rs. 5 crores. If, then, it is only Rs. 5 crores, what is the increase, and is it a satisfactory increase? This figure is a little glossy; I feel it is not a satisfactory increase.

Let me now take the question of the condition of the workers. I will just read the clause which gives the functions of the Board :

".....devising means for improved

methods of mulberry cultivation, rearing, developing and distributing healthy silkworm seeds, reeling silk-work cocoons, improving the quality and production of raw silk by making it compulsory for all raw silk to be marketed....."

and so on and so forth. Not a word is said about the workers. Is it not one of the functions of the Board to suggest some means which would go to improve the conditions of the workers? Nor is there any representation of the persons or the workers who produce silk, on the Board. In this socialist economy which we so loudly claim, I submit that the time has come when we should give some representation to workers on such Boards which are set up. The Minister should see that either one-third, half or one-fourth of the members on the Board are from among the workers. This will help in improving their condition and also the quality of the goods manufactured.

Now, various types of grants given to the States to develop the industry. Firstly, the grants are not sufficient. Secondly, there is no supervisory machinery to find out whether the grants are properly utilised. We are facing acute unemployment, especially in the rural sector. We need cottage industries which will supplement their income. Silk industry is one of the basic industries which can to a certain extent help in solving this problem. No committee has gone into this aspect. No intensive effort has so far been made to develop such cottage industries. I know in some villages in my area, one inspector used to come and sell the worms in a match box to the villagers. After two years, he would again go the village to find out whether it has succeeded or not. But the villagers had no knowledge to rear the worms and practically three-fourths of them would die, with the result, next time nobody would purchase silk worms from him. I remember another instance where a huge nursery was set up to develop mulberry plants so that they can be distributed. But there is a time-limit within which mulberry plants can be transplanted, because after that they become useless. In the nursery, the plants passed that particular age and the huge amount spent on the nursery was wasted. This is how we are trying to revive the silk industry.

The time has come when we should seriously try to revive the industry and set up, if nothing else, at least a parliamentary Committee, which does not cost much. The parliamentary Committee can go into the question whether the Silk Board set up under the present Act does serve the needs of this particular industry and if not, what improvements can be made.

I would like to repeat that on every board like the Silk Board, we should have representatives of small producers and small workers who run this industry, because basically it is a rural industry. Unless we give some sort of representation to the workers, we will not be able to revive the industry to the extent we want it to be revived or utilise it as a rural industry which will to a certain extent solve the problem of unemployment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I would describe this government as a government as of paper tigers. They go in for very impressive pieces of legislation but the follow-up work done by them is next to nothing. Once upon a time the silk industry had brought a fortune to the British, the East India Company. Since those days this Industry has been neglected and its growth has not been anywhere near what could have been achieved during the last few decades.

I notice that Shri Bhagat is not here. If one goes to Bhagalpur of Shri Bhagat, a place where good silk flourished once upon a time, what is the condition of the government-run silk institute there? The floors are dug, the doors are falling down and the government takes no interest in the matter and, therefore, they cannot carry on in this way for long. So, they cannot look after even Shri Bhagat's Bhagalpur. Government have no foresight; they do not look forward. They have not made any determined efforts to improve the silk industry.

They have done so little for making silk popular. Have they done anything to combine silk with synthetic fibre? Have they done something to mix it with textiles? Nothing of that sort. They have allowed others to import silk waste. France is importing it for a fraction of the value and then selling it back to other countries at a

high price, thus minting millions of rupees. Government of India remain a helpless spectator without taking any action.

There is penetration of big business into this field and the poor silk producer are made to sell to them. Binny & Company have come into silk saree business. Why do you not stop them from doing this. A piece of silk cloth which you can get from the Mysore Government Silk Weaving Factory at Rs. 5 a metre Binny and Company sell all over the country at Rs. 12 a metre. Why should we allow the foreign business houses to take away the cream of what the poor weavers produce? This is happening because you are callous and you do not care for the welfare of such people. That is why these things are happening.

There is a Central Sericulture Research Institute at Berhampur, which was started in collaboration with the West Bengal Government during the second world war for production of silk material for parachutes, not for economic growth but to serve the purpose of somebody else, the colonialists, the imperialists. Although the facilities like land and building for this institute were provided by the West Bengal Government, now they have been completely forgotten. The coordination between the head of the department who controls the affairs of the Institute and the West Bengal Sericulture Board needs to be improved, because at the moment it is at a very low level.

What sort of officials do you have in that Institute for conducting valuable research on silk in a place which is well-known for the cultivation and growth of silk? You have a director who is an entomologist; he is not well-versed in cytobotany. He is not fully theoretically acquainted with research and growth of silk worms. How was he selected? Not through UPSC but by the backdoor. Those who are acquainted with this work say that he is not amply qualified and experienced to hold that position.

Then there is another gentleman. I would not like to mention names of persons who cannot defend themselves here except when it becomes very very essential. There is a Deputy Director conducting research.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

He is a third class Science Graduate from the Punjab University who took his doctorate from a university in Italy. He knows very little about research.

These are the people to whom you have entrusted the work of conducting research on an industry which could have brought you a fortune. You are killing your own goose.

What have they done? I am reading out from a small note:—

"Real and useful research on commercial and fundamental aspects is very essential in every industry. In India we are wedded to the policy adopted in Japan in regard to Sericulture Industry. In Japan research is not isolated from the Sericultural administrative and organisational institutions for various technical and economic reasons. Here in West Bengal it is in the reverse. West Bengal Sericulture has all its technical units in modern lines except the research unit which is all the more essential for development of the industry. General Sericultural institutions and organisations very often require the help of the research organ for technical help and guidance and vice versa."

I will invite the comment of the Minister on this.

Then, the setting up of a proper institution in Kalimpong, which was considered to be very suitable climatically and was advised that way by the famous Japanese sericulturist and expert, Dr. Tajima, was turned down after incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 7,000 in the process of land acquisition etc. The Japanese method which is considered to be one of the best in the world in the matter of sericulture, was taken up but was later abandoned.

Then, we would very much like to know why the culture and growth of high-yielding varieties, Nistid and Nismo (N-I-S-T-I-D and N-I-S-M-O), which were taken up by one of the former research officials in that place, were abandoned by that research station.

The expansion of non-mulberry silk, which produces different types of silk in greater quantity and varieties, is more suitable for the climatic conditions prevalent in that area. Why is it that you are not taking up more research of the culture of non-mulberry variety of silk?

The seed supply programme has failed altogether. You have failed to give disease-free healthy worms to the people who could develop them in fields of production. Research on reeling of silk fibre, approved by Nanjappa Committee and also by the Government of India, was not taken up. We could very much like to know why it was so.

Then, is it true that against some high officials of the said Institution in Berhampur, a CBI Inquiry is going on; if so, what are the details behind it?

If you want that institution to grow and do good work, you must find a good substitute, a qualified man with a good background, who could run the research and really contribute to the growth of that institution. The head of the institution there is fighting with his employees all the time. The Government are not mindful of the legitimate demands of the employees of the Sericulture in Berhampur, West Bengal. They are not willing to consider them, which are following: Recognition of the Association—pending since, 1966 although all the formalities as required under the Trade Union Act and rules have been made; filling up of vacancies—about a dozen posts of both Class III and Class IV (technical and non-technical) are lying vacant for more than two years, in some cases throwing the workload on others; house rent allowance—due to construction of staff quarters in excess of requirement owing to wrong assessment of the staff residing in their own houses and with their parents, people have been denied house rent allowance since May, 1966; appointment of casual workers to regular establishment—casual workers working for years together are deprived of appointment to regular establishment when vacancies occur as they are members of the Association and as you do not like them; penal transfer of staff from Berhampur to Kalimpong;

grant-in-aid for amenities to staff; duty hours of Class IV staff; and, liveries of Class IV staff.

The Director is so vindictive that he did not even hesitate to go to a criminal court to prosecute one of his employees. I am drawing the attention of the Minister in particular to this fact that he had filed a criminal case under section 263 of Act X of 1882. The complainant was Dr. S. Krishnaswami, Director of Research, Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur and the other party was Devi Prasad De, an employee. The court had found him to be not guilty and acquitted him. This is a disgraceful affair. How can you run an institution efficiently if you do not have at least pleasant relations and some sort of understanding with the employees and if the master of the institution is so vindictive that he does not hesitate even to institute a false case against a small worker who is struggling for his existence? Then you do not expect the people to do good work. That is why I am telling you that you look after the workers, employ qualified people, do not practise nepotism to that extent and pay more money for research which you have not done. Your allocation of funds of silk research has been much too inadequate. You should see that it remains as a small-scale and cottage industry and do not allow big foreign controlled monopolist companies and Indian controlled big monopolist companies to come and encroach into their business. You should see that this business can grow fully and bring money for all of us in this country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister and other friends, who preceded me, have detailed the place of sericulture industry in the national economy and the great potential that it enjoys in the world market. We should concede that there was remarkable progress in export—from about Rs. 35 lakhs in 1956 to about Rs. 12 crores in 1969. To a large extent the progress has been possible because of the various efforts undertaken by and the co-ordinating factor due to the existence of the Central Silk Board. In spite of very many difficulties that have been placed before it, we should say, it has done some good work for the sericulture industry in this country.

There is every possibility that the export potential can be increased to about Rs. 25 crores per annum if proper and speedy steps are taken to place the sericulture industry on a firm footing in the country. Japan, which has been dominating the silk world, is now slowly withdrawing and the vacuum created is ready for India to occupy if it minds. Unless we take speedy steps to place the sericulture industry on a firm foundation, we may miss the bus and other countries like Korea may take the place vacated by Japan. Even now as much as 25 per cent of the production in the country is being exported. It is a very good figure.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and others who preceded me have explained about the paucity of funds. In the Fourth Five Year Plan about Rs. 15 crores was the estimate given by the working group on sericulture, out of which about Rs. 12.5 crores were for the State schemes and Rs. 2.5 crores were earmarked for the Central schemes. But the States also have drawn up plans involving a scheme of Rs. 22 crores. It is highly disappointing to be told that the Planning Commission has agreed to a provision of only Rs. 11.6 crores comprising of about Rs. 9.6 crores for the States and the rest for the Central plan.

Even then, a new pattern has been adopted. Previously industry-wise allocation was being made. Now these amounts are to be given as lump sum grants to the States. This will start a very bad practice or inducement, of diverting funds allotted for sericulture to other agricultural activities.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : On a point of order, Sir. The Chief Whip of a party is sleeping.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Can a responsible person go on sleeping in the House?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : That is a sleeping party.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : They say that they are the watch dogs of this country.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : I hand it over to them. You see, Sir, that

[**Shri Sheo Narain**]

we have given assurance to this country that we are going to give a good Government to this country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Now that the sleeping beauty has become a speaking beauty, we can proceed with our discussion.

I find in the present Bill under discussion we are introducing certain amendments to authorise the Comptroller and Auditor General to audit or any person authorised by him to audit the accounts of the Board. It is a welcome feature. Before making provisions for auditing, we should at least give them some money to spend so that it can be audited. The paucity of funds is very acute. All the funds that we give are being earmarked for the States and in Plan after Plan, as a Member of the Central Silk Board elected by Parliament, I have closely scrutinised the accounts and found that in the beginning of the year they ask for huge sums. Once it goes to the screening committee and the standing committee all the trouble is taken and once the amount is allotted, then they will cut it down. The first casualty in the State Plan, whenever any economy is called for, will be the sericulture industry. They will scrupulously cut it down and divert it to other things. I won't blame the State Government for the paucity of funds. But I will plead with the Government of India to place certain rolling fund with the Central Silk Board so that they can sponsor many schemes with very good effect.

Here I may draw the attention of the Government to the importance of research in the modern world. Without research you will never be able to compete in the international market and the international grade of silk can never be produced unless we are able to find suitable and better races of Silk worms and of mulberry. Without research and improvement, there is no use talking about the future of sericulture industry. For that we should give enough funds for research.

Now there are two research institutions which are being controlled by the Central Silk Board— one at Mysore and another at Ranchi. For these two research stations, the grant amount that is being spent every year is Rs. 10 lakhs. We talk about the export

potential of Rs 25 crores worth of silk but we are able to spend only about Rs. 10 lakhs for these two stations. I know very many times even to get a post of Deputy Secretary or an Assistant or a stenographer for the Central Silk Board or for any other station, how much time is being spent by writing letters to the Finance Ministry and others. Unless the Government come forward to place some confidence in the Central Silk Board and allot more funds to them, this goal cannot be achieved. Now that the Auditor-General has come into the picture, we need not worry about the accountability of funds that are being placed in their hands.

Secondly, this Bill seeks to extend the scope and the functioning of this Act to Jammu and Kashmir. I can say that Jammu and Kashmir is one place which is ideally suited in India to produce International grades of silk. But, that potentiality has hitherto not been exploited fully.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mysore also, Mysore has got a very good and congenial atmosphere.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : On the authority of Shri Lakkappa I can say Mysore is a good place. That does not prevent Kashmir being a suitable place. What I meant was, some of the international races do not thrive in the atmosphere of Mysore. Mysore has got its own indigenous varieties, but the international varieties can thrive in Jammu and Kashmir to great advantage. But, Sir, we are not exploiting it fully. And I can say this,—as pointed out by the previous speaker Mr. Muthuswamy—that from 1957 to 1968, while other production centres have shown a remarkable increase in raw silk production, only Jammu and Kashmir is going down. In 1957 it was able to produce about 63,000 K.G. of silk; but in 1968, it has gone down to 4,8000 K.G. Something is wrong somewhere there.

As one who has gone into the working of the sericulture industry there, I can say that the policy in regard to pricing of cocoons and other necessary changes have got to be considered. Unless that is speedily done, I am afraid, we may not be able to exploit the full potentialities which are largely

available in Jammu and Kashmir.

I can point out many other things also. The Mysore State occupies a premier place in the production of mulberry silk in this country. And one woeful spectacle is the condition of the filature silk industry there. It is completely in doldrums, in complete chaos, due to very many reasons. Unless we are able to put the filature industry on a sound and workable basis, we can never think of competing in the world market. Only if we do this can we be able to capture world market to the extent necessary.

A suggestion was made some time ago to start a Corporation with the help of the Centre to manage the public sector filature industry in Mysore. I do not know at what stage the consideration is. The Centre should come forward to render help to this industry. Unless that is done, the future of high-grade silk exportable to world market will be put at naught.

Another thing regarding exports. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to one habit that is now growing with alarming consequences. Power-loom silk is being exported as handloom silk because in the foreign markets the handloom silk only is in demand. The Silk Board has to issue certificates for this purpose. Some of the private operators and also a well-known cooperative society itself stationed in Bombay are mixing these two things. They take the power-loom fabrics also and pass them on as the handloom products. I do not know how the officers of the certificate-issuing department have not detected this very serious flaw. We are not only duping the foreign market but we are duping our own industry in the long run. If this is being carried to its logical end what will happen in course of time is that the handloom industry in silk will be in utter ruin and in the long run, it may not be able to compete with the power-loom products. When you export a product as a handloom product, you should see to it that it is a genuine handloom product.

I would like to suggest that with increase in exports we should also think of levying a fee on export to cover the expenditure on pre-shipment inspection. I make this

suggestion to the Ministry, because when exports are going up, exporters can afford to pay a small fee which when collected will account of or something. At the present, we are not charging any fee on exports in respect of silk fabrics exported, at the time of pre-shipment inspection. I understand exporters have agreed to pay about 1/4% levy on the f.o.b. value of exports made. If the exporters themselves are ready to bear it, there should be no objection on the part of Government to impose it. If we take the value of exports as Rs. 12 crores, we will have at least Rs. 3-4 lakhs as the fee which will go a long way to keep this section of inspection in a good and trim condition.

Last, but not least, I would appeal to Government to strengthen the hands of the Central Silk Board financially and to allot funds for proper research to be made at various centres.

With this, I place on record my appreciation of the good work done by the Central Silk Board. If Government would come forward to give more help in a concrete form, it will go a long way to put the sericulture industry on a proper basis.

श्री कौमिंद मधुकर (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विल को देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस में कोई कांट्रोवर्शियल बात नहीं है क्योंकि इस विल के जरिये से सिल्क बोर्ड के अधिकार को बढ़ाया गया है। इस में किसी को दो मतनहीं हो सकते कि इन को बढ़ाना जरूरी है। यह जो सिल्क उद्योग है इसका अपने देश में इतना लम्बा इतिहास है कि जब से यहां कपास के कपड़े बन रहे हैं करीब करीब तभी से हिन्दुस्तान में सिल्क के कपड़े भी बनते रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं, बाहर के विदेशी लोग भी जो हिन्दुस्तान में आए उन्होंने भी इस बात की तारीफ की है कि हिन्दुस्तान का सिल्क उद्योग अपना एक स्थान रखता है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि पुराने जमाने में तो यह स्थिति थी

[श्री क० मिं० मधुकर]

कि आप के यहां के जो सिल्क के कपड़े बाहर जाते थे तो जितना कपड़ा बजन में जाता था उससे पांच गुना सोना वहां से लाता था । इतना बड़ा उद्योग यह था । आसाम, बंगाल विहार, मैसूर और बहुत सारे प्रान्त इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं । तो लाखों ही लोगों के लिए कुटीर उद्योग के रूप में यह काम दे रहा है जो इस में लगे हुए हैं और जिन की रोजी की समस्या इससे हल होती है । खास करके इस जमाने में जब कि वेकारी की समस्या इतनी बड़ी हुई है और सरकार के तमाम आश्वासनों और उस की तमाम योजनाओं के बावजूद यह वेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई है, ऐसे समय में लाखों ही लोगों की रोजी का साधन यह सिल्क उद्योग बना हुआ है । ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश के अन्दर जिस तरह से इस सिल्क उद्योग का विकास करना चाहिए था और सिल्क-बोर्ड को इस के लिए जो काम करना चाहिये था, वह काम नहीं हो पाया । मंत्री महोदय ने यह बहुत धमंड के साथ कहा है कि दस करोड़ का हमारा एक्सपोर्ट हो गया । लेकिन डीवेल्यू-एशन का हिसाब उन्होंने नहीं बताया है । फिर भी जैसी भी तरकी हुई है उसको देखते हुए मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो तरकी इस उद्योग में होनी चाहिए यी वह नहीं हुई क्योंकि जो इस की समस्यायां हैं उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । सिल्क बोर्ड को ही ले लीजिए । यह बोर्ड क्या है? एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि यह बिलकुल उजला हाथी है । मैं भी कहता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल उजला हाथी है क्योंकि जो सिल्क बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट सरकार की ओर से आई है उस में एक जगह बताया गया है कि यहां से एक टीम भेजी गई जापान, हांगकांग और अमेरिका वर्गरह में इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कि इस सिल्क का बाजार क्यों घटता जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस टीम के भेजने में जो खर्च हुआ क्या आपके पास यह प्रमाण है कि उस के बाद इन मुल्कों में अपने यहां के सिल्क का

व्यापार कुछ बढ़ा है? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार बढ़ने के बजाय कुछ घटा है । सरकार के ही आंकड़े यह बताते हैं कि जापान में जहां 1965 के अन्दर 5 लाख का सिल्क निर्यात हुआ था वह 1967-68 में 1 लाख का हो गया । ऐसे ही अमेरिका में जहां 37 लाख का निर्यात था वह घट कर 17 लाख हो गया तो इस तरह से पाया तो यह जाता है कि जो आप ने निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया उस के उपर जो खर्च हुआ उसका कोई समुचित फल आपको प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

इस उद्योग में प्रगति न होने का एक कारण यह है कि ऐसे लोगों को आप ने इस सिल्क बोर्ड में रखा है जिनको इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है जिनको आप एक तरह से पेश करते हैं, कुछ खाने करनाने का धनवा बना दिया है और इस के चलते सही मानों में सिल्क उद्योग के विकास में जो तरकी होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाती है । वह इसलिए नहीं हो पाती है कि इस बोर्ड में जो लोग हैं उन का इस सिल्क उद्योग में लगे हुए बुनकर जो हैं या और जो छोटे छोटे लोग इस में लगे हुए हैं उन के साथ सम्बन्ध बहुत ही दूर का होता है । उन के बीच कोई ऐसा सम्बन्ध नहीं है जिससे उन की समस्याओं की तरफ यह ध्यान दे सकें । बनारस में सिल्क का कारोबार होता है, वहां की हालत में बताता हूँ और भागलपुर में भी यह कारोबार करने वाले लोग हैं । आप भी जानते हैं उन को कितनी कितनी कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । वह महाजनों की लूट के शिकार बने हुए हैं । उनको कोआपरेटिव से पेसा नहीं मिल पाता है । जो पेसा वह ले जाते हैं उससे जो सिल्क वह तैयार करते हैं वह उन्हें महाजनों के हाथ बेचनी पड़ती है । यही नहीं उन्हें जो चेक मिलता है कोआपरेटिव से, उस को भुनाने की कठिनाई उनके सामने आती है । तो महाजन लोग वहां बैठे हुए होते हैं और उन में से 100 रुपये का चेक 70 रुपये में उन्हें भुनाना पड़ता है । इस तरीके से कितनी कितनी

कठिनाईयां उन के सामने आती हैं। आसाम का एक ऐसा इलाका है सवालपुसी नाम से जिसे कहा जाता है, हिन्दुस्तान भर में सबसे अच्छे किस्म का सिल्क पैदा करने के लिए वह इलाका विश्वात है। वहां जो कीड़े पालने वाले हैं, जो सिल्क काढ़ने वाले हैं उन को तमाम सुविधाओं से बंचित रखा गया है। लगातार वह मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसके बाद भी उन की मांगों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तो जब आप सिल्क उद्योग में कुछ विकास करना चाहते हैं तो जब तक जो उस में काम करने वाले बुनकर हैं या सिल्क काढ़ने वाले हैं या कीड़े पालने वाले हैं उन की समस्यायें हल नहीं की जाएंगी, उनकी कोआपरेटिव नहीं बनाई जाएंगी जिससे कोआपरेटिव तरीके से वह काम कर सकें और महाजनी लूट से तथा विदेशी लूट से बच सकें, तब तक यह उद्योग आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। हमारे यहां विहार में रांची में एक सिल्क रिसर्च स्टेशन खोला गया है। सरकार ने जितनी जमीन उन को दी है सिल्क उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए उस में से 35 एकड़ जमीन में ही यह कारोबार चल रहा है और बाकी जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। उस में कोई कारोबार नहीं हो रहा है। इसी तरह से एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य श्री विक्रम महाजन ने मैसूर के बारे में बताया वहां पर भी कई ऐसी कठिनाईयां हैं जिनको हल नहीं किया जा सका है। इस लिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह जो बोर्ड बनाया गया है इस में ऐसे लोगों को लिया जाये जिन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य श्री ज्योतिमंय बसु ने बताया है कि जो एशिकल्चर के एक्सपर्ट हों या जो इस काम के एक्स्पर्ट हों, ऐसे लोगों को लाइए जो सचमुच में इस इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जानते हों जो इसके विकास करने में नये नये सिल्क के कीड़ों को पैदा करने में और आज जो विज्ञान की उपलब्धियां हैं उन को और आगे बढ़ाने में मदद दे सकें। नये नये

किस्म के सिल्क के कीड़े पैदा किए जायें, उनकी तरकी की जाय, उनका परिवार अधिक बढ़ाया जाय और इस तरीके से इस उद्योग का विकास किया जाय। इसलिए जरूरी बात यह है कि सिल्क बोर्ड में उन लोगों को खास तौर से रखा जाय जो सिल्क उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं, बुनकर लोग हैं या और दूसरे लोग हैं उनका उस में प्रतिनिवित्व होना चाहिए। केवल एम० पीज० या और ऐसे लोगों को आप ने उस में मेम्बर बना दिया जो आपके लगुए भगुए हैं और जो अपना कमा कर खा रहे हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को भी मालूम है कि किस तरह से इसके अन्दर कमाया खाया जा रहा है, तो ऐसे लोगों के उस में रखने से क्या होता है कि इन के और बुनकरों तथा इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले लोगों के बीच में खाई बढ़ती जाती है और उन के अन्दर कोई उत्साह नहीं पैदा होता है। आप समाजबाद की बात करते हैं तो जाहिर बात है कि इस में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाइए। एक कदम यह भी हो सकता है सीधा सा कि सिल्क उद्योग में जो बुनकर लगे हुए हैं उनको इस बोर्ड के प्रतिनिवित्व में तरजीह दी जाये, मैनेजमेंट में व्यवस्था करने में, नियंत्रण करने में उनका भी हाथ हो जिससे उनका उत्साह बढ़े। इन सारी बातों में उन का भी नियंत्रण हो यह आवश्यक है। ऐसे ही अफसरशाही की बात आ जाती है। अफसरशाही की बात यह है कि ऐसे लोग सिल्क बोर्ड में लगे हुए हैं जो केवल अपना टी० ए० बनाने में इन्टेरेस्ट लेते हैं। लेकिन उनके जो नीचे के लोग हैं, उनके अन्दर उन का जीवन सुधारने के लिए, उन की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए, सिल्क उद्योग के विकास के लिये, सही तरीके से और लगन से काम करने की भावना नहीं है। अगर आप इन नीकरशाहों पर निर्भर रह कर इस देश की कायापलट करना चाहते हैं तो आप कभी सफल नहीं होंगे और उस असफलता की जिम्मेदारी आप पर होगी।

[Shri K. M. Moudurkar]

16 hrs.

आज जो कानून आप सिल्क बोर्ड के लिए लाये हैं—वह ठीक है जहां तक इस का विस्तार जम्मू-काश्मीर में होने जा रहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस कानून से जम्मू-काश्मीर के सिल्क उद्योग को विकसित होने में मदद मिलेगी, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आपको इस उद्योग में पनप रही अफसरशाही की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा। आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिससे इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के जीवन-स्थिति में सुधार हो, उन के लिये कर्ज की व्यवस्था कीजिये, मार्केट की व्यवस्था कीजिये, प्रचार की व्यवस्था कीजिये। यदि आप इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दें तभी इस उद्योग में उन्नति हो सकती है, अन्यथा इस कानून के यहां पर पास करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

सिल्क बोर्ड के हिसाब-किताब की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए, इस का हिसाब-किताब पालियामेंट में पेश नहीं होता है, एक तरह से उस पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है, जिसके कारण उस में गडबड़-घटाला होता रहता है। इसलिये ज़रूरी है कि आप बोर्ड को अपने नियन्त्रण में लाइये ताकि उसका हिसाब किताब सरकार को मिले, पालियामेंट को मिले और उस पर हर साल यहां पर बहस की जाये और यह देखा जाये कि सिल्क बोर्ड क्या काम कर रहा है, वह ठीक से काम कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है। आप उस को अनुदान देते हैं, सुविधायें देते हैं, इस लिये आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कैसे हम उस पर नियन्त्रण रख सकते हैं जिसके जरिये आप उसकी प्रगति का लेखा-जोखा प्राप्त कर सकें। आपकी रिपोर्ट में उस का कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं है और जो है, वह भी सही ढंग से नहीं है। सही ढंग से उस का लेखा-जोखा समारे सामने आना चाहिये।

16.2 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि यदि सरकार सिल्क उद्योगका विकास करना चाहती है तो सिल्क उद्योग में लगे हुए लोगों, श्रमिकों की स्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहिये, उनके लिये मार्केट बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये, नये नये अनुसंधान करने के लिये हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि यह उद्योग उन्नति कर सके। इस उद्योग में लगे हुए श्रमिकों को महाजनी लूट से बचाने का यत्न करना चाहिए। आज तक वे लोग महाजनी लूट के शिकार होते रहे हैं, विदेशी कम्पनियों की लूट के शिकार होते रहे हैं—उन के चलते ये लोग पनप नहीं सकते।

इन सब चीजों की व्यवस्था करते हुए यदि आप इस बिल को लाते तो इस का समर्थन करते हुए मुझे खुशी होती। फिर भी इसके विकास के लिये आपने जो कुछ किया है—जैसा आपने दावे के साथ कहा है—वह प्रशंसनीय है, लेकिन उस विकास से आप सन्तुष्ट न हो जाइये, उस को आगे बढ़ाने पर ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिए, उनके लिये कर्ज की व्यवस्था कीजिये, उनके माल की खपत बढ़ाने के लिये न केवल विदेशों में बल्कि देश में मार्केट बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कीजिये ताकि सही मायनों में उन को राहत मिल सके।

16.04 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

(Shri R. K. Birla)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I was on my legs when the House adjourned.

May I invite your kind attention to rule 357 which says that a Member may with the permission of the Speaker make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House. In which case no debatable matter may be brought forward and no debate shall arise. I emphasise the words 'no debatable matter'.

Usually when something is said in this House by any hon. Member in regard to any other hon. Member the Chair always gives him a chance to offer a personal explanation. In this case, where Mr. R. K. Birla is giving a personal explanation, Mr. Madhu Limaye has said something. What has he said? I have searched the proceedings of the House. Mr. Limaye is present here and he has not said anything in this House regarding Mr. R. K. Birla. Mr. Birla was elected in 1967. Since 1967 also he has not said anything. Since you read something from the report of the Estimates Committee, I took care to read certain passages of the Estimates Committee report. This is the report of the Estimates Committee, 1968-69—fourth Lok Sabha –87th Report. Shri Madhu Limaye had made a reference to the delegation which went abroad for importing wool top. You know this is actually about the import of wool top, nylon and woollen yarn and other woollen products for the woollen textile industry and their allocation to the various units since October, 1962. After the Chinese aggression we wanted jersey because we were short of jersey and you know there was much trouble and the Government was accused of not providing adequate uniform to our jawans for the battle which took place. Naturally, we went in for the import of some woollen tops.

You have read Shri Madhu Limaye's letter dated 6th September, 1967. This is Annexure to Appendix II: Copy of the letter dated 6-9-1967 to Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce, by Shri Madhu Limaye. The name of Shri R. K. Birla has come in, in the report of the Estimates Committee, only once. I will read from the report, page 215.

"Dear Mr. Dinesh Singh, this is in continuation of my letter of 26th August, 1967, in regard to the charges

against the Textile Commissioner, Bombay."

Mr. R. K. Birla was never the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

"I wish to bring to your notice three additional matters in which the Textile Commissioner is personally implicated. This relates to the import of raw wool after the declaration of national emergency in 1962, licences for which were issued in the name of Woolen Mills Federation as per the advice of the Textile Commissioner and four Wool Advisers, namely (1) B. M. Grover (Model Woollen Mills), (2) G. K. Singhania (Raymond Woollen Mills), (3) R. K. Birla (Digvijay Woollen Mills), and (4) V. Galloway (Lal Imli Woollen Mills, Kanpur)."

Now, there are certain pertinent questions on the basis of which personal explanation can be given; the question whether it is a debatable matter can be raised, and if this is a debatable matter, why not have a regular debate on it? This House is entitled to have a full-dress discussion on the Public Accounts Committee Report or the Public Undertakings Committee Report or the Estimates Committee Report. There are instances when questions were asked of the Chairman of the Committee on Estimates, Shri Venkatesubbaiah, and the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Shri M. R. Masani. Questions had been put to them by some Members. Similarly, questions can be put in this matter also under the rules of procedure. Mr. Birla did not care to read the rules carefully. He has mentioned page 77 of the report.

MR. SPEAKER : Which para?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On the top first line. It says : "It has been added by the CBI, 'From a scrutiny of the bills of entry...'"

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to aim at?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am coming to it, Sir. My questions are : whether a

[*Shri S. M. Banerjee*]

debatable matter can be raised ; secondly, whether a statement made, not on the floor of the House, can be a subject-matter of personal explanation ; third, whether the statement before the Estimates Committee, which had nothing to do with Mr. R. K. Birla's activities, as a Member of Parliament can be a subject-matter for personal explanation; four, will Mr. R.K. Birla be allowed to quote the Estimates Committee out of context, when the whole report is before the House. Why only an extract is quoted ?

Sir, my point of order is this. Mr. R. K. Birla was entitled to give a personal explanation had Mr. Madhu Limaye quoted him inside this House and said that Mr. R. K. Birla was associated with, and was responsible for, something. But then Mr. Madhu Limaye has charged the Textile Commissioner with something. The whole question went to the Estimates Committee and the Estimates Committee had said in its report at page 77 :

"The Committee note that from the enquiries made in India by the CBI they could not establish that the prices at which wool top was imported by the Federation in 1963 were higher than the market rate."

They have further said :

"From a scrutiny of the bills of entry, it was found that they did not contain full description of the goods imported and therefore did not furnish fool-proof data for comparison."

Sir, there were strong criticisms about the drum-barrel industry. Suppose some of those fabricators become Members of Parliament in 1972, can they say, "The Public Accounts Committee have made these remarks. Please give me a chance for personal explanation." Sir, the sanctity of the House would be spoilt. This is the House of the People, not the House of Birlas. There are rules governing this House. Under no rule, by no stretch of imagination can this be allowed. If Mr. Birla wants to have a discussion on the Estimates Committee's report, he can table a proper motion and we can have a discussion. By mentioning I imply his name, it does not become a matter for personal explanation. What is

he going to say in this personal explanation ? Is he going to say, "My name is not R. K. Birla" ?

I, therefore, request you to give your ruling and keep the dignity of the House. I am sure you will keep the banner of Lok Sabha flying and allow Mr. Birla to make his statement in the Chamber of Commerce meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : The matter before the House was whether Mr. R. K. Birla should be allowed to make a personal explanation about anything said about him about the period when he was not a Member of Parliament. I thought that could not be done and that was why I reserved my ruling this morning, because I thought he was not a member at that time.

Now, Mr. Madhu Limaye's first letter to the Speaker is dated 5th December 1967. It is there mentioned in the introduction in the first page. The Speaker—my predecessor—referred it under Rule 310 to the Estimates Committee. At that time, Mr. Birla was a member of this House. You have already made a reference to the allegations in page 77 and I need not read that again. Then, Mr. Limaye addressed another letter to the Chairmgn of the Estimates Committee. That letter is dated 18th March 1968. It is given at page 207. Along with it, he has also enclosed a copy of the letter which he addressed to Mr. Dinesh Singh. That letter is dated 6th September, 1967. At both times in 1967 and in 1968, Mr. Birla was a member of this House. In that letter to Mr. Dinesh Singh, Mr. R. K. Birla's name is mentioned. It goes to the Estimates Committee. If the Estimates Committee record had been left there with no mention of any names, I do not think anything could be raised in this House. But when this report is presented to the House, with the name of Shri R. K. Birla there, it becomes a property of this House. These allegations have been mentioned in the report of the Estimates Committee which has been laid on the Table of this House and the name of Shri R. K. Birla is mentioned there.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : If he wants a discussion, let him bring a

proper motion. He cannot raise debatable points here.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot divest him of his position as a member especially when his name is mentioned in the Report.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : But he cannot raise debatable points.

MR. SPEAKER : A discussion of this subject was rejected at the last session because of some opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us have a discussion now.

MR. SPEAKER : That was already rejected. If notice is given of another motion, it will be considered on merits.

When the conduct of a member is mentioned, whether inside the House or outside, and if it becomes the subject matter of a report which is laid on the Table of the House, I cannot refuse him leave for making a personal explanation. He is entitled to make it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात का खुलासा नहीं हुआ। क्या विवादास्पद बातें वे इसमें रख सकते हैं?

श्री रवि राय (पूरी) : यह दो साल के बाद क्यों आया? 67 के बाद ढाई साल बीत गए हैं।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let him not raise any debatable point.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : With your permission, Sir, under rule 357 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha I beg to make a personal explanation.

On the 30th November 1967 in response to a call attention notice by Shri Madhu Limayya.....

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम ठीक उच्चारण कीजिए।

श्री राहुल बिडला : नाम का उच्चारण नहीं आता।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not get involved in these interruptions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : If somebody calls him Birlayya, how will he like it?

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : ये रूपया-रूपया कहते-कहते मधुलिमया कहने लगे।

श्री रवि राय : आप नाम ठीक से क्यों नहीं पुकारते हैं!

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : On the 30th November 1967 in response to a Call Attention Notice by Shri Madhu Limayya.... ..

MR. SPEAKER : Let him pronounce the name correctly. Is he making a fun of this House? What is this?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर ये अनपढ़ हैं, ठीक से नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं तो सिंह मधु ही कहें।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : On the 30th November 1967 in response to a Call Attention Notice by Shri Madhu Limayya, the hon. Speaker on the 6th of December 1967 referred the matter to the Estimates Committee for examination and report. The Estimates Committee appointed a Sub-Committee which submitted its report to the Estimates Committee. The printed report, which is the 87th Report, was already placed on the Table of the House.

One of the allegations made by Shri Madhu Limayya was that the Purchase Mission headed by me and consisting of three other representatives of the Woollen Industry arranged to purchase raw wool abroad at very much higher than the international prices and the quantity imported was also less than the total foreign exchange allowed for the purpose. The said allegation appears on page 216 of the Report of the Estimates Committee under reference. The Purchase Mission headed by me and consisting of three other representatives of the Woollen Industry was specially appointed by the Government of India to assist the Government in meeting the clothing requirements of all the three defence forces during the Chinese aggression.

[Shri R. K. Birla]

Referring to the findings of the Estimates Committee, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to a secret letter addressed by the High Commissioner of India in New Zealand to the Joint Secretary of the Ministry appearing on p. 266, Appendix XII, of the Estimates Committee Report. The relevant extract from the said letter reads as under :—

"They were stiff bargainers, as one would expect from a group of hard-headed businessmen, and left highly satisfied with the prices at which they were able to secure wool on a rising market."

Sir, I now come to the main point of the findings of the Estimates Committee which has dealt in detail with the enquiries in the matter held earlier by the C. B. I. also. The unanimous findings and conclusions of the Committee appear on p. 77, para 357 and reads as follows :

"The Committee note that from the enquiries made in India by the Central Bureau of Investigation, they could not establish that the prices at which wool was imported by the Federation in 1963 were higher than the market rate, and that, on the other hand, enquiries made by them from International Wool Secretariat, New Delhi, and a comparison of some of the bills of entries pertaining to the past import by individual mills with the bills of entries in regard to the wool purchased by the Wool Mission had shown that the prices paid by individual mills for import against their licences were in fact, in some cases, higher than those paid by the Wool Advisers."

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish.

श्री मधु लिमये : खत्म हो जायगा तो आप कहेंगे कि मामला सामने नहीं है।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House that I and my colleagues have been totally exonerated from the allegations made by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : This is absolutely debatable. That is why I was rising on a point of order.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : ...and have in fact been complimented as is evident from the para quoted above.

Sir, I thought it necessary to place the facts in their true perspective before this hon. House and I now leave the matter in your hands to deal in a suitable manner as you think proper.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनका स्पष्टीकरण पहले पढ़ा नहीं था लेकिन मैंने एटीसिपेट किया था कि सेल्फ सर्विन्ग परपज के लिये ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से एक आध पैराग्राफ उचूत करेंगे। ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का जो आवश्यक हिस्सा है वह उन्होंने पूरा नहीं पढ़ा है, क्योंकि इसके पहले ही तुलना करने के लिए जो आवश्यक जानकारी चाहिये थी वह ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने नहीं थी, यह स्वयं ऐस्टीमेट्स ने कहा है। पेज 77 का अखिरी हिस्सा पढ़ें। यह सी० बी० आई० का हवाला देते हैं :

"It has been added by the C. B. I., from scrutiny of the bills of entry, that it was found that they did not contain full description of the goods imported and, therefore, did not furnish full proof, data, for comparison."

जब कम्पेरीजन के लिये डाटा नहीं था तो उनके सामने जो बातें थीं उस के आधार पर जो निष्कर्ष निकाला जाता है कि मधु लिमये का आरोप सत्य है कि नहीं यह ऐस्टेवलिश हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने इनको ऐग्जोनरेट नहीं किया, न मेरे बारे में कहा है कि मेरा आरोप गलत है। बल्कि ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने

कहा है कि सी०बी०आई० रिपोर्ट कहती है कि हमारे पास पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी जिसके आधार पर दामों के बारे में तुलना की जा सकती थी और ठोस निकर्ष निकाला जा सकता था । ऐसी हालात में विवादास्पद मामला इन्होंने नियम 357 के अन्दर उठाया है । इसलिये मैं दो दिन से प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि विवाद के लिए मोशन रखा जाय क्योंकि मोशन में अपनी बात रखते तो मैं जबाब दे सकता था । लेकिन अफसोस है कि इस तरह की बात कभी इस सदन में नहीं हुई थी, और ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तोड़ मरोड़ कर रखा । ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के मेम्बर यहां होंगे, उसके सम्भाप्ति यहां इस समय नहीं हैं, मैं माननीय तिरुमल राव और माननीय वेंकटसुवेंया को देख रहा था, इनमें से कोई भी नहीं है, उनकी गैरहाजिरी में बिड़ला साहब ने यह चालाकी की है, जिसकी मैं घोर निन्दा करता हूं ।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : No more; you may kindly sit down. Every time, you insisted so much—of course, you have the right of giving personal explanation—and because your name was brought in, you brought facts before me. What satisfaction have you got now by just reiterating what the Estimates Committee has said? Anyway, I do not want to make any further observations.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : May I submit that the evidence before the Estimates Committee should be laid on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : It should come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us have a discussion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Let it be laid on the Table of the House. Let us have a regular motion and a discussion thereon.

मेरे मेमोरेंट्डम के आधार पर इन्हीं बड़ी रिपोर्ट आयी हैं । मेरे लिये यह इच्छत और

प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है । किसी एक बिग बिजनेस हाउस के दबाव में आकर दबने वाले नहीं हैं बिड़ला जी । इस चीज को याद रखिये । मैं तैयार हूं बहस के लिये । आप तैयार हैं?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : a Mr. Speaker, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER : No debate on a Member's personal explanation.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am not debating it. Do I take it that you are having the matter committed to the Estimates Committee for final determination of whatever the position is?

MR. SPEAKER : There is one thing. When a Member wants to give a personal explanation, I cannot deny him his right of giving a personal explanation in his capacity as a Member. I had gone through it and I advised him. But he did not do it..... (Interruption).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We do not have an opportunity of discussing the Estimates Committee Report.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be denied to you.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am not denying Mr. Birla or Mr. X from giving a personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : The discussion on the Report of the Estimates Committee cannot be denied to this House.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन इसके बारे में एक प्रक्रिया है । माननीय मुकर्जी साहब ठीक कह रहे हैं । मैंने कई दफा इसके ऊपर प्रस्ताव दिये हैं और अन्त में आपके दफ्तर और हमारे बीच में यह समझौता हुआ है कि ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी हो, पी० ए० सी० हो या पी० य० सी० हो, इसके बारे में सरकार की सिफारिशें और निर्णय आयेंगे । इनको अगर कमेटी मानती है तो बात अलग है । वरना अगर मतभेद है तो मतभेद है, और जो हिस्सा है उसी के ऊपर यहां पर बहस की गयी है।

[**श्री मधु लिमये]**

माननीय सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव पर 55वीं रिपोर्ट में अमीन चन्द प्यारे लाल और सुब्रमन्यम के मामले में यहां बहस हुई थी। उसके बाद पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर 1967 में, वही अमीन चन्द प्यारे लाल के मामले पर बहस उठायी थी। अभी रोड रौलर का मामला पड़ा हुआ है, मेरा एक असे से उसका मोशन आपके सामने है। तो इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस किस शक्ति में उठायी जा सकती है? आप उसके लिए अपवाद करेंगे तो बात दूसरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to seriously consider this matter. I have myself been the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committees earlier. I was feeling exactly like you when I was a Member. I fail to understand what satisfaction would a Member derive by just quoting the Estimates Committee Report. Of course, he has the right.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why don't you expunge the whole thing?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You just distract my attention. I am also of the view that it is a compact Report as a whole. If some favourable parts are taken out of it...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Out of context. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, I cannot deny any Member of his right of personal explanation when there is something in the Report which relates to the conduct of a Member during the period when he is a Member. When the Report is there, and some parts of it are quoted—of course, it is not possible in a brief personal explanation to take up everything—on such occasions, it does need a thorough discussion. I am going to discuss it with the leaders of the Opposition parties. I am going to take it up at my own level also as to what is the way out when the recommendations of the Go-

vernment come. I have been myself feeling like that when I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. We have to find a way out.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Estimates Committee has not exonerated him fully and the Wool Mission.

MR. SPEAKER : You can quote another part where he is not exonerated and I will allow you.

— — —
CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We now continue the general discussion on the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Central Silk Board, I would like to say that the silk industry in the country is the oldest one. The Board is running a racket and not running any silk industry in the country. I am representing a State, the state of Mysore, from where three-fourth of the national output of silk is coming. Mysore State produces the finest silk which has got international reputation. But it is most unfortunate that the Government of India is not looking into all the aspects of the silk industry and it has constituted a Silk Board which is controlled by pen-pushing bureaucrats. This is in the hands of the Textile Commissioner who has no elementary knowledge of silk industry and also rearing of silk worms and cultivation of mulberry. Here, I would like to say that the Board has not served the purpose for which it has been constituted, namely, promotion of sericulture in the country. Even to-day the method of mulberry cultivation is outmoded and even the gradation of the silk worms is not upto the international standard. That is why in the international market where once upon a time our silk was famous, we are not able to compete now because of the deterioration of the quality of our silk and we have lost the market to other countries like Korea and Japan. I would quote instances where this Board has failed in its function of pro-

motting the silk Industry in the country because even the basic amenities to the farmers have not been provided even though the Silk Board has spent several crores of rupees. This Silk Board is incapable of implementing any programme in the country.

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

For example, in Mysore State the silk Industry has not been promoted and it is running at a loss. The silk filature Industry in the Mysore State is in a very bad shape and even the five lakhs of people who are employed and who are making out their livelihood from the silk Industry are at the verge of extinction and the Central Silk Board has not come out with any Central aid so far as running such an Industry is concerned. It is in a pathetic condition. Even the Plan outlay has not been utilised. There is no proper approach to the programme of mulberry cultivation in the country and even good seeds have not been supplied and even rearing instruments have not been supplied. Several thousands of people in my constituency and several lakhs of people in the State have been suffering because even the equipment for rearing silk worms has not been supplied by this Silk Board even though it has been in existence for several years now. It is most unfortunate that the Central Government has not been keen on developing silk industry in Mysore State and it is meeting out a stepmotherly treatment to Mysore. Even locating the Silk Board at Bangalore has been denied though it has got a congenial atmosphere. It is for the Government to take a decision in this respect. Even unanimous decisions of the Board have not been implemented. I would like to quote certain instances where one Committee has been constituted by the Silk Board to go into the modernisation of the silk industry and also rearing of silk worms and also cultivation of mulberry in all these aspects. That committee has recommended certain suggestion but so far those suggestions have not been implemented. It is most unfortunate that such a Silk Board will not promote the silk industry in the country as well as in the States. Kashmir and Mysore are rearing silk worms

and producing quality silk filature which is declining now. So, my suggestion is that the Government has to reorient all the programmes to see that proper implementation is given and also to see that proper guidelines are given to the Silk Industry in Mysore State.

I wish to point out that 8 districts in my State are predominantly silk-rearing and mulberry growing areas and 5 lakhs of people are employed there and also it is the only avocation for the people who are coming from the rural areas. I want to say especially that the condition of the rural areas have been neglected. I say it on the floor of the House that the Silk Board is running a racket. There are certain instances which I would like to quote. There is one instance particularly which is this. In Kashmir, under the guise of modernising, 300 filature basins costing about Rs. 20 lakhs at Jammu and Kashmir entered into a bogus transaction and swindled all the money. Even the machineries are not put to use. Even the boxes are not opened since several years. I do not know what is the deal and who are all the beneficiaries. Even these boxes have not been opened for several years. Why has not the Government instituted an enquiry in this matter of swindling of Rs. 20 lakhs under the guise of modernising? Even the Members of the Silk Board Committee have suggested that an enquiry should be held. Although they have stated that an enquiry should be held by the Government of India, such enquiry has not been done. There should be an enquiry held to know as to who are all the top-ranking people who are involved in this deal.

Therefore, I demand of this Government that they should immediately make an enquiry so far as this deal is concerned. Because, Sir, persistently and consistently, this Committee has suggested an enquiry in this matter. Rs. 20 lakhs are involved in this. Why have not these boxes been opened so far? Is the hon. Minister capable of answering to this question?

My next point is this, Sir. There is one letter by me which I addressed to the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade, and Supply. I addressed that letter to him in June, 1969

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

regarding export of mulberry silk-waste. The allegation was this. There is one company—Messrs H.K. Bhushan Kumar for promoting exports in silk waste, whose office is located in Bombay who had made this deal in Mysore State, of running a big racket in silk waste,

The reply given to me by the Hon. Minister is this. I would like to read out from the reply because it is a big racket where so many crores of rupees have been swindled, for nearly four or five years. In his reply to me, dated the 24th July, 1969, the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply stated as follows : I quote.

"Please refer to your letter dated the 1st June, 1969 regarding export of mulberry silk waste. I have looked into the case.

Consequent upon the suspension of purchase by the Channapatna Spun Silk Mills..."

There is a Channapatna Spun Silk Mills in Mysore State, Sir. Now.

**

who are exporting raw silk waste from Mysore State, I would like to know as to who are all involved in this case. The letter of the Minister goes on to say : I quote.

"Consequent upon the suspension of purchase by the Channapatna Spun Silk Mills and in the absence of any demand within the country, on the advice of the Central Silk Board and the Mysore Government, it was proposed to allow export of the entire quantity of mulberry silk waste available without insisting on supply of an equivalent quantity to the Channapatna Mills."

MR. CHAIRMAN : If he wants to any person by name in this way, he must give proper notice. I had requested hon. Members earlier also in this connection to stick to this procedure. He has referred to

the name of a person just now against this rule. That will be expunged from the record.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA : I do not refer to him in that way, I referred to** of the Congress headed by Shri Nijalingappa. There are two Congress today in this country. Unless I mention it, there will be confusion as to which was meant.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will never allow any names to be mentioned in this manner without giving prior notice to the Speaker.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA : Because he is a big men, we have to give notice to mention his name. Should he deserve this treatment ? If you say yes, I will not question it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : There are rules for expunction of remarks. If a particular expression is defamatory, derogatory or unparliamentary, it can be expunged. Do you think the mention of 'Nijalingappa' is derogatory, defamatory or unparliamentary in this House ? On what basis, do you give this ruling ? Simply because somebody mentions the name 'Nijalingappa' or, for that matter, mentions the name of some ex-Minister who may be involved in something, simply because this is done in the course of discussion, can you tell the member 'You cannot utter any such name; it will be expunged' ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can mention names provided he gives prior notice.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : No, no. It is an allegation he has made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But he is not here to defend himself.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA : I have to mention it because today there is the Nijalingappa Congress and the Indira Gandhi Congress. I have said that** of the Nijalingappa Congress is running a racket. If he is doing this, what can I do ? I have unfortunately to mention it.

*Empunged as ordered by the Chair-- *vide* Col...

This is in Chennapatna. He hails from Chennapatna. In Chennapatna, there is a silk industry. The mills want to consume the silk waste. But this has been denied to them. Unfortunately, the Ministry say in their letter to me that the application of Messers. H. K. Bhushan Kumar for export of 3.68 lakh pounds of silkwaste of South Indian origin was intended to be supported, subject to the conditions etc. There were certain conditions mentioned. This Bhushan Kumar is running a number of rackets in Bombay. He is a 420.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again he is doing it. He is calling a particular person as '420', this and that. Is it proper, is it dignified for a member to attack another person who is not here and without giving any prior notice ? In spite of my ruling, he goes on mentioning these things. Let him think for himself whether this is proper.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This Bhushan Kumar who wanted to export this quantity of 3.68 lakh pounds of silkwaste of South Indian origin, is running several industries in several fictitious names ; he also holds several licences in Bombay. I would like to know whether he is from Bihar or where he fails from. What is the relationship between the Silk Board and the Ministry and also the State Ministry ? The rules and regulations have not been complied with so far as the export of the silkwaste is concerned. The conditions for export which the Minister stated in his reply to my letter are :

"(1) presentation of documentary evidence in proof of firm contracts ; and

"(2) restricting the quantity to the quota found short between the export commitments and the permits on hand with exporters".

Afterwards, the Ministry came to know about the Chennapatna Silk Mills having resumed purchase of silkwaste. The letter says :

"Meanwhile, it came to the Government's notice that the Chennapatna Silk Mills had resumed purchase of silkwaste, and in view of the changed circumstances, it was decided not to allow wholesale export of mulberry silkwaste and insist on the adherence of the normal policy in this regard".

SHRI LOEO PRABHU (Udipi) : On a point of order. Rule 353 says that no Member can make a defamatory or inflammatory allegation without giving notice to the Speaker.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Unfortunately, you are too late.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is a very clear rule and Mr. Lakkappa has been indulging in more than one defamatory statement not only against Mr. Nijalingappa but against some other party. He has to give notice. If he does not give notice, you should rule that kind of reference to be out of order and expunge it from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN : According to this rule, I have to rule this out, and if anybody disobeys or goes against this rule No. 353, that will be expunged. That is my standing observation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is an instance where on the advice of the Central Silk Board and Mysore Government it was proposed to allow export of the entire quantity of mulberry silk waste through this gentleman. It is on the advice of the Silk Board, on the advice of the Ministry here and also on the advice of the Mysore Ministry, the Mysore Ministry which is now headed by a Minister who is holding the portfolio of Sericulture.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record.

I will not allow you to speak if you go on like this. Whatever proof you have, you must give to the Speaker first, get his permission and then put it before the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It will be difficult for any Member to participate in the debate if there is a standing ruling like this. I do not know the limit of it. If he does not mention any name, but simply says that a deal has been made, a contract has been made like this and these are the allegations, I think he is perfectly justified to make such a remark without reference to any individual. If there is particular reference to an individual, you come into the picture. I do not know how any expunction is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will agree with me that if he has got anything in his

**Not Recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

possession, he must send it to the Speaker prior to his mentioning it in the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am afraid you are not correctly interpreting the rules. If he is making accusations against any individual, then of course he has to give you prior notice so that the individual, if he happens to be a Member, can defend himself, or, if he is not, then you can use your judgment to see whether it is proper or not to permit that remark, but if he does not mention any name and only mentions about a deal, that Government has done this contract has been entered into with a particular person, these are the allegations, etc., I think it is perfectly justified. No rule can come in the way.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the authenticity of the quotation?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If there is no authenticity, it does not create any effect. I make some allegations here. Whether they are authentic or not, it is for the House to judge, for the Minister to refute. You cannot from the beginning throttle the discussion saying that proof of authenticity must be placed before you before you permit me to say anything, make any allegation, any accusation, against any institution or Government. That will be something unheard of in the history of any Parliament. Really, I cannot understand how you can make a remark like this that it is your standing ruling, that no accusation whatsoever against any authority can be made here without reference to Chair. I do not think that is permissible even under our rules.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : As a Member of this House, he takes full responsibility for the statement he makes here.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Names were actually used. Therefore that attracts the first part of the rule. I shall read the second part also for the benefit of Members.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You are reading only one part of the rule. Where does it say that no accusation whatever, no allegation whatsoever against any Ministry, institution or authority or any contract can be made without first intimating to the Speaker?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am reading that:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is meant by 'such'?

SHRI TENNETTI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : That rule is a very healthy rule. But what Mr. Lakkappa read does not have any reference to the dignity of this House; it is in no way affected. It is about a particular person who is working in some other Government and some other person who has been enjoying certain benefits by the abuse of authority and power. How does it affect the dignity of the House? As Mr. Dwivedy says unless you allow us some elbow room in these things I do not think it will be possible for a member of Parliament to do his duty or to criticise any executive Government.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : An important question has been raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu. Are we going to be so touchy about the mention of certain names? This rule has been interpreted in this House on a number of occasions and the interpretation which is sought to be put now is beyond the scope of that rule. The rule implies that if an allegation is being levelled against some officer who is not in a position to defend himself there is a procedure to follow. If Mr. Lakkappa refers to certain names it does not hurt the dignity of the House. I support the contention of Mr. Dwivedy and other hon. Members.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA : I am confronting this Government with a case of abuse of power by an authority in the name of silk board. Many licence holders are swindling money in collusion with the Mysore Minister holding the portfolio of silk as also the Silk Board officials. I have known that particular gentleman I have quoted. He got an export licence denying the claims of Chennapatnam Silk Mills; that mill is in short supply of waste silk to run the mill. Inspite of the demand by that mill this Government and the

Silk Board have entered into a shady deal. They failed to give the waste silk purchased in Mysore. This Ministry here, the Mysore Ministry and the Board were in collusion with this man and have engaged in this deal. It is of a shady character. Will the Government enquire into the whole matter? How many export traders in silk waste from Mysore were there? I would like to know it, and I want a categorical answer from the Minister. I am making this allegation with a sense of responsibility.

Coming to the other points, I have to mention that the export of mulberry silk amounts to Rs. 4 crores a year. Now, there is a decline in Mysore State, because the Silk Board has taken a stem-motherly attitude in the functioning and the organisation and in the developmental activities in regard to mulberry silk in my place, as well as in the silk filature industry. The State Government has made several attempts and has been requesting this Government to give it a subsidy to run the mills which are running at a loss, and virtually the mill has been closed. Several lakhs of people are now unemployed; they were eking out their livelihood by employment in the silk industry. The Central Government has not even gone into the aspects which have been pointed out by the State Government.

Even though a decision has been taken that the Board should be located at Bangalore, it has not been done so far. When I confronted the Minister sometime back, he categorically assured me that the location of the Board will be at Bangalore and that it will be done very shortly. Six months are over since he promised to do so. He has not done it so far. Bangalore has a congenial atmosphere for the Board's location, since the promotion of the industry, the rearing of silkworms and other things can be done in a compact manner at Bangalore. Therefore, I would urge the Government to take suitable action in this regard and see that the promotion of the silk industry which is the oldest in Mysore State is proceeded with properly.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Tridib Kumar

Chaudhuri ; not present. Shri Kachwal—not present. Then, the Minister.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबन) : सभापति महोदय, आप कैसी लिस्ट बनाते हैं? हमारे दल की तरफ से कौन बोला है?

सभापति महोदय : आप की तरफ से यहां कोई नाम नहीं आया है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : यह क्या गड़बड़ हो रही है? मैंने कल ही नाम भेज दिया था।

सभापति महोदय : लिस्ट में तो आप का नाम नहीं है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, तो वह बोलें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : यह क्या घांघली है?

सभापति महोदय, रेशम उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान बहुत आगे बढ़ हुआ था और उस का इतिहास भी बहुत पुराना है। मैं उस में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यहां पर सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत प्राचीन समय के इज्जतन मस्तीज बहुत बढ़िया किस्म के भारतीय मसलिन में लिपटे हुए पाए गए हैं। ओल्ड टेस्टामेंट में भी भारतीय कपड़े के संस्कृत नाम "कर्पस" का जिक्र किया गया है। पुराने यूनानी लोगों को भी हिन्दुस्तानी सूती कपड़े और रेशम के बारे में पता था और वे इस को "गेजिटिका" के नाम से पुकारते थे। पुराने यूनानी इतिहासकार हेरोडोटस ने भी अपने इतिहास में भारतीय कपड़ों का जिक्र किया है। उस के बाद मैग्स्थनीज ने भी उनका जिक्र किया है। यह पुराने जमाने की बात है। जब मार्कों पोलो चीन से वापिस जा रहा था, तो वह अपने साथ हिन्दुस्तान के सूती कपड़े और रेशम को साथ ले गया और उस ने उनकी बहुत तारीफ की। "ट्रेवल्ज आफ मार्कों पोलो" में उस ने कहा कि भारतीय कपड़ा 'इन सूथ लुक लाइक टिस्यूज आफ कि स्पाइडर्ज नेव,' अर्द्धत् हिन्दुस्तानी सूती कपड़ा और रेशम ऐसे मालूम होते हैं, जैसे कि वे मकड़े के जाले हों। चौदहवीं

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

और पन्द्रहवीं सदी में भी यहां जितने देवलंज आये, उन सब ने भारतीय कपड़े की बहुत तारीफ की। डिमिश्क ने भी अपनी किताब में उस की बहुत तारीफ की है। और पश्चिया का राजदूत हिन्दुस्तान में था, यह जब वापस गया तो यहां से सिल्क का कपड़ा ले गया जिस को पहनने से वहां ऐसा हुआ कि वह बिलकुल नेकड़ ही मालूम होता था। एक कहानी है इतिहास में कि औरंगजेब एक दफा अपनी लड़की पर बहुत जोर से गुस्सा हो गया और कहा कि तुम मेरे सामने इस तरह नंगी क्यों आती हो? उस ने कहा कि मैं सात पर्त कपड़े पहने हुए हैं। तो यह पुराना इतिहास हिन्दुस्तान का रहा है रेशम उद्योग के मामले में। लेकिन इसका सत्यानाश तब हुआ जब अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान में आए। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के और उद्योगों को उन्होंने खत्म किया उन का सत्यानाश किया उसी तरह से रेशम उद्योग का भी सत्यानाश किया। इसे भी खत्म किया। आजादी के बाद बड़ी उम्मीदें थीं कि हमारा रेशम उद्योग भी बढ़ेगा। लेकिन कोई खास कारण कदम सरकार की ओर से नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। आज के जमाने में यह बात जरूर है कि रेशम उद्योग को एक बड़ी प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ रहा है आटिफिशियल सिल्क से जिस को नायलान और रैंयान कहते हैं। इस के लिए बहुत बड़े बड़े रिसर्च चल रहे हैं और दुनिया के मार्केट को भी यह छाये जा रहा है। इसका मुकाबिला रेशम उद्योग को करना पड़ेगा और सरकार को इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। लेकिन सरकार ने इस और कदम नहीं बढ़ाया है। हिन्दुस्तान की उपजाऊ भूमि जहां कि इंडिजिनस रेशम होता है वहां इसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लेकिन कोई खास कदम उठाया नहीं जाता। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं भागलपुर में जापानी कोलेंबो-रेशम से सिल्क उद्योग की स्थापना की बात थी, वह कहां तक आगे बढ़ी है? वह ड्राप तो नहीं

हो रहा है? और जब वह बन जायेगा तो कितनी उस की कैपेसिटी होगी और कितना वह आगे बढ़ेगा। दूसरी बात—बिहार में ही और जगहें हैं जहां यह रेशम उद्योग बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उस के कारखाने खोले जा सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस ने सर्वे किया है बिहार का? हिन्दुस्तान के और इलाकों को छोड़ कर बिहार की ही बात में कहता हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं उत्तरी बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में जो बुनकर हैं चाहे वह सूती कपड़े के हों या रेशमी कपड़े के हों वह दोनों में बड़े एक्सपर्ट होते हैं जिन की तारीफ 1934 में बाम्बे कांग्रेस में महात्मा गांधी ने खुद की थी जिस का एक लम्बा चौड़ा इतिहास है। तो उत्तरी बिहार में भी रेशम उद्योग की शुरूआत हो सकती है। इसके ऊपर सरकार ने क्या सोचा है और क्या कीशिश की है? मैं देखता हूं कि यह कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। रेशम उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिए रिसर्च की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है। आटिफिशियल सिल्क का जैसा कि मैंने कहा मुकाबिला करना पड़ेगा इंडिजिनस और असली रेशम उद्योग को, इसलिए उस के लिए बहुत रिसर्च की जरूरत है। लेकिन इस विवेयक में कोई खास बात में नहीं देखता हूं। केवल एक नामकरण किया गया कि यहां यहां हमारा इंस्टीट्यूट है। लेकिन और किन्तु इस में विकास होगा इस का कोई जिक नहीं है।

17.00 hrs.

दूसरी बात—जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेशम उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए रकम रखी गई है उस रकम का इस्तेमाल किस रूप में होगा, स्टेट वाइज किस रूप में इस्तेमाल होगा, मंत्री महोदय इस पर रोशनी डालें। इस विवेयक में एक खुशी की बात सिर्फ़ यह है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में भी लागू होगा। अब तक जो विवाद यहां रहा है वह यह कि जो विवेयक आने हैं वह काश्मीर और जम्मू में लागू नहीं होंगे, यह

बात उन में लिखी होती है लेकिन यह विवेक जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी लागू होगा यह सुशी की बात है और इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं।

जहां तक इसके अन्दर आडिट करने की बात है जब मेरा संशोधन आएगा उस उक्त में उसके बारे में कहूँगा लेकिन जब आडिटर जनरल आडिट करेंगे सिल्क बोर्ड के एकांउट्स का और यहां सच इंटरवल की बात आ जाती है तो बड़ा लम्बा इंटरवल आ जाता है। इसलिए अच्छा होता कि समय निर्धारित किया जाता हर तीसरे महीने उनका हिसाब आडिट किया जाता और उसकी रपट आती। और उस से लेखा जाऊँगा कर के एक नया नक्शा बना कर हम सिल्क उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाते।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मोटे तौर पर तो इसका स्वागत कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस रूप में इस उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये उस और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है इस और खास ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, जिससे सिल्क उद्योग आगे बढ़ सके जिस तरह से कि पहले था। इसके साथ-साथ आर्टिफिशल सिल्क (बनावटी रेशम), जो आज दुनिया में छाया हुआ है, के मुकाबले में हमें एक नो-हाउ-परिवर्तन लाना होगा तथा इस पर विचार करना होगा। लेकिन सरकार की ओर से इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मोटे तौर पर इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, जिसके जरिये जों बोर्ड बनने जा रहा है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ.....

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : बोर्ड कोई बनने नहीं जा रहा है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : जहां-जहां बोर्ड बनेंगे, एक तरह से वे परवरिश-खाते हैं। बोर्ड

के बारे में अगर अबल लेनी है तो खादी बोर्ड का नमूना आपके सामने है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में घपला बहां पर है, इतना अप्टाचार है, जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेशम के कीड़े कुछ प्रान्तों में पैदा होते हैं, शहतूत का पत्ता उस कीड़े के लिए अच्छी खुराक है। लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि शहतूत सभी प्रान्तों में बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा नहीं होता है, इस रेशम के कीड़े को अरण्डी के पत्ते पर भी पैदा किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में खोज करे और अरण्डी हर प्रान्त में पैदा होती है, यह हमारे देश का एक प्रमुख उद्योग है।

सरकार का ध्यान इस उद्योग में लगे हुए श्रमिकों की तरफ नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, आज इस उद्योग में क्या हो रहा है। रेशम के कीड़े पैदा करने वाला व्यक्ति रेशम पैदा कर के एक दूसरे व्यक्ति को देता है, जो उस रेशम से सूत बनाता है और सूत बनाकर वह तीसरे व्यक्ति को देता है जो उससे कपड़ा बनाता है और कपड़ा बनाकर चौथा व्यक्ति जो कपड़े को लेकर बेचता है, इन तीनों के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाता है। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि यह चौथा व्यक्ति जो उस कपड़े को ऊचे मुनाफे पर बेचता है, उस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये। इस कपड़े के मुनाफे का अधिक से अधिक लाभ रेशम पैदा करने वाले, उसका सूत काटने वाले, उसका कपड़ा बनाने वाले को मिलना चाहिये। इसके सम्बन्ध में एक अच्छी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, रेशम से कपड़ा बनाने की जो बात है। इससे मेरा भी सम्बन्ध है। मैं भी एक बीवर हूँ। मेरे घर में रेशम का कपड़ा बनता है, लेकिन इस काम में कितनी

[श्री हुकम चन्द कथ्याय]

कठिनाई होती है इस का अनुभव मैं ही कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—देहातों के अन्दर आप छोटी छोटी समितियां बनाइये ताकि उनके माध्यम से इस उद्योग में लगे हुए श्रमिकों को विशेष लाभ मिल सके। मैंने सुना है कि सरकार कुछ बड़ी बड़ी मिलें बनाने की योजना बना रही है, जिससे कि रेशम का कपड़ा उन बड़ी बड़ी मिलों में बने। इसका नतीजा क्या होगा—छोटे लोग, जो हाथ-कर्धा बाले लोग हैं, हाथ से कमाने वाले लोग हैं, उनका रोजगार बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में छिन जायगा। शायद मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज सारे देश के अन्दर जो रेशम का कपड़ा बनाने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी किस प्रकार से दुर्दशा हो रही है, उनकी कितनी दयनीय हालत है। ये जो बड़े बड़े कपड़ा मील बाले लोग हैं—ये बुनकरों को बड़ी तादाद में रुपया व्याज पर देते हैं। उस रूपये पर काफी व्याज तो उनसे लेते ही हैं, उस के साथ साथ वे उनसे करार कर लेते हैं कि तुम जितना कपड़ा बनाओगे, वह सब हमको मिलना चाहिये, दूसरे के हाथ नहीं बेच सकोगे। वे जीवन भर उस कर्जे के गुलाम होते हैं और गुलामी के तौर पर जो भी कपड़ा बनाकर देते हैं, उसका उनको कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है।

अधिक से अधिक लोग इस धन्वे को अपने घर में करें, रेशम से सूत बनायें, रेशम पैदा करें, रेशक के सूत से कपड़ा बनायें—उसके लिए हमें गांधी जी के इन शब्दों को याद करना होगा—बड़े बड़े कल-कारखानों के मुकाबले इनका महत्व इसलिये है कि इनसे हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकेंगे, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले, अधिक हाथों को काम मिले—ऐसी योजना हमारी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार इस ओर कोई

ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

सभापति महोदय, इस उद्योग ने संसार में बहुत स्थापित पाई है, दुनिया के देशों में हमारे देश का रेशम बहुत ऊंचा दर्जा रखता है, परन्तु आज उसमें गिरावट आती जा रही है। यह गिरावट क्यों आई है? इसका मूल कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यही है कि लोगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं है, उनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है, उनको कोई इनकम नहीं है, जिस ढंग से उनको पैसा मिलना चाहिए, जैसा उनका गुजारा होना चाहिए वह नहीं है, उन का पेट नहीं भरता है, उनको रोटी नहीं मिलती है। यही इसका मूल कारण है। इसलिए जब सरकार बोडे बनाये तो इस पर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दे कि किस प्रकार से बुनकरों को सहायता दी जा सकती है। आज सुबह मैंने सवाल किया था जिसके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया कि यह बात सही है कि आज लोगों को जिस ढंग से पैसा मिलना चाहिए, उनकी मेहनत का जितना पैसा उनको प्राप्त होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। उसी के कारण आज सारे देश में निराशा का बातावरण छाया हुआ है उन बुनकरों में। इसके अलावा एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी अधिक मात्रा में लगाई गई है। जहां तक किस्म की बात है, मेरा कहना है कि आज देश में जो इस प्रकार के बड़े बड़े उद्योग चल रहे हैं उन पर सीमायें बांधनी चाहिए कि इस तरह से इस क्वालिटी का ही कपड़ा आप बना सकते हैं, उसके अलावा दूसरा नहीं बना सकते हैं ताकि हाथकर्धा बालों को अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिले।

श्री राम सेवक: माननीय सभापति जी, डिबेट में जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है उनकी सरकार अभारी है।...

17.14 hrs.

Re. COMMUNAL RIOTS IN VARANASI

श्री स० मो० बनजी (कानपुर) : सभापति

जी, मेरे एक सवामिशन है। अभी हमें सूचना मिली है टेलीप्रिटर के द्वारा कि बनारस में एक सीरियस कम्युनल रायट हुआ है।... (व्यवधान) मैंने तो जनसंघ का नाम भी नहीं लिया। तो उसमें काफी लोग मरे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री इसके बारे में कोई अपना बयान दें कि वहां की सिचुएशन कैसी है। पार्लिमेन्ट्री अफेयर्स मिजिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद हैं, मैं आपके द्वारा उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि 6 बजे के पहले आज इस सदन में गृह मंत्री का वक्तव्य होना चाहिए क्योंकि जिस तरह से वहां दंगा हुआ है उसमें ला एन्ड आर्डर की कोई सिचुएशन नहीं रह गई है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्टी) ला एन्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन तो वहां पर क्रिएट की गई है। डा० गापाल रेड्डी ने आगरे में जो बयान दिया है, आप उसको भी तो कहिये। आगरे में उन्होंने क्या कहा है? You are trying to topple down the Government. We know what you are doing. You send your people this way and that way. These people are creating this situation there. They are doing all this.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : संसद कार्य मंत्री यहां पर हैं आप उनसे कहिए कि कि बनारस में जो कुछ हुआ है उसके बारे में गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बयान दें।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : We read yesterday in the newspapers the statement of the Governor that he could intervene only when the law and order situation broke down and today this Varanasi news has come. Let us know how the communal riot broke out.

श्री हुक्मचन्द कछवाय : संसद कार्य मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हैं, आप उनसे कहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This news is very depressing.

मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही जो शिव नारायण जी को बुरी लगे। मैंने यही कहा है कि वहां पर कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं। यह किस

की जिम्मेदारी में, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन वह इतना सीरियस है जिससे मुझे खतरा है कि वह फैल न जाये।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The news is very alarming that there has been communal strife in Banaras. Tomorrow at 4 O'Clock we are going to have a discussion on the communal situation. But before that we would like to have a full statement on whatever material is available to Government. If it is given to the House before 6 O'Clock today, it will be good but if it is not possible, tomorrow morning at least we should be provided with a full statement of fact so that we can also take that into consideration when we speak during the discussion tomorrow at 4 O'Clock.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : इस सरकार के द्वारा ज्ञागड़े करवाये जा रहे हैं। यह हमारा इस सरकार पर आरोप है। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो उसकी सफाई की जाये।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dobhai) : Sir, while speaking on the law and order situation on the 26th, I said that the Prime Minister was trying to topple down the stable Governments in the states and that she was trying to create instability in the stable State Governments. That was a categorical thing that I stated on the 26th while speaking on the law and order situation in the country.

The same thing is being purposely allowed to be done in order to see that if the State Governments and the Congress there do not toe their line, they are harassed and they are toppled down and the Instability is created there. This is the attitude of the Government which creates not only law and order situation but it is encouraging communal riots also. (Interruptions).

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : यह बात सही है इसका सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिये।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : (बांका) हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि दंगा बनारस में किस तरह से शुरू हुआ और क्यों हुआ और पहले किसने की।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I am sorry that certain irresponsible statements are being made by responsible Members that the Government is responsible for riots and so on. I must protest against it.....(Interruptions) There is nothing of that sort.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्पवायः सही बात है, वहां की सरकार को गिराने के लिये दंगे कराये जा रहे हैं।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I only quoted what I spoke on the 26th. The statement made by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is quite irresponsible.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a debate. I will not allow any thing more.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Sir, only this morning, when there was a Call Attention notice about the Chief Minister of West Bengal, these very Members raised a hue and cry...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That was about the Chief Minister's hunger-strike. This is about the communal riots.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : That is arising out of the break-down of the law and order situation there. Now, these very Members are saying all these things.....(Interruptions).

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : वह भूल हड्डताल थी और यह कम्युनल रायट है। यह मैं श्रीमती शारदा मुखर्जी को बताना नाहरा हूँ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : On a point of order, Sir. Actually, it was after lunch that I read the entire teleprinter news which had been displayed outside the Parliament Library. The situation that has developed in Varanasi is rather serious. The position is that Section 144 has been imposed in the entire city for a period of one full month. Curfew has also been imposed. My Information is that some people, some miscreants, threw some stones on a temple. All these things are being manoeuvred and, I think,

are being done with a political objective, with a political motive.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order ; there is no point of order. This is another way of making a speech. I don't allow.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Now that the matter has been raised, the House has to take notice of it. It is a serious matter. We want the Home Minister or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ascertain facts and to make a statement so that the entire House is taken into confidence of what is happening there. The developments that are taking place are not of ordinary nature but are of a very serious nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order ? There is no point of order.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कल्पवायः सरकार कहती है कि हमें कुछ नहीं मालूम है तो क्या यह सरकार वैसे ही यहां बैठी हुई है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMEN : Please sit down. Your proposal is that what has come in the teleprinter should be discussed immediately before 6 O'Clock. It is not possible. It is impossible for any member to get the news. Tomorrow we are discussing the communal situation. These things which you have brought will also be included in what the Government have to say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. Hon. Member, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, said that when the House was discussing this morning the hunger strike by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, I protested saying that it is a matter of law and order and it is a State subject and it cannot be discussed here. Sir, there is a difference between the hunger strike by the Chief Minister for three days only—three days hunger strike is no hunger strike because three is no hunger strike for three days and communal riots. She must realise that. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : You are not Sharda Mukerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not and I do not want. With your white strip of hair you can become Indira Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I said it will be discussed tomorrow.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We will send him to the medical college.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIEGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : A request has been made by Mr. Sezhlyan that I may reply tomorrow in detail. If you like I will reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may reply now.

17.22 hrs.

**CENTRAL SILK BOARD
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.***

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से सजेएन्स रखें। बहुत से सदस्यों ने कुछ सिल्क बॉडी की कमियां बताई, कुछ नये सजेएन्स रखें, लेकिन मैं सदन के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल ऐसा बिल है कि जो बड़ा कन्ट्रोवर्शियल बिल नहीं है। सिफर एक धारा इस में जो दी गई है एमेंडमेंट के लिए वह यह है कि इस को काश्मीर राज्य में लागू किया जाए और दूसरी यह है कि जो बेलेंश सीट है, उस का आडिट कम्पट्रोलर, एण्ड आडिटर जनरल द्वारा किया जाय और रिपोर्ट इस में पेश की जाये। दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो रूल्स बनें वे भी हाउस में रखें जाएं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ नये प्वाइन्ट्स उठाये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा। जहां तक भारत में सिल्क उद्योग का प्रश्न है, भारत संसार में जोधे दर्जे पर आता है। सब से पहला दर्जा जापान का है और फिर दूसरे दूसरे देशों का है। इस हिसाब से हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में यह उद्योग पुराने

जमाने से चला आ रहा है और बराबर तरक्की के रास्ते पर जा रहा है। जहां तक हमारे देश में सिल्क पैदावार का प्रश्न है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1966 में देश में 20.47 लाख किलोग्राम सिल्क पैदा हुआ, सन् 1967 में 22.30 लाख किलोग्राम और सन् 1968 में 23.21 लाख किलो सिल्क देश में पैदा हुआ।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : वह सब कहां गया?

श्री राम सेवक : कुछ की देश में खपत हो गई और—कुछ बाहर चला गया और एक्सपोर्ट हो गया।

श्री शिव नारायण : कुछ रसा चला गया?

श्री राम सेवक : रसा भी गया है, सभी जगह गया है, सारे संसार में गया है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस इंडस्ट्री में जो एम्प्लायमेंट है भिन्न भिन्न स्टेट्स में, उस के बारे में कहा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एम्प्लायमेंट पाजीशन जो देश में सिल्क इंडस्ट्री की है, वह यह है:—

	आदमी
आनंद प्रदेश	10 हजार
आसाम	9.72 लाख
विहार	1.25 लाख
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5 हजार
जम्मू काश्मीर	2.50 लाख
मध्य प्रदेश	48 हजार
तामिलनाडू	68 हजार
मंसूर	13 लाख
मनीपुर	8 लाख
उड़ीसा	1.14 लाख
वेस्ट बंगाल	1.56 लाख

इस तरह से कुल 32 लाख व्यक्ति इस एम्प्लायमेंट में लगे हुए हैं। ज्यादातर गरीब इसमें काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी पैदावार

का अधिकतर भाग स्थानीय महाजनों द्वारा जाइजेस्ट कर लिया जाता है। वह उनकी चीज़ कम कीमत में खरीदते हैं और ज्यादा भाव पर बेचते हैं। इसके लिये सरकार बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रही है कि जो इस उद्योग में लगे हुए लोग हैं उन की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाई जायें। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ के द्वारा सरकार मदद करती है। लेकिन अभी तक हमारा यह एक्स्पेरिमेंट सक्सेसफुल नहीं हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में यह विशेष तौर से लागू किया गया था, लेकिन वहां भी यह फेल हो गया। इसी लिए जो वहां के स्थानीय कारीगर हैं उनको यह दिक्कतें आ रही हैं।

श्री डार ने कांशमीर के बारे में कुछ कहा। जहां तक कांशमीर के प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है, पिछले वर्ष लगभग 98 हजार किलो-ग्राम सिल्क बहां बना, लेकिन इस वर्ष प्रोडक्शन में कुछ कमी हो गई और केवल 48 हजार किलोग्राम सिल्क बहां बना। इसके कुछ कारण हैं। इसके बारे में हमारी सरकार ने वहां की गवर्नरेंसेट को लिखा है, और मेरा रुप्याल है कि वहां की सरकार इस पर विचार कर के हम को जवाब देगी। उसके बाद जो भी हो सकेगा हम वहां के बुनकरों की, सिल्क पैदा करने वालों की, मदद करेंगे और प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में सहयोग करेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : कुछ श्री कछवाय को मदद कीजिए।

श्री राम सेवक : श्री कछवाय को मदद मिलेगी, वह कोआपरेटिव बना लें।

इसके बाद जहां तक देश से सिल्क के नियात का प्रश्न है, मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 1967 में 342.11 लाख रु० का सिल्क बाहर गया, 1968 में 550 लाख रु० का सिल्क गया और 1969 अक्टूबर तक 1037

लाख रु० का गया, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि वर्ष के समाप्त होने तक हमारा एक्स्पोर्ट 1200 लाख रु० तक पहुंचेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने टिप्पणी की है और शक जाहिर किया है। मेरे पास जो डिवेलुएशन के बाद के फिरास हैं मलवरी और टसर के एक्स्पोर्ट के बह डालर्स में हैं। मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह क्या हैं।

1966	...	4,228 dollars
1967	...	4,560 dollars
1968	...	7,335 dollars
1969 upto September	...	11,723 dollars

इस तरह से पता चलेगा कि माननीय सदस्यों का जो शक है वह सही नहीं है।

श्री क० मिं० मधुकर : आप बतलायें कि यू० एस० ए० और हांगकांग को एक्स्पोर्ट बढ़ा है या घटा है।

श्री राम सेवक : मैं जो कलेक्टर फिरास हूं वह दे रहा हूं।

श्री मनु भाई पटेल (डभोई) : कह दीजिए कि बढ़ हैं।

श्री राम सेवक : जब तक सही इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं होगी तब तक मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने नये प्वाइंट्स उठाये हैं जैसे श्री मुतुस्वामी ने कहा है कि construction of research stations had suffered in Mosore. He said that more money should be given for construction of research stations at Mysore and Ranchi. The matter is under active consideration. Buildings are under preparation. Construction work in Ranchi is already under way. For Mysore, it is under examination, in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : For the past so many years it is under consideration. We want some assurance from the Minister when the consultation will be over and construction will start.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : The matter is with the Finance Ministry. Unless I get their clearance, I cannot proceed. But I can give the assurance that we will proceed further on it after it is received from Finance.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : How long will it take for the file to come from Finance?

SHRI RAM SEWAK : Unless the file comes, I cannot say anything.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : He simply passes on the work to some other department.

SHRI RAM SEWAK : I hope it will come in the near future.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue tomorrow. We have to take up the half-hour discussion just now.

17.31 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION ALLEGED ENTRY OF PAKISTANIS INTO AJMER

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आज जो चर्चा सदन के सामने उठा रहा हूं वह कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के बिना बीसा के अजमेर में जाने के सम्बन्ध में है। उसके साथ भारत सरकार के स्टील और हैवी इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर श्री शकी कुरेशी का नाम भी जुड़ा हुआ है। यह सवाल इस सदन में दो बार लिखित रूप में प्रस्तुत हुआ है, एक 19 नवम्बर को और दूसरे 21 नवम्बर को। 19 नवम्बर को इसका उत्तर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया है और 21 नवम्बर को इसका उत्तर गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया है। इन दोनों ही उत्तरों में जो कहानी बताई गई है वह यह है कि एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक जिन का नाम श्री मीर पीर अजीज़ हुक्कानी है और उनकी पत्नी और उनके दो बच्चे जो पाकिस्तान से भारत आए थे 20 अगस्त से ले कर 19 नवम्बर तक के लिए तीन महीने के

लिए परमिट ले कर, वे 31 अगस्त को हमारे कुरेंगी साहब के साथ गाड़ी में गए और पहली सितम्बर को अजमेर जा कर उतरे। उतरने पर पुलिस वालों ने उनको रोका और उनको पूछा कि उनके कागजात कहां हैं। उनको दिखाया जाए। उनके पास कोई कागजात नहीं थे। लिहाजा एक अंडरटेकिंग लिखत रूप में दी गई कि हम अपने कागजात भूल आए हैं और दिल्ली जा कर कागजात दिखा देंगे। इस पर पुलिस ने उनको छोड़ दिया और दिल्ली आ कर वे कागजात दिखाए गए और उन कागजात में यह कभी पाई गई कि उनके पास अजमेर जाने का बीसा नहीं था। लिहाजा यहां के मैजिस्ट्रेट ने उनको फारेनर्ज एक्ट 1946 की दफा 14 के वायोलेशन में अपराधी पाया और अपराधी पाते हुए उन्हें चार सौ रुपये तथा एक दिन कोर्ट उठने तक की सजा सुनाई।

यह है वह कहानी जो इन दोनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर में बताई गई है। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न तीन सितम्बर को राजस्थान असेम्बली में भी उठाया गया। वहां पर जो इसका उत्तर दिया गया उस में और यहां जो उत्तर दिया गया उस में बड़ा भारी भेद है। वह भेद यह है कि भारत सरकार ने उत्तर दिया है, मालूम यह पड़ता है कि उस में बहुत कोशिश की गई है, बड़ी होशियारी के साथ और वड़ी सावधानी के साथ श्री कुरेशी को जितना भी बचाया जा सके, जितना भी उनको उस में से निकाला जा सके, उतना निकाला जाए और श्री कुरेशी के सम्बन्ध में केवल यह बताया गया है कि वह रेल में उनके साथ सफर कर रहे थे और इससे ज्यादा और कोई श्री कुरेशी की इस प्रश्न में चर्चा नहीं है। लेकिन राजस्थान असेम्बली में तीन सितम्बर को बहां के गृह मंत्री श्री दामोदर लाल व्यास ने जो उत्तर दिया उस में उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो अंडरटेकिंग पुलिस के सामने दी गई वह अंडरटेकिंग भारत सरकार के उत्तर से तो यह मालूम पड़ता है कि श्री हुक्कानी ने

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

दी लेकिन वहां के गृह मंत्री ने राजस्थान की असैम्बली में यह स्वीकार किया है कि वह अंडरटेकिंग श्री कुरेशी ने दी और उन्होंने यह कहा कि ये भूल आए हैं, पेपर हैं और मैं दिल्ली जा कर दिखा दूँगा । इनके पास सारे वैलिड पेपर हैं और कोई ऐसी वैसी बात नहीं है । ओवर साइट से भूल आए हैं । इससे ज्यादा कोई दोष इनका नहीं है । यह लिखित अंडरटेकिंग इन्होंने दी ।

इसी के साथ साथ जो बहुत सीरियस बात है कि क्योंकि भारत सरकार का एक जिम्मेदार आदमी अंडरटेकिंग दे रहा था इसलिए पुलिस ने उनको जाने दिया । इससे भी ज्यादा एक और सीरियस बात है । वहां श्री भैरो सिंह शेखावत ने राजस्थान असैम्बली में कहा यह जोकि इनवटिड कामाज में अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ था, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में चार सितम्बर को छपा था । उन्होंने पुलिस को अपना रोब दिखाते हुए कहा कि मैं भारत सरकार का मिनिस्टर हूँ और मेरे रहते हुए आप इन को कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं । वे शब्द रिपोर्टिंग हैं और उन्हें मैं आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The Minister told them: "They are with me. You have no business to ask such questions. I run the Government at the Centre"."

उन्होंने कहा कि मैं केन्द्र में सरकार चलाता हूँ, तुम्हारी यह जुर्त कैसे हुई कि तुम ने इन को टोका, तुम्हें इन को टोकना नहीं चाहिए था ।

इस कहानी में फँकँ है और इसी लिए इस में तरह तरह की बातें पैदा होती हैं । एक बात तो यह है कि कुरेशी साहब ने लिखित अंडरटेकिंग क्यों दी । इस से यह भी सवाल पैदा होता है कि जिन आदमियों के लिए कुरेशी साहब ने अंडरटेकिंग दी उनके साथ कुरेशी साहब का क्या रिश्ता था । वे पाकिस्तान से आये । उन के पास तीन महीने दिल्ली में रहने

और बाद में काश्मीर जाने का बीसा था । भारत सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस से पता चलता है कि उन के पास भारत में कहीं और जाने का बीसा नहीं था । कुरेशी साहब को यह मालूम था । लेकिन जैसा कि भारत सरकार के जवाब में ही नहीं, बल्कि राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री द्वारा भी बताया गया है, वे लोग कुरेशी साहब के यहां ठहरे हुए थे, वे इन के यहां से ही अजमेर गये और कुरेशी साहब ने उन के लिए लिखन अंडरटेकिंग दी और कहा कि इन के सब कागजात सही हैं, वे भूल से दिल्ली में रह गये हैं, मैं दिल्ली जा कर दिखा दूँगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि वे भूल से नहीं रहे । 19 तारीख के भारत सरकार के उत्तर में बताया गया,

"According to the Deputy Minister, Shri Hakkani was permitted to visit Ajmer during the Urs celebrations last year."

यानी वे पिछले साल भा उस में सामिल हो चुके थे । वह पढ़ी-लिखी फैमिली थी और उन लोगों को पता था कि अजमेर जाने के लिए उन्हें बीसा चाहिए । उन के नालेख में था कि उन के पास बीसा नहीं है । लेकिन मालूम पड़ता है कि डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि मैं भारत का डिपुटी मिनिस्टर हूँ, मेरे साथ चलो, तुम्हें कोई टोकेगा नहीं, पूछेगा नहीं और मैं तुम्हें ले जाऊँगा । लेकिन पता नहीं, वहां पर पुलिस को कैसे पता चल गया और पुलिस की हिम्मत भी बहुत थी कि उस ने डिपुटी मिनिस्टर के सामने उन लोगों को टोका, जिस पर डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि तुम्हें टोकने की जुर्त क्यों हुई । डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उन के कागजात भूल से दिल्ली रह गये और उन्होंने लिखित अंडरटेकिंग दी । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पढ़ी गलतबयानी थी । कोर्ट से साबित हो गया कि उन के पास बीसा नहीं था ।

यह भी सवाल उठता है कि कुरेशी साहब

के बंडरटेकिंग पर किसी अपराधी को छोड़ देना क्या कोई ठीक कानूनी परम्परा है। वह डिपुटी मिनिस्टर हैं; उन की अपनी जगह है। चाहे वह कितने ही बड़े ओहदे पर हों। अगर कोई आदमी किसी कानून को तोड़ना है और कोई नागरिक पुलिस को कहे कि इस को छोड़ दीजिए, मैं इस के पेपर दिखांगा, तो क्या उस आदमी को, खास तौर से एक ऐसे विदेशी नागरिक को, जिस ने भारत में प्रवेश सम्बन्धी कानून को तोड़ा हो, छोड़ा जा सकता है? यह मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें कि ऐसे आदमी को इस प्रकार छोड़ना कहां तक उचित है।

उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने यहां कुछ किया या नहीं किया, उन को जो भी सजा मिली, जो कुछ भी हुआ, लेकिन जड़ां तक डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब के बताव, व्यवहार और तौर-तरीकों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि वे काफी आपत्तिजनक हैं। वह जान-बूझ कर उन लोगों को अजमेर ले गये और शायद अजमेर से भी उन्हें बचाकर इसलिए ले आये कि अगर वे अजमेर में पकड़े जायेंगे तो अदालत में उनको वह सुविधा नहीं रहेगी। दिल्ली में उन को चार सौ रुपये जुमने और कोटं के उठने तक कैद की सजा दी गई।

मैं इस बात की चर्चा तो नहीं करना चाहता। क्योंकि यह बात कहने का कोई लाभ नहीं है कि हमारे डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब पहले काश्मीर में ये और कुछ साल वह नजरबन्दी में भी रहे, लेकिन—

इस्पात तथा मारी इंजीनियरिंग भंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : अन-रेवल मेम्बर की जो मर्ने हो वह कहें। वह हर मुस्लमान को पाकिस्तानी कहते हैं। हम इससे डरने वाले नहीं हैं। वह इस बात को भूल जायें। वह हम को इस तरह घमका नहीं सकते

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं इन को घमका नहीं रहा हूं।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हम हिन्दु-स्तानी हैं और हम डट कर यहां रहेंगे।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने इन को पाकिस्तानी नहीं कहा है। (व्यवधान) क्या आप नजरबन्द नहीं रहे? क्या यह गलत है? मुझ पर रोब दिखाते हैं? यह अजमेर का स्टेशन नहीं है और यहां पुलिस का सिपाही नहीं खड़ा है, ध्यान रखना चाहिए इन को... (व्यवधान)

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह बड़ी गलत बात है कि हर मुसलमान को यह पाकिस्तानी कहते हैं, उन्होंने मुझे पाकिस्तानी कहा है...

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने नहीं कहा पाकिस्तानी आप को।... (व्यवधान)... मैंने इन को पाकिस्तानी नहीं कहा.....

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह हर कश्मीरी मुसलमान को पाकिस्तानी कहते हैं। कश्मीरीयों के लिए इससे बड़ी वेइज़ती और कुछ नहीं हो सकती.....

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : आप वेइज़ती का काम करेंगे तो आप की वेइज़ती होगी। आर बच नहीं सकते इस बात को कह कर।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I have very serious objection. This man has no right to say this. I should be given some time because my name had been brought in and I owe an explanation to this House.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कुरेशी साहब को सुना जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN ; I shall give him a chance.

श्री बेंजीशंकर शर्मा : (बांका) जिन के

नाम आये हैं प्रश्न पूछने के लिए उन को प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिए फिर मंत्री महोदय, एक साथ जवाब दे देंगे ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : एक बात में इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ, इन्होंने मुझे जो कहा है.....

समाप्ति महोदय : आप ने सवाल पूछ लिया, हो गया । अब आप बार बार नहीं खड़े हो सकते ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : लेकिन मैंने इन को पाकिस्तानी नहीं कहा ।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन लोगों का नाम प्रश्न पूछने के लिए है उन को पहले मौका दीजिए ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : हाफ ऐन अबर डिस्केशन में जिनके नाम बेश्चन है वह बोल ले उसके बाद प्रश्न पूछने वाले प्रश्न पूछ लेते हैं तब मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते हैं, यह इस हाउस की परम्परा रही है ।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : सभी प्रश्नकर्ता जब प्रश्न कर लेते हैं तब सभी प्रश्नों का जवाब एक साथ मंत्री महोदय देते हैं ऐसी परम्परा आज तक इस सदन में रही है ।

समाप्ति महोदय : आप बैठिए । जवाब होम मिनिस्टर देंगे । श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दे रहे हैं ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र शा (मधुबनी) : समाप्ति जी, ऐसा करने से हम लोग जो प्रश्न करने वाले हैं वह फिर उन्हीं बातों को पूछेंगे तो उनको फिर दोवारा वहीं उत्तर दोहराना पड़ेगा । इसलिए पहले सशाल हो जाय फिर वह जवाब दें सभी प्रश्नों का एक साथ ।

समाप्ति महोदय : श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इलाज शास्त्री जी ने मेरे खिलाफ लगाया है यह सरासर एक मरीज दिल की पुकार है । मैं समझता हूँ कि वाकायत जो है वह मैं हाउस के सामने रखूँ । मीर अजीज हक्कानी वाकई उन बदनसीव काश्मीरियों में से एक काश्मीरी हैं जो 1947 के बाद आजाद काश्मीर में या पाकिस्तान हेल्ड काश्मीर में रह गए । उन के बालिदेन, उनके बूढ़े बाप, उन की मां, और उनके तमाम रिश्तेदार इस वक्त काश्मीर में हैं, वह जिन्दा हैं और इस वक्त काश्मीरी वाशिन्दे हैं । पिछले साल यह शरूस तकरीबन 22 वर्ष के बाद हिन्दुस्तान आया और इस शरूस ने आज तक हिन्दुस्तानी शहरियत को तर्क नहीं किया है और न इस ने कभी यह दावा किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में उसका कोई रिश्तेदार नहीं है । वह यहां आया और अपने रिश्तेदारों से मिलने के लिए हुकूमते हिन्द से दररूवास्त की काश्मीर जाने के लिए । जैना कि तरीका है, एन्वेबायरी हुई और एन्वेबायरी के बाद हुकूमते जम्मू-डे काश्मीर ने कहा कि यह शरूस काश्मीरी वाशिन्दा है, इसके मां बाबा यहां मौजूद हैं, इस के काश्मीर आने में कोई एतराज नहीं है । चुनावे वह काश्मीर गया और अपने मां-बाप से मिला । दो महीने बहा रहा । इस साल यह शरूस अपनी बीबी, एक पांच साल की बच्ची और एक नौ महीने के लड़के को लेकर आया और मेरे साथ रहा और मैं समझता हूँ, यहां मैं एक बात बाज़ेह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान आक्यूपाइड काश्मीर में जो भी काश्मीरी हैं और पाकिस्तान में जो भी काश्मीरी हैं जिहोंने आज तक अपनी हिन्दुस्तानी शहरियत को तर्क नहीं किया है वह मेरे भाई हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के शहरी हैं क्योंकि वह हिस्सा पाकिस्तान आक्यूपाइड जो एरिया है वह काश्मीर का हिस्सा है, हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है और कोई शरूस यह नहीं कह सकता कि वह पाकिस्तानी वाशिन्दे हैं । लेकिन वदकिस्मती यह है कि पाकिस्तान उन को आने

नहीं देता, जब तक की वे पाकिस्तान से पासपोर्ट लेकर न आयें। यह शरूप यहां आया, मेरे पास रहा। इन को सभापति महोदय, सिर्फ 26 रु० मिलते हैं पाकिस्तान से आने के लिये, यहां दो-दो महीने लग जाते हैं काश्मीर जाने के लिए, ऐसी हालत में कहां जाय। मैं फ़ख से कहता हूं कि इस शरूप को मैंने अपने साथ रखा, हजारों काश्मीरी पाकिस्तान से आते हैं, उतको अपने साथ रखूँगा, उन की मदद करूँगा।

इस शरूप ने दरखास्त दी काश्मीर जाने के लिए। बदकिस्मती से जब यह अजमेर गया, मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि इस के पास विजा है या नहीं। वहां जाकर दरगाह के रजिस्टर में दब्ज़ करवाया, अपना नाम लिखा और वहां लिखा कि मैं पाकिस्तानी काश्मीरी हूं इस बढ़त पाकिस्तान में रहना हूं। इस पर बाकायदा तोर से पुलिस के ज़रिए पूछताछ हुई। यह गलत बात है कि मैंने पुलिस को घमकाया, रोड दिलाया कि मैं डिप्टी मिनीस्टर हूं, कानून को नहीं चढ़ाने दूँगा। मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा सबसे बड़ा फ़र्ज़ यह था कि मैं उस को कानून के हडाते करता और मैंने उस को कानून के हडाते करवाया। अदालत का जो फैसला है उस से साफ जाहिर होता है—मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं—

"The accused has confessed his guilt. The record of the police file show that the accused had intimated to the authorities immediately regarding his having gone to Ajmer and had also applied for condonation of the departure from rules. Having considered the case on its merits, I have reached the conclusion that there was no *mala fide* intention on the part of the accused to deceive the authorities or to take undue advantage of the visa issued to him."

यह हमारी अदालत का फैसला है—अब यह कहना कि वह गलत नीयन से या इरादे बाहर गया था,

यह मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि वह मेरे पास रहा, मुझे कतई इलम नहीं था कि उस के पास डाक्यूमेन्ट्स नहीं हैं, विजा था, सिर्फ अजमेर के लिए एन्डोसर्ड नहीं था।

इस लिए शास्त्री जी ने जो इल्ज़ामात लगाये हैं, वे बेहुदा इल्ज़ामात हैं, काश्मीरियों की इस से बड़ी तौहीन नहीं हो सकती कि वे कहें कि पाकिस्तानी हैं या पाकिस्तानी एजेन्ट हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं फिर कहता हूं कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा है

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हम इस की पुरजोर मजम्मत करते हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने नहीं कहा कि काश्मीरी पाकिस्तानी हैं—वे गलत बात करों कह रहे हैं वे खुद बेहुदा बातें यहां करते हैं। इनकी सारी बातें बेहुदा हैं।

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : श्रीमन्, शक्कीक कुरेशी साहब ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस के बाद मुझे ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। माननीय शास्त्री जी ने राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री जी का जो रेफेन्स दिया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही—जैसीकि शास्त्री जी के पास सूबना है। उन्होंने एक सीधी सी बात कही थी—राजस्थान असेम्बली की प्रोसी-डिंज मेरे पास है, जिसको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था—

श्रीमान् कुरेशी जी ने कहा—

"He is staying with me in New Delhi. He has come from Pakistan under

[श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ला]

valid passport today the 1st September, 1969. He accompanied me to Dargah Hazrat Khwaja of Ajmer. Unfortunately, his papers are lying in New Delhi. I shall check up party's visa at Delhi and let concerned authorities know about it '."

इस में न कोई इन्टीमिडेशन की बात है और न किसी चीज को छिपाने की बात है। जो साफ बात थी, वही कह दी थी कि पेपर्ज की देख कर जो अयारिटीज हैं जो कानून के चलानेवाले लोग हैं, उनको बता दूंगा। उस के बाद यहां लिखा है कि—

"Peer Sahib is accompanied by his wife, aged 21 years, Tahira Begum and two minor children Razia, aged about 7 years and Madina aged about 9 months. Their visas will also be checked in Delhi and information conveyed accordingly. I have requested the Additional Superintendent of Police, to allow him and his family to proceed to Delhi."

यह बिलकुल सीधी सी बात है। उसके बाद कानून के अन्दर जो कार्यवाही होनी थी, वह की गई, अदालत में इन के मामले को पेश किया गया। अदालत में मीर साहब ने कहा कि मुझसे गलति हुई है, मुझे नियम मालूम नहीं था कि वहां जाने की इजाजत नहीं है। इसलिये उन के इरादे को ठीक पाकर अदालत ने साधारण-सी सजा दी और वह सजा उन्होंने पूरी भुगती। उसके बाद जब विचार समाप्त हुआ तो वह पाकिस्तान चले गये।

इस में यह कहता कि शक्ति साहब ने या हमारे किसी अधिकारी ने उन के अपराध को छुपाया या इस में किसी किस्म की कोई जोर—जबरदस्ती की या घमकाया—ये सरासर गलत बातें हैं। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुख है कि शास्त्री जी सरीखे व्यक्ति के पास इस तरह की गलत सूचना कहां से आ गई जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने यहां पर ऐसी बातें कहीं। यहां पर तो जो रिकार्ड हैं, जो अदालत का फैसला

है उससे साफ पता चलता है कि इसमें कुछ गलतफहमी जरूर थी और वह गलतफहमी दूर हो। और इसमें ऐसा भी नहीं हुआ कि माफ कर दिया गया बल्कि अदालत के फैसले के अनुसार पूरी कार्यवाही की गई। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि इसमें किसी को भी शक करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि कहीं भी कानून का उल्लंघन किया गया है और जहां उल्लंघन किया गया है वहां पर जो कानूनी कार्यवाही है वह की गई। जहांतक कुरेशी साहब का मामला है, मैं नहीं समझता उसका जरा भी इसमें कोई दोष है।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत आरोपों और आक्षेपों के बिलकुल विरुद्ध हूँ। मैं इन नातों को पसन्द नहीं करता। लेकिन अभी माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी ने जो कहा उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक प्रश्न है। जहांतक अनीज हकानी साहब का सम्बन्ध है मेरी उनके साथ बड़ी हमर्दी है। वे अजमेर की यात्रा के लिए गए थे। जैसे कि हमारे तीर्थ हैं वैसे ही उनके भी तीर्थ हैं। उनको तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए पूरी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थी लेकिन साथ साथ कानून का पालन भी होना चाहिए था मैं आपके माध्यम से राजस्थान सरकार की पुलिस को घन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के साथ अपने व्यवहार में इतनी हिम्मत तो दिखाई। लेकिन मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से पूछ्ना चाहूँगा कि कुरेशी साहब का पुलिस से यह कहना कहांतक जायज था कि मैं कागजात देख करके जो कार्यवाही होगी वह कर दूंगा। पुलिस की अपनी जो कार्यवाही थी वह उन्हें पुलिस को करने देनी चाहिए थी और उसके बाद अगर चाहते तो उनकी जमानत ले करके आगे की कार्यवाही कर सकते थे। मैं श्री कुरेशी साहब की इमानदारी, दयानतदारी और सच्चाई पर अविश्वास नहीं करता। गलती आदमी से ही होती है। हर किसी से भूल हो सकती है।

लेकिन कुरेशी साहब का पुलिस के कामों में दस्तन्दाजी करना कहां तक जायज या मैं जानना चाहता हूं । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे वहां तक सही ये पुलिस से यह बात कहने में कि ठीक है, 'मैं इनके कागजात देख लूंगा और जो कुछ कार्यवाही होगी वह कर लूंगा ।' मेरे विचार से उन्हें चाहिए था कि पुलिस को अपना काम करने देते । पुलिस के काम में दस्तन्दाजी करना कहांतक उचित था ?

श्री रवि राय : सभापति जी, मुझे दुख है कि इस तरह का सवाल हमारे सामने आया । मैं आपके जरिए यह चीज कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से कुरेशी साहब ने सफाई दी उसके बाद इस बार में संसद सदस्यों के दिमाग में कोई गलतफहमी नहीं रहनी चाहिए । मैं भी इस चीज के साथ कर्तव्य सहमत नहीं हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो मुसलमान भाई हैं उन पर किसी तरह का कौई शक नहीं करता चाहिए । जिसके तरके से कुरेशी साहब बोले कि जो साथी उनके आये थे, हकानी साहब वह भले ही, परिस्तान ने कश्मीर का जो हिस्सा अकूपाई कर रखा है, वहां के आदमी हैं लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर के हैं, हिन्दुस्तानी हैं तो इससे सदन को सन्तोष हो जाना चाहिए । मैं सिर्फ एक चीज के बारे में शुक्लजी का व्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि एक हमें एक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण भी रखना चाहिए—अभी परसों में और श्री मधु लिमये आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज गए थे, वहां पर पाकिस्तान से एक पुराने नेता, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के नेता, जोकि वहां सीशालिस्ट पार्टी के भी नेता थे, श्री मुवारक सागर, अपनी चिकित्सा के लिए आये हुए हैं और वहां पर उनकी चिकित्सा हो रही है । मैं और श्री मधु लिमये उनसे मिलने गए थे । मैं आपके द्वारा सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको यह शिकायत थी कि खुफिया विभाग के लोग रोज जाकर उनको तंग करते हैं । वे तीन सहीने

के लिए इलाज के सिलसिले में आये हैं । मैं मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बारे में छानगीन करें । श्री मुवारक सागर राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के नेता हैं और वे हमारे मेहमान हैं । उनके दिमाग में इस तरह की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए कि भारत सरकार की खुफिया विभाग के लोग जाकर उनको तंग करते हैं । हमारे जैसे लोग उनको देखने जा रहे हैं । तो उनके दिमांग में इस तरह की बात नहीं आने देना चाहिए कि उनको तंग किया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूं यह मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में जरूर कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा : मेरा पहला सवाल है कि जवाब में यह दिया गया है कि अजमेर के लिए ऐन्डोसंमेंट नहीं था । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान आने में जो कोई बाहर से आता है तो क्या हर जगह के लिए उस के बीजा पर ऐन्डोसंमेंट की जरूरत होती है ? जब दिल्ली कोई आ गया तो अजमेर के लिए भी ऐन्डोसंमेंट की जरूरत होगी ? इसलिये मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि दूसरे देशों का मेरा निजी तजुर्बा है, मैं अमरीका में जब विद्यार्थी था तो सेनाफान्सिसको, शिकागो हो, वार्सिंगटन हो या न्यूयार्क हो, अपने कागजात के आधार पर कहीं भी जा सकता था, यह जरूरी नहीं था कि जगह-जगह जाने के लिए हर बार ऐन्डोसंमेंट कराऊं, इसी तरह से हांगकांग का मेरा ट्रान्जिट बीजा था तो उस में भी यह नहीं था कि फलां जगह जा सकता हूं, फलां जगह नहीं जा सकता । रंगून, पेनांग में भी यहीं था, लन्दन में भी था । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐन्टर करने के लिए हरे जगह के ऐन्डोसंमेंट की जरूरत है ? एक बार इंडिया के लिए हो गया तो हर जगह के लिये लागू होना चाहिये । अजमेर के लिये ऐन्डोसंमेंट की क्यों जरूरत होगी ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो अजमेर गये

[श्री शिव चन्द्र ज्ञा]

और गिरफ्तार किये गये तो उन को पुलिस वालों ने गिरफ्तार किया या इमीग्रेशन वालों ने ? मैं भी गिरफ्तार हों चुका हूँ अमरीका में । लेकिन अमरीकी पुलिस ने मुझ को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया बल्कि इमीग्रेशन वालों ने किया । वे लोग मेरे पास आये अपनी आइडेन्टिटी लेकर कि हम लोग इमीग्रेशन से आये हैं और आप को गिरफ्तार करना है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इमीग्रेशन के कानून में पुलिस वालों को गिरफ्तार करने का हक है या इमीग्रेशन वालों को है ?

तीसरों और अखिली सवाल यह है कि पाकिस्तान को ले कर के यह होता है । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि आजाद कश्मीर पाकिस्तान में है लेकिन उस के लोग सब हमारे हैं, इस को मद्देनजर रखते हुये और पाकिस्तान से जो हमारा सम्बन्ध है उस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, कुछ और लिवरेलाइजेशन की बात वह इमीग्रेशन कानून में करने की सोचेंगे ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jumma) : My question is a very simple but very basic one and 75 per cent of the ground of my question has almost been covered, I would like this clarification from the Home Minister. Is any distinction being kept in mind between the regular Pakistani nationals and those people who are residing in Pakistani occupied Jammu and Kashmir area, when they apply for visas for visits to the various cities in India, whether it is Srinagar, Ajmer or any other city ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, जो पहला प्रश्न माननीय शर्मा जी ने पूछा उस में यह था कि जब उनके पास अजमेर का बीजा नहीं था तो क्यों हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि मैं दिल्ली में जाकर इसके कागजात देख कर फिर अधिकारियों को सूचित करूँगा । इस में तो मैं नहीं समझता कोई आपत्तिजनक बात थी । क्योंकि यदि उन के बीजा वर्गरह के कागजात वहीं के वहीं होते तो वहीं देख कर तय कर लिया जाता कि उस पर क्या कायंवाही करनी है । जब उप मंत्री महो-

दय को मालूम नहीं था कि उनके कागजात में बीजा है कि नहीं तो जब तक उस के बारे में तय नहीं कर लेते तब तक कुछ कायंवाही करना मुनासिब नहीं होता । इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई आपत्तिजनक बात थी यह कहने में कि आप इसके लिए प्रतीक्षा कीजिए और दिल्ली में कागजात वर्गरह देख लेंगे और फिर अधिकारियों को सूचित किया जायेगा । यदि कोई गलती होगी तो अधिकारियों को सूचित किया जायगा अन्यथा कोई कायंवाही का प्रश्न नहीं होता । उसमें गलती पायी गयी और अधिकारियों को सूचित किया तथा अदालत में केस दायर किया गया और वहां पर जो उस को सजा मिली उस को पूरा किया गया ।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : क्या यह अधीरिटी का यूसरेपेशन नहीं है ?

18.00 hrs.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्यों कि अगर वहां यह निश्चित होता कि बीजा नहीं है और उस के बाद भी कहते कि आप इस मामले में कुछ न कीजिये और हम इन को दिल्ली ले जाते हैं और दिल्ली में जाकर जो कुछ होगा वह करेंगे तब वह ठीक नहीं था । लेकिन जब पता ही नहीं था और उन्होंने कहा कि दिल्ली में कागजात वर्गरह देखेंगे और उस के बाद हम तय करेंगे, तब इस में मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई आपत्तिजनक बात है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय शर्मा जी इस से सहमत होंगे ।

माननीय ज्ञा जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा, मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि साधारण रूप से बीजा का वही नियम रहता है जो वे कह रहे हैं, परन्तु हिन्दुस्तानी और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो बीजाज हैं, उन के लिए नियम विशेष रूप से बनाया है कि हिन्दुस्तानी जब पाकिस्तान जाते हैं तो केवल उसी शहर या शहरों में जा सकते हैं जिसके लिये उन को बीजा दिया है और इसी तरह से पाकिस्तान के निवासी को यहां पर

पाकिस्तान के पासपोर्ट के ऊपर भारतीय राज-दूत द्वारा जो बीजा दिया जाता है, वह विशेष शहर या शहरों के लिये दिया जाता है। बाद में आ कर कोई आवश्यकता पड़ जाय, तो दूसरी जगह का बीजा ले सकता है। कभी कभी ऐसी उसको आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है और ऐसा किया जाता है, पर बीजा का जो नियम, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के एग्रीमेंट के हिसाब से बना है वह यह है कि हर शहर के लिए अलग अलग बीजा का एन्डोर्सेंमेंट पासपोर्ट में होता है।

जहां तक पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत काश्मीर के काश्मीरी भाइयों का सवाल है, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि उन की तरह उदारतापूर्वक नीति रखनी चाहिये और हमारी जो जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार है, उसने इस उदारता की नीति को अपनाया है और इस उदारता की नीति के अन्तर्गत जितनी उदारता हम इन के मामले को दिखा सकते हैं उतना हम दिखाने का यत्न करते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी

नीति यह होनी चाहिये कि हम पूरी उदारता के साथ इन के साथ व्यवहार करें जिस से उन का मन जो हिन्दुस्तान के शहरी रहने का है या हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहने का है या अपने मन में वे अपने को हिन्दुस्तानी मानते हैं, उस में हमें किसी तरह के रोड़े नहीं अटकाने चाहिए और न उन्हें हतोत्साहित करना चाहिये। इसलिए उदारतापूर्वक नीति का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands... (Interruption)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : This is a very important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : ...adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 O'Clock.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 4, 1969/Agrahayana 13, 1891 (Saka).