

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LIV, 1966/1888 (Saka)

April 18 to April 29, 1966/Chaitra 28 to Vaisakha 9, 1888 (Saka)



Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LIV contains Nos. 41—50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 45—Friday, April 22, 1966/Vaisakha 2, 1888 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 1277 to 1279, 1283, 1284, 1286 and 1288	12423—60
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1280 to 1282, 1285 and 1289 to 1306	12460—75
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4201 to 4216, 4218 to 4260, 4262 to 4276 and 4278 to 4298	12476—12534
Papers Laid on the Table	12534—35
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and Third and Hundred and Fourth Reports	12535
Public Accounts Committee—	
Forty-ninth Report	12536
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Thirtieth Report	12536
Re. Motion for Adjournment—	
(Query)	12536—37
Business of the House	12537—39
Statements re. Circumstances in which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Died	12539—45
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	12539—41
Shri Swaran Singh	12541—44
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-seventh Report	12546—57
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of External Affairs	12557—12634
Shri Kapur Singh	12558—64
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	12564—74
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	12577—92
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	12592—603
Shri U. M. Trivedi	12603—09
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza	12610—17
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	12617—23
Shri K. C. Pant	12623—32
Shri Ansar Harvani	12632—34
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Eighty-sixth Report	12635

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

Resolution re. Pacific Concord against Communist Chinese Expansion-	
ism—<i>Negative</i>	12635—93
Shri V. B. Gandhi	12635—39
Shri Shree Narayan Das	12639—42
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	12642—46
Shri Raghunath Singh	12646—51
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad	12651—52
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	12652—57
Shri Bishwanath Roy	12657—60
Shri Sheo Narain	12660—64
Shri Khadilkar	12664—67
Shri Yashpal Singh	12667—70
Shri D. C. Sharma	12670—74
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	12674—78
Shri Basumatari	12678—80
Shri Swaran Singh	12680—88
Shri Ranga	12688—92
Resolution re. Proclamation of Emergency and Defence of India Act.	
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi	12693—98

LOK SABHA DEBATES

12423

12424

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 22, 1966/Vaisakha 2,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी कार्यालयों को आयातित
माल का संभरण

+

* 1277. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरमा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसबा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपातकाल के कारण विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा विभागों को आया-

तित माल के संभरण में कितनी कटौती की गई है ; और

(ख) ऐसी कौन-कौन सी आयातित वस्तुएं हैं जो देशी स्त्रोतों से उपलब्ध हैं और देश में उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद भी जिन्हें विदेशों से मंगाया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The indigenous portion in the purchases made by the D.G.S.&D. continued to be very high during the past five years in spite of special imports that had to be made for highly technical and sophisticated items. The break up of purchases, indigenous and imported, is as indicated below:

Period	Indigenous (Value in crores of rupees)	Imported	Total	% Indigenous to total
1961-62	210	49	259	81
1962-63 April-October 1962	82	19	101	87
October 62-March 1963	271 353	33 52	304 405	
1963-64	454	100	553	82
1964-65	357	99	456	78
1965-66 April-November 1965	216	51	267	81

The progressive substitution of indigenous items for imported items to meet the difficult foreign exchange position is being stepped up further. Special efforts are being made for developing indigenous capacity for imported items. Specifications are being modified to suit indigenous manufacture of stores and indenting departments are being persuaded to accept stores made out of indigenous materials.

2. So far as stationery items are concerned, it has been decided to discontinue supply of all imported items.

(b) The import of articles available from indigenous sources is not allowed.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें यह बतलाया गया है :

"The progressive substitution of indigenous items for imported items to meet the difficult foreign exchange position is being stepped up further."

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ऐसा गोल-मटोल जवाब है कि जिस से यह पता नहीं चलता कि क्या कार्रवाही मंत्रालय ने की है जिससे इम्पोर्टेड चीजों में कमी हो और यहां का माल सरकार के विभागों को दिया जाए। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर इस सम्बन्ध में दे सकते हैं कि क्या-क्या चीजें हैं जिनको बाहर से मंगाया जाता है ताकि सदन यह समझ सके कि ये चीजें यहां मिल सकती हैं या नहीं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not find any contradiction. As already stated, not only import substitution is being made but steps are taken to further step up import substitution. I may correct the impression of the hon. Member by saying that the figures given here do not relate to stationery articles alone, but they also cover many other important items like Defence supplies.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बयान में स्टेशनरी आइटम्स के बारे में लिखा है :

"So far as stationery items are concerned, it has been decided to discontinue supply of all imported items."

लेकिन यह किस तारीख से डिस्कॉन्टीन्यू किया गया है या किया जा रहा है यह नहीं बतलाया गया है। क्या यह बतला सकते हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: For the last three years, so far as the stationery items are concerned, the Works & Housing Ministry, which is in charge of them, have not got any foreign exchange.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Some of the Government offices are still very crazy about imported articles like imported cars and other things. May I know by what time Government think that it would be possible to be independent of imported articles so far as cars and other articles for Government offices are concerned.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Import of cars is not allowed. In certain cases, certain vehicles for the Defence Ministry have been imported. Even though the departments concerned or the Ministries concerned show preference for imported articles, steps are taken to see that, if the things are available indigenously, imports are not permitted.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : विवरण से यह स्पष्ट है कि जहां पिछले वर्ष बाहर से आयातित सामानों की कीमत 99 करोड़ थी वहां इस साल नवम्बर महीने के आखिर तक वह कीमत 51 करोड़ रही। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि यह कमी की तरफ झुकाव है या बढ़ने की तरफ ? अगर कमी की तरफ है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सामानों का आयात कब तक समाप्त हो जायगा और इन का परसेंट कम हो इस के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As I have already stated, it is not a question of increase or decrease. Not only stationery items but many other things are also needed for the different departments, Posts and Telegraph and also Defence, and according to their requirement of priorities, these imports are made. I have got a list also to show what articles are imported.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that some indigenous manufacturers do not pay heed to the warnings given to them about the bad quality of goods that they supply and if so what steps are taken against them?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as defence supplies are concerned there is quality inspection. So far as the other Departments are concerned also, there is quality inspection and ISI standard marking, and care is taken always to see that the indigenous manufacturers conform to the quality.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Regarding stationery goods, it has now been decided by the Works and Housing Ministry that the whole thing will be decentralised, that is to say each Ministry will indent its own stationery. Has this Ministry informed all the Ministries that henceforth even the stationery items should be taken only from the indigenous sources and not from the imported ones, and if so, has that information reached the other Ministries, and if the answer be in the affirmative, what has actually been the result? For, I find from the statement that the percentage of the indigenous goods to the total is decreasing after 1963; in 1963-64 it was 82, but now it is 81. May I know how the whole thing has been operating?

Mr. Speaker: The question should not be so long.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As far as my knowledge goes, the bulk supply of the stationery articles is made by the Controller of Stationery and Printing and not by the individual depart-

ments. As I have already stated, the Ministry of Works and Housing has not got any foreign exchange for the last three years to import any stationery articles.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दफ्तर चलाने के लिए कौनसी प्रमुख चीजों को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है जिन के बगैर यहां के दफ्तर चल नहीं सकते ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have already stated that no stationery article is imported.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह तो बता दिया जाय कि कौन-कौन से आइटम नेसेसरी हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत से होंगे ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उनका स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखवा दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टेबल पर रख दीजिए ।

Shri Sheo Narain: The House should not be kept in dark in regard to this.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I can read out the list; some of the imported articles are: some special type of machines needed by the Defence Ministry, jeep type vehicles, vehicle chassis, transmitters, spare parts for motor vehicles, boring machines, tanks, aircraft, bombs, helicopters, aviation spirit, zinc ingots etc.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन विभागों में विदेशी चीजों का इस्तेमाल होता है, उन विभागों के लोगों को क्या सरकार ने ऐसा निर्देश दिया है कि वे देशी चीजों से काम कराएं, और जो देशी चीजों से काम चलाएंगे और विदेशी चीजों का बहिष्कार कर देंगे क्या उनके लिए सरकार ने कोई इनाम बगैरह का तरीका रखा है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : भ्रगर आप इजाजत दें तो इस सवाल का जवाब दे दूँ ।

खास तौर से इमरजेंसी के बाद और उसके पहले भी हर दफ्तर को स्वदेशी चीजों के इस्तेमाल की आज्ञा दी गयी थी, और उसके बारे में जितनी को जा सकती है उतनी कार्रवाही भी की जा रही है । जो छोटी मोटी चीजे हैं उनका आयात तो बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है और दूसरे मंत्रालयों को इसके लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज तक नहीं दिया जाना, और इस लिए वे नहीं मंगा सकते ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it a fact that the real reason for preference for imported goods is the poor quality of the corresponding indigenous goods, and if so, what steps are being taken to improve the quality of the indigenous goods?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have already answered that question. Quality control is enforced.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में कहा कि कुछ मंत्रालयों ने कुछ कारें बाहर से मंगायी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इन में कितना फारिन एक्सचेंज लगा है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि जो सामान विदेशों से दफ्तरों के लिए मंगाया जाता है उसके कुछ पुर्जे व मशीनें चोर बाजार में घच्छी कड़ीशन में जा कर बिकते हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have given the figures here; I have given the amount that is being imported and also the purposes for which the items are imported.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how much foreign exchange has been spent on that.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The amount of foreign exchange has been given in the statement itself.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि कुछ सामान चोर बाजार में बिकता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चोर बाजार का सरकार को क्या पता ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary question, the hon. Minister has stated that the import of stationery material has been stopped since the last three years. But earlier in this very House, when a question had been asked regarding the special type of paper which was being imported for printing currency notes, the reply was that this type of paper was not being manufactured in the country and that was why it was being imported. I would like to know which reply is correct and whether the imports of all types of paper have been discontinued since the last three years or not.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have said that newsprint is imported, paper is imported and currency paper is also imported.

Shri Ranga: She asked one thing, he has given answer to another!

Yen Credit For Alloy Steel Plant

+

- *1278. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations have taken place with the Japanese Government for increasing the Yen credit

for expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the progress of the talks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने येन ऋण की वृद्धि करने के लिए जापान की सरकार से बात चीत की है?

श्री सेठी : दुर्गापुर के ऐलाय स्टील प्लांट के एक्सपैंशन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो जापानी डेलीगेशन आया था उन से बातचीत हुई थी लेकिन उस का एक्सपैंशन किस हद तक किया जाय यह प्रश्न अभी तय नहीं हुआ है और इसका निर्णय होने के बाद उन से बातचीत की जायगी।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मेरे प्रश्न में यह स्पष्ट है अध्यक्ष महोदय कि हमने यह जानना चाहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है, दोनों प्रश्नों का मूल उत्तर है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ अब यह कहते हैं कि बातचीत हुई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बातचीत के दौरान में क्या प्रगति हुई और जापान सरकार के उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है आप के इस निवेदन पर ?

श्री सेठी : उत्तर में यह कहा गया है कि येन क्रेडिट के बारे में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई तो जहां तक येन क्रेडिट प्राप्त करने का सवाल है उस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई है। भलबत्ता ऐलाय स्टील प्रोजेक्ट के एक्सपैंशन के सम्बन्ध में उन से बातचीत हुई है। येन क्रेडिट के ऊपर उन से तब बातचीत होगी जब इसका निर्णय हो जायगा कि उसका एक्सपैंशन किम हद तक किया जाये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ऐलाय स्टील प्लांट के एक्सपैंशन के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा जापानी सरकार के प्रतिनिधि मंडल से की जा रही है और उसमें जो विचार सरकार ने रखे हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये हैं या योजना बनाई है और जापानी सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने कौन सी बात मानने से अभी तक इंकार किया है या इस में क्या हिच है उसको बतलाने की कृपा करें?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : सवाल यह नहीं है कि हमारा एक्सपैंशन कैसे होगा बल्कि भ्रगले पांच वर्ष के बाद क्या क्या विशेष प्रकार के ऐलाय स्टील का प्रोडक्ट मिक्स बनाया जायगा, उसकी फीजिबिलिटी और उस की डिमांड क्या है हम यह सब बातें विचार कर रहे हैं इस वास्ते अभी उसका क्या रूप होगा उन सब बातों को समझने के बाद ही उस पर पर निर्णय ले सकेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : सुन्दर प्रश्न चल रहा है मंत्री मंडल स्तर का कोई भी सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं है। कैबिनेट रैंक का कोई मंत्री सदन में इस समय उपस्थित नहीं है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: What will be the amount of yen credit that will be available for expansion of this plant, and may I know whether we will have to spend more foreign exchange over and above the yen credit that will be available?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, I do not think that would be necessary. We hope to be able to procure yen credit for the project when the expansion is decided.

Shri P. C. Borooah: By how much is the alloy steel plant proposed to be expanded, what will be the total cost of the expansion and what will be the foreign exchange content?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The CEDB has submitted two reports. One alternative is to have another 68,000 tonnes of finished product and another is to have 1,20,000 tonnes of finished steel. The two alternatives are now being considered. Government are thinking of expanding it to an even greater extent.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Have the Japanese Government given any assurance that in the case of any such agreement which is going to be finalised regarding the expansion of this Durgapur plant, they would be able to extend the yen credit to that extent or not?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अभी कोई आश्वासन (एग्योरेंस) देने का सवाल नहीं उठता है। उस की पहले रूप रेखा तैयार की जायगी कि एक्सपेंशन क्या होगा तब उसके बाद उस बारे में बातचीत की जायगी।

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know the target date of production and the reasons for the delay? Is it a fact that the contractors are responsible for the delay? If so, what action do Government propose to take against them?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is true that the present Durgapur alloy steel plant has been delayed on account of very many factors. But now the progress is quite satisfactory. The Hammer Bay of the Forge Shop has already been commissioned and by August 1967 the plant will go into full production.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the default of the contractors?

Shri R. S. Pandey: I mean building contractors.

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, the contractors were also responsible. Delay in obtaining the constructional steel was also responsible.

Shri Banga: Therefore, what are they doing?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What action has been taken against the contractors?

Shri P. C. Sethi: All possible action has been taken and now the progress is satisfactory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Alloy steel is one of the essential things not only for our civilian use, but also for our defence industries. May I know whether it is not a fact that the Japanese Government did not try to give any yen credit for the expansion of this plant because they thought that the repatriation of the capital from this country to their country was becoming more and more difficult.

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Nothing like that has been in the minds of the Japanese, I can assure the House. The fact is that we have yet to formulate our programme for alloy steel in regard to the fourth plan, and then only probably those decisions can be taken and the Japanese reaction known.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नैवेली में आपने जो एलाय स्टील प्लांट बनाने की इतने दिनों से योजना बना रखी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हिसाब से उसे कार्यान्वित करने में कितनी देर लगेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैवेली का इससे क्या ताल्लुक पैदा होता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उसके एक्सटेंशन के लिए जों जापान के डेलीगेशन ने मशविरा दिया था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो दुर्गापुर के स्टील प्लांट का एक्सटेंशन है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नैवेली म जो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैवेली दूसरी चीज है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Now that the hon. Minister has said that some dis-

cussion has already taken place with the Japanese representatives, may I know whether at least this is decided as to what will be the content of the future expansion of this plant, and by what time it is proposed that expansion will be taken in hand?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Members are aware that we have yet to finalise the dimensions of steel as well as other industrial sectors so far as the fourth plan programme is concerned, and that is why this element of uncertainty regarding the actual expansion programme for alloy steel.

Prices of Cars

+

*1279. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 9th April, 1965 and state:

(a) the further steps taken to reduce the prices of cars manufactured in India;

(b) whether some agreement has been reached with the manufacturing firms; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As stated in the reply to Short Notice Question No. 8 on 9-4-1965, some manufacturers had increased the prices during 1965 consequent upon Government levying a 10 per cent regulatory customs duty and this was done by the manufacturers without Government's approval. The price increases were examined carefully by the Government and it was seen that such price increases were not excessive. Government's displeasure was communicated to the manufacturers

for their having given effect to price increases without Government approval and they were warned against a repetition. (vide reply to Starred Question No. 264 dated 27-8-1965).

The prices of cars have been subjected to an informal system of control by Government whereunder price increases are automatically allowed on increases in fiscal levies imposed by Government on finished components and/or on component parts and materials. Similar increases are allowed consequent upon increases in ocean freight, prices of imported components as also on the high cost of indigenous production to the extent of 25 per cent of the reduction in the value of the imported cost. Other increases are allowed only after careful cost examination of the manufacturing units.

Having regard to the present foreign exchange position, Government have laid emphasis upon the reduction of imported components and the need for import substitution. The low output of the manufacturing units, the relatively high cost of finished components and raw materials and the increase in Government levies are factors which leave little scope for reduction in the price of cars manufactured in the country. A careful watch is being kept by the Government on the price of cars sold in the country and, as stated earlier, increases are allowed only after a careful examination of the claims asked for by the manufacturers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is stated in the statement:

"The prices of cars have been subjected to an informal system of control by Government whereunder price increases are automatically allowed...."

Then it says:

"Similar increases are allowed consequent upon increases in ocean freight, prices of imported

components. . . Other increases are allowed only after a careful cost examination of the manufacturing units."

I want to know what is the actual cost price or production price of Fiat and Ambassador, and what is the selling price, and what is the difference and how Government is going to bridge this great gulf?

Shri Ranga: And how much is absorbed by taxation?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Recently some cost accounting officers of the Ministry of Finance made a cost study of some of the indigenous parts that go to make a car. They have submitted a report, and now it is under the consideration of the Government, and we are negotiating with the automobile manufacturers about that. I have got a statement here—I wanted to get this statement myself and got it prepared—showing the cost of all these three makes of cars in 1962 and why by 1966 the prices have gone up. If I may be permitted, it would be better for future use that I place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the difference?

श्री शिव नारायण : बतलाया जाय कि यह अन्तर क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट भ्राय रख दें । इतना बतला दें कि अन्तर कितना है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as Hindustan Ambassador is concerned, the price on 1-1-1962—I am talking of the ex-factory price—as Rs. 11,667 and by 1966 it has gone up to Rs. 13,554. For this increase, at different times different reasons have been assigned.

Mr. Speaker: What is the sale price?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It will be plus excise duty plus the surcharge, any other taxes and all that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How much?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I cannot say.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Let the Minister say categorically how much tax has been levied and what is the price. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने प्रकार के टैक्स लगाए गए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, पहले उसका जवाब देने दीजिए । इस तरह बीच में सवाल पूछना ठीक नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: The cost price has been given by the Minister. Members want the sale price and also whether the difference is covered solely by taxation.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I hope the Government tax is not less than 33-1/3 per cent; I am not sure.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Let this question be postponed. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I will get the information for the Members. He may collect it and place it before the House. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know what has happened to the proposal of the Government of India to manufacture a small car to counteract the high price of the private monopolies. Has any final decision been taken to keep the proposal permanently in cold storage or is there any chance of it ever being implemented?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not know if the question of small car arises out of this. Since the hon. Member has asked it, I may say that no final decision has been taken so far. There has been a difference of opinion between the Ministries and the Planning Commission which says it is

a low priority and no investment should be made. We have a different opinion. We have decided to go to the Cabinet and within a month we will take a final decision.

Mr. Speaker: Years have rolled by though a small car had always been in the discussion. Ministers have changed but no decision has yet been taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The kind of control that the Ministry exercises over the car manufacturers is shown in the very statement which the hon. Minister has given to us. He says that some manufacturers had increased the price during 1965 consequent upon the Government levying a ten per cent regulatory customs duty and this was done by the manufacturers without Government's approval. This shows how the Government is acting vis-à-vis the car manufacturers. What effective steps has Government taken after this non-compliance with the Government orders to put the fear of God into the hearts of car manufacturers so that they do not raise the price of these cars unreasonably and untimely?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is no statutory control over the manufacturers but there is an arrangement and understanding that they would not raise the price without taking Government's permission. In this particular case, they thought that since this is customs duty imposed by the Government, they may probably raise the price automatically. But subsequently we told them that even though it is a duty, they cannot raise it without informing Government and a notification has to be issued.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: This is a chronic disease that the manufacturers increase the price without Government approval. In view of all these facts, has Government given consideration to take certain very effective steps to check further increases in prices of cars?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is not chronic. As I said, it happened only in one case and thereafter, it would have to be done after the permission of the Government.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: A question was put by Shri S. M. Banerjee as to how long it will take for the small car to be manufactured in the public sector. I am afraid whether the Government will be able to say how long it will take, but at least, may I know whether the Government will take care to see that the prices, at least are not trebled, if not doubled, by having it put in the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: He is only advising them to take care of it. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji: What is the margin of profit alone of these car manufacturers? Is the Government aware that one of them has shown that the net profit, after taxation, is to the tune of 18 per cent every year for the last four years? I refer to Premier Automobiles.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not know whether they have sold it at a profit, after taxation. But recently they have given a memorandum....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Ministry is ignorant of these things.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: ...that they are incurring a loss on the car.

Shri Daji: They have not taken it away from them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether the Government is aware of the price charged for a small car manufactured in the UAR, which is known as Nasser for consumption in the UAR and the prices charged for the same car in India? Have they studied the comparative prices?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: In UAR?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not know, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Government seems to have absolutely no control over the car manufacturers: I do not know why. Apart from the rise in price, are the Government aware that there has been a constant deterioration also in quality of these cars? There is a general complaint regarding Fiat that during the last one and a half years, there has been a deterioration in its quality, that there has been a deterioration in the quality of Hindustan also. May I know whether they propose to have any control whatsoever even on quality, or, whether they are going to give them free foreign exchange for the manufacture and loot the world as they like?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: As soon as a complaint is received about the quality of a new make of a car or an old one, the Technical Department of the Government depute its officers and they ensure that the quality is maintained. So far as the import of the car is concerned, there has been no import; except the CKD pack, no import has been allowed either for expansion or for capital goods.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not for expansion. In giving foreign exchange to the manufacturers, I want to know whether the Government have exercised any control whatsoever, if not on the prices, at least on the quality of the car and, if there is control, what is the control and who is responsible for it.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The Directorate-General of Technical Development is responsible for it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Ministers are not in a position to give answers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: They must come prepared with proper answers.

M.: Speaker: On the answering ability of Ministers, I cannot say anything.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : कारों के दाम सुरसा के बदन की तरह बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ क्वालिटी की गिरावट की भी शिकायत है। विलायत से फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च कर के जो सामग्री आती है, इन घठारह वर्षों में वह भी पूरी तरह खत्म नहीं की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है भ्रयवा नहीं कि यह कार पूरी तरह से भारतवर्ष की सामग्री से बने ; अगर है, तो ऐसा कब तक हो सकेगा और इसका उत्पादन कब तक मांग की पूर्ति कर सकेगा ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The indigenous content is progressively rising. In the case of Ambassador, it is 90 per cent; Fiat, 83 per cent, and Standard, 76 per cent.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछते हैं कि इस मुल्क के पूरे सामान से कब तक कार बनेगी ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It will be within two to three years.

Steel Plants

*1283. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has said that India has to take decisions now not only on the next steel plant but on half a dozen more plants; and

(b) if so, whether Government have selected the places where all these plants are going to be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैंने पूछा है कि इन कारखानों के लगाने से पहले क्या सरकार

ने इनके स्थानों का निश्चय कर दिया है कि कहां कहां पर ये कारखाने लगेंगे, ताकि स्थान निश्चित करने के बाद भागे कोई झगड़ा न रहे ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : स्थान के बारे में अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार एक तरफ तो चाहती है कि ये सारे कारखाने एक जगह न लगाये जायें, दूसरी तरफ सरकार सोचती है कि जहां कारखाना लगाने की सामग्री उपलब्ध हो, वहीं पर ये कारखाने लगाये जायें । तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना बना रही कि जगहों की जांच पड़ताल करके उनके स्थान निश्चित कर दिये जायें ताकि एक सूबे का दूसरे सूबे से, एक जिले से दूसरे जिले का झगड़ा-फिसाद पैदा न हो पावे ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ऐसे विषयों में गवर्न-मेंट की तरफ से हमेशा एक्सपर्ट्स विशेषज्ञों की कमेटीज बैठाई जाती हैं जो विभिन्न स्थानों की उपयोगिता की जांच करती हैं । इसी वास्ते उनके ही निर्णय से हम ज्यादातर अपना फैसला लेना चाहते हैं, जिस में किसी को कोई सन्देह न हो । जो वाकई बात है, वाजिब बात है वहां एक्सपर्ट्स की राय को हमने माना है, इसमें कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : May I know whether any final decision has been taken about the location of the fifth and other steel plants under consideration? Since it is suggested that a place near a port would be advantageous, may I know whether they are considering all places near ports for this purpose including Paradip?

Shri T. N. Singh : We have got all points of view under examination including the suitability and feasibility

of projects near port towns. But the studies so far made do not include, I must say anything about Paradip. We do not have any expert opinion on that. We have got examined the feasibility of Vizag as well as Goa.

Shri D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the Government has thought about the future pattern of steel plants and whether they will be under one overall organisation such as Hindustan Steel or there will be separate corporations for each plant?

Shri T. N. Singh : The hon. member happens to be the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee. We have received very valuable suggestions from that Committee in regard to these very important problems. Naturally on this very important issue, we shall give due consideration to all the points before coming to a final decision. I am in the hands of the House and the other advisers and experts. We are examining this question and certainly we shall take into account all these things before coming to a decision.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether before deciding about the composition of the steel plants, Government would take into consideration the recommendations of the Committee which has been appointed to go into the cost of producing steel in India and whether after the recommendations of the Committee are received the whole composition of these steel plants will be planned and organised?

Shri T. N. Singh : That Committee has got a separate function relating to the cost structure of steel production in India at present in the existing plants. Surely this examination need not hold up decisions on other vital issues. So far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, we are having discussions with the Planning Commission in regard to that. I think if you go on postponing this at every point, no decision will be taken in the near future.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कुछ स्थानों का चुनाव किया जा चुका है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 12 कारखाने खोले जायेंगे ये किन किन राज्यों में तथा किन किन स्थानों पर खोलने का निश्चय हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका उत्तर उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : दुनिया में ऐसा देखा गया है कि जहां जहां पर शिपयार्ड होते हैं वहां पर स्टील प्लांट भी होते हैं, क्योंकि शिपयार्डों में बहुत ज्यादा स्टील लगता है। क्या ऐसा कोई विचार है कि हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड के पास या कोचीन शिपयार्ड या कारवाड के पास कोई प्लांट लगावेंगे ताकि शिप्स की जरूरतों की पूर्ति हो सके ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : माननीय सदस्य बड़े पुराने और अनुभवी सदस्य हैं। विजाग के बारे में विचार हो रहा है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it so that there exists a strong prejudice in Government circles against locating a steel plant in Punjabi Suba and, if it is not so, do they propose to locate one there now?

Shri T. N. Singh: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a strong prejudice in the minds of the Government against locating a steel plant in Punjabi Suba?

Shri T. N. Singh: I can assure the hon. House that there is no such prejudice in the mind of the Government.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do they propose to set up one there now?

Mr. Speaker: He says there is no prejudice. (Interruption).

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धांती : मैं हरियाणा वाला भी खड़ा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाबी सूबे ने ले लिया है तो आप भी ले लें।

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether the Japanese Survey team led by Mr. Quareshi, which visited Salem last year, has submitted its report to the Government; if so, whether the Government has come to any decision about the Salem steel plant?

Shri T. N. Singh: The Japanese team has submitted its report and it is under examination. As I have said already, the whole steel programme is under discussion with the Planning Commission and a decision will be taken only after that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is the Government aware of the assurance of the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, that when an expert committee is appointed the Government make it a point not to go against the decision of that Committee; if so, may I know whether an early decision of the Cabinet will be taken to establish the fifth steel plant at Vishakhapatnam?

Shri T. N. Singh: I can only assure the House that so far as lies in my power I shall always try to observe whatever undertaking the late Prime Minister has given.

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : क्या यह सही है कि अभी जो लोहे का उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसकी खपत नहीं है, और उसका बहुत बड़ा स्टॉक अनाइसोर्ज्ड पड़ा हुआ है ? तो ऐसी हालत में जो एक्जिस्टिंग प्लांट हैं उन में कम खर्च के ऊपर ज्यादा लोहा पैदा हो सके, इस पर भी क्या गवर्नमेंट ने विचार किया है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह जो इस वक़्त थोड़ा-बहुत कहीं कहीं ज्यादा उत्पादन की बात आ गई है, वह क्षणिक बात है, उसके आधार पर प्रोग्राम को तय करना उचित नहीं है।

श्री क० ना० सिबारी : एक्विस्टिंग प्लांट के बारे में उत्तर नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि वह उसके बारे में सोचेंगे ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know if all the Committees, Indian as well as foreign, have recommended that for the internal consumption of steel, Hospet is the richest iron ore centre and so the steel factory will be very much successful at Hospet?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : क्या सरकार बतलावेगी कि हरियाना के जिला महेन्द्रगढ़ में इस्पात का कारखाना खोला जा सकता है और क्या सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : वहां पर फायर प्लांट के लिए एक लाइसेंस पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है ।

European Economic Committee

+

*1284. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Committee has extended the arrangement for duty free entry of tea into the member-countries of the Common Market;

(b) if so, for how long; and

(c) the quantity of Indian tea exported to the Common Market countries during 1964-65 since the concession was granted and how it compared with the Indian tea exported in the preceding two years and the extent to which these exports are expected to increase during the next year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The European Economic Community has extended the period of validity of the suspension of customs duty on tea, which was originally effective for a period of two years ending the 31st December, 1965, by another year till the 31st December, 1966.

(c) During the year 1964-65 India exported to the Common Market countries 5.6 million kgs. of tea valued at Rs. 378 lakhs as against 4.8 million kgs., valued at Rs. 321 lakhs in 1963-64 and 5.2 million kg., valued at Rs. 336 lakhs in 1962-63. With the continuation of the suspension of duty on the import of tea by the E.C.M. countries and increased efforts for promoting exports, it is expected that exports of tea to E.C.M. Countries in the coming years would increase further.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know which are the main competitors for Indian tea in the European Common Market, and whether imports from any of them have increased since the system of duty-free entry of tea was introduced; if so, from which country and to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The rise is about 20 per cent. In terms of money it is about Rs. 60 lakhs. Mostly it is Germany, France and Italy.

Shri Ranga: The question was about the other countries which have got entry into the Common Market.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Under the Rome Treaty there are six countries of which the two countries which mainly contributed to this are Germany and Italy?

Shri P. C. Borooah: In spite of the best efforts of the Tea Board since its inception some ten years ago to popularise tea, it has not been able to arrest the downward trend of exports in that market, which is the mother of markets of tea of the world, that is, United Kingdom. In that context,

may I know whether Government is going to give a second thought to the question of refunding excise duty on exports to make it competitive in the near markets of ECM countries and also to reciprocate the liberal gesture shown by the Common Market countries to make tea imports duty-free in their respective areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member is very experienced in tea. But there has been a slight slip on his part. The European Common Market is neither the father, nor the mother. It is only a child market for Indian tea. It is the smallest market for Indian tea in the world. The real market is the United Kingdom, which is outside the ECM. The question relates to the European Common Market. I just wanted to clear the misunderstanding. The European Common Market is a very very small market for Indian tea.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Minister has not followed me. I said that U.K. is the mother of markets.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That mother I accept.

Mr. Speaker: Let that issue be resolved first.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that this question relates to the European Common Market with which we are very vitally concerned and we do not want to distract attention of the House from the basic fact that the suspension of the duty has earned us Rs. 60 lakhs and 20 per cent, increase in two years. I hope that should be considered satisfactory, looking to the smallness of that market.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में बताया है कि ससपेंशन घाफ कस्टम्स ड्यूटी घान दी टी को सिर्फ एक एकसाल के लिये बढ़ाया गया है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि परमानेंट बेसिस पर इसको हटाने के लिए क्या सरकार नहीं सोच रही है ? अगर 1966 के बाद यह ड्यूटी का

ससपेंशन बन्द हो जाएगा तो टी मार्किट का क्या होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह सवाल हमारे हाथ में नहीं है। ससपेंशन करना हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, ससपेंशन के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करना हमारे हाथ में है। हम आशा करते हैं कि परमानेंट ससपेंशन हो जाएगा। अभी तक ई० सी० एम० की इकोनॉमिक पालिसी फाइनेलाइज नहीं हुई है और घाफस में डिसकंशन हो रह हैं। इस लिए उन्होंने परमानेंट बेसिस पर ड्यूटी को एबालिश नहीं किया है। हम आशा करते हैं कि रोम ट्रीटी के नीचे वाले सभी कंट्रीज इसको हमेशा के लिए जीरो टेरिफ पर ला देंगे।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the comments in the foreign press that the British economy is in the doldrums and that Britain is breaking its head hard to enter the European Common Market, this time with the courtesy of President De Gaulle, who takes a different view about NATO from that of America, an action on the part of the United Kingdom which will hit hard the members of the Commonwealth. May I know what preventive measures are being taken by the Indian Government to save our economy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the entry of United Kingdom into the European Common Market is concerned, I have had the privilege of mentioning several times before this House that the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference successively for two years has stipulated that while entering in any manner the European Economic Community U.K. should see in their negotiations that compensatory advantage to the products of the developing countries of the Commonwealth is secured in the markets of the Rome Treaty countries before U.K. joins the Common Market.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any other tea trading countries of the world have also got this concession and, if so, whether their exports have also increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are only four countries as far as tea is concerned and, I hope, the hon. Member refers to tea. As far as this question is concerned, the same advantage will go to all.

Closure of Textile Mills

+

*1286. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee consisting of officials of some Ministries has recently been constituted to conduct investigations into the affairs of some textile mills which have been closed or are facing closure on account of the financial crisis; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir. Inter-ministerial committees have been appointed for this purpose.

(b) The reports are expected shortly.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Although the majority of the textile mills are going well so far as the production of qualities is concerned, some of the mills are closed down or are facing closure. What concrete steps are they going to take in order to see that production should not suffer and labour should not be unemployed? The moment the mills are closed, labour becomes unemployed and nobody takes care of the labour.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: That is the main reason why we come in. We appoint a committee of investigation

under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and that committee goes into the whole affair of the mill and sees whether it is due to mismanagement or financial paucity that the mill is not functioning. The main problem of unemployment is also taken into consideration. It is to see that people are not thrown out, there are no lay-offs, there is no unemployment that we also come in.

Shri R. S. Pandey: It is all right to appoint a committee, but this is just jugglery. Whenever the question comes, the committee is appointed. What steps are going to be taken by Government to help the labour at the time the mills are closed and the labour is unemployed? Have they formulated any scheme to help labour?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The question is that when the mill is taken over by the Government, wages which are in arrears are paid to the labourers. That way the labour does not suffer.

Shri Daji: Sir, the question is something and the reply is something else. How can we keep quiet then?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि बम्बई में श्री कृष्णा ने यह बयान दिया है कि बम्बई गवर्नमेंट अगर डी० ए० कम नहीं करेगी तो मिलें बन्द होती चली जाएंगी। सरकार क्यों इन मिलों को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती? क्यों उनको मौका देती है कि वे घमकियां देते चले जायेंगे? क्यों उनको सरकार खुले ग्राम डी० ए० कम करने की घोषणा करने का मौका देती है?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : हमारे डरने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। हम पूरी नजर रखे हुए हैं। जहां पर भी मालूम होगा कि कारखानेदार जानबूझ कर कारखानों को नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं या उनको बन्द करना चाहते हैं वहां पर हमारे हाथ छोटे नहीं हैं। कानून की गिरफ्त बहुत लम्बी है उनको पकड़ सकते हैं।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार के हाथ बहुत मजबूत हैं, बहुत लम्बे हैं। शोलापुर स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल दो ढाई माल से बन्द पड़ी है। उसके बारे में दो कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं और दोनों की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। अभी तक कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। अब तीसरी कमेटी बनाये जाने की बात कही गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो तीन बरसों में सरकार ने इस मिल के बारे में क्या किया है? जो कामगर बेकार हो गए हैं, उनको काम में लगाने के लिए क्या किया है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : यह सवाल सदस्य श्री ने बहुत दफा पूछा है, और मैंने इसका जबाब भी दिया है। शोलापुर मिल को पहले लिया गया था। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट से उनके एम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ एक्ट के नीचे। 1951 या 1952 की बात है। इसके बाद जो कमेटी एप्पाइंट हुई वह इंडस्ट्रीज एक्ट के नीचे नहीं थी। उसकी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की नहीं है। फिर भी महाराष्ट्र सरकार से खतो-कताबत की है।

Shri Ranga: It is a sick child.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a permanently sick child, but the hon. Member does not accept it. It is my request that once for all the sick child of the textile industry must be taken as written off and a substitute mill of a much larger capacity with modernised equipment should be established there. We have told the Maharashtra Government that and they have accepted that suggestion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कपड़ा मिलों के बन्द होने की समस्या है और मिलें घाटे में जाती हैं यह भी एक समस्या है। इन दोनों का सरकार की तरफ से क्या हल निकाला जा रहा है? इस के हल के तौर पर क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि मिलों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों को भागीदार बनाया जाए, उनके

सूनाफे में मजदूरों को भागीदार बनाया जाए और इस प्रथा को चालू किया जाए ताकि उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हो और काम भी ठीक ढंग से चले?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसके अन्दर वह बात नहीं आती है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि उनको भागीदार करें। लेकिन वह प्रणाली अलग अलग यूनितों के लिए अलग अलग तरीके की होती है। इस से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

Shri Thimmaiah: Has it come to the notice of Government that two textile mills at Bangalore have been closed down and the workers are carrying on a hunger strike? It is of great concern for the State Government and the members of the State Assembly are also agitated that it should be taken over by Government. Has any remedial step been taken by Government or has any step been suggested to the State Government to remedy the situation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One question has come to our notice in the Bangalore mill where we have suggested that if after proper examination the unit is found to be economically workable, the State and the Central Governments should take it over.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that the majority of the mills that have been closed down have been closed down due to mismanagement and corruption in the management? If it is so, why is so much time taken by Government to take over the concerns or at least to take some action against them under the Company Law Administration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has been the whole history. We have taken prompt action....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What is the prompt action? For years, it has been hanging on.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of more than 600 or 700 units, the House will appreciate that the entire question relates to about 19 mills which have closed down. Out of these 19 mills, 14 mills have been taken over to be run by the Government. The House will appreciate that those mills were completely defunct, where machinery has been 50 or 75 or 100 years old, due to mismanagement as well as the low productivity of the old machinery. They have got to be allowed to die out.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Last week, the Minister for Commerce, in reply to a question, said that he will not give a directive to the State Bank of India to help the mills which are in need of finance. May I know what other agencies he has in view to help such of those mills which require finance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House will appreciate and I would believe that the House is jealous to protect the autonomy of the autonomous corporations established in the public sector. If the State Bank does not give money, we can use our good offices. It does not mean that we have always decided that we will not use the power of direction. But, by and large, where the corpus is not economical and where the mortgage and hypothecation is not found to be profitable, we should leave it to the discretion of the autonomous bodies whether to give the loan or not.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी वाराणसी में एक मिल है, काटन मिल जो कि ग्राज 12 वर्ष से बन्द है, क्या सरकार उसको लेने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसको बट्टे खाते गिन लिया जाय । वह गई अब ।

Dr. Raman Sen: After affecting the cotton textile industry, this closure has now come in the jute industry also. The Minister said that a ministerial committee has been set up to

investigate into this thing. Does the Minister know that the Laxmi Narain Jute Mills of Calcutta are being closed gradually along with other jute mills due to some reasons known to the mill-owners and, if so, what steps the Government is taking in regard to the closure of the jute mills, particularly in regard to the Laxmi Narain Jute Mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the jute industry is concerned, it is continuously expanding and this year there has been a record production. As a matter of fact, it is the only industry, if I can say, which has far exceeded the Third Plan targets. Regarding the Laxmi Narain Jute Mills, it is a junk which has passed several hands and it has been transferred continuously as such. The only jute mill which has threatened is the Maheshwaridevi Jute Mills in Kanpur whose affairs a committee is examining.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्रालय के इन पदाधिकारियों की समिति को जांच करने के लिए किन किन बातों का निर्देश किया गया है? क्या उनको यह भी निर्देश किया गया है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में सरकार के पाम जो कानून है, जिस मजबूत हाथ का इशारा आपके उपमन्त्री ने किया वह काफी है उनके साथ साथ व्यवहार करने के लिए या उस में कोई सुधार चाहिए ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई कानून या कानून के नीचे की ताकत में कमी नहीं है । हाथ बहुत मजबूत है । लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि सब को मुश्किलमारी करते चले । . . . (पद्यधान) जहां जितनी ताकत या शक्ति जरूरी है, उसका हम पूरा उपयोग करते हैं और यह एक ही मुल्क ऐसा है, यह मैं कह सकता हूं कि जहां, जहां तक इंडस्ट्रीज का मैनेजमेंट है उस में सरकार ताबड़तोड़ दखल करती है, कहीं तकलीफ हुई या ब्लोजर हुआ और जैसा मैंने बताया था पिछली दफा कि हम चाहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्रीज ऐक्ट का फर्दर प्रमोट-

मेंट हो कि जिसके द्वारा ऐसी मिसमैनेज्ड मिल जो सरकार अच्छी करके चला देती है, वह वापस उसी को न की जाय बल्कि सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that most of the textile units in Kanpur, including the jute mill of which the hon. Minister has made a reference, are producing medium and coarse cloth and that actually they are very old mills. In view of this, may I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh or the Uttar Pradesh Government has asked for permission of the Centre to set up two new textile units in Kanpur to absorb those people who are going to be found surplus and, if so, the reaction of the Government, whether permission has been accorded or not.

Shri Manubhai Saha: This was our own suggestion to the U.P. Government that the only long-term remedy of Kanpur is to have two most modernised textile mills in Kanpur, so that the gradual deterioration of the old mills can be reabsorbed in these mills. As soon as the formal proposals come, we shall very favourably consider the same and sanction.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: On the one hand a Committee has been appointed and on the other hand, one after the other, the textile mills are being closed down. In my opinion, there was no necessity to appoint any committee because the Minister already knows....

Mr. Speaker: She is giving her opinion. She might ask the question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know why, instead of appointing a committee and delaying the matter, the Government is not taking over the management of these textile mills in their hands and is not supporting the various State Governments which have taken charge of these

textile mills; for example, in the case of Muir Mills of Kanpur, why has Government not given sufficient money to the U.P. Government so that they may run it and modernise it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have given money, as I have already mentioned, to 14 mills and another ten mills in Madras, Gujarat and Maharashtra are being assisted by local Governments. May I crave the indulgence of the House that where the money is not considered safe by examination of an expert committee, then the committee comes in. The corpus of each mill is different; the purpose is different; the liquidities are different; the amount of encumbrances and debts which are accumulated is different. We have to assess the corpus and if it is a solvent corpus, then certainly we give money.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बहुत सारी मिलें बन्द हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कमेटी के फैसले के पहले जहाँ मिलें बन्द हैं मजदूरों को कोई अन्तरिम सहायता सरकार देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहाँ तक रिलीफ का सवाल है इंडस्ट्रिय डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि इस हिसाब ने दस साल पहले जो पास किया था उस में अनएम्प्लायमेंट और रिट्रैचमेंट रिलीफ की बात है कि दस साल, जिसने काम किया हो उसको ले ग्राफ कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है।

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि उनको ले ग्राफ कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है तो जिस जूनी मिल शोलापुर का जिक्र किया वहाँ उन्होंने प्रोविडेंट फंड का हिस्सा भी नहीं दिया, ले ग्राफ कम्पेन्सेशन भी नहीं दिया, सोसाइटी का पैसा भी नहीं दिया, वर्क्स ने बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिला तो उस में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ला के घनदर पूरी ताकत है। जो लेबर यूनियन चली जाय प्राविडेंट फंड कमिशनर और इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर कमिशनर के पास तो वह सारी प्रॉपर्टी को लिक्विडेट कर के दिला देंगे।

श्री तुलसी दास जायसवाल : अभी तक नहीं दिया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : तो आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

Industrial Estates

*1288. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment regarding the growth of Industrial Estates in different States has been made;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any plan is in hand to vitalise the industrial estates for contributing towards national economy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (**Shri Bibudhendra Misra**): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6120/66].

Shri R. Barua: From the statement it appears that from the inception of the Industrial Estates Programme in 1956, establishment of 442 Industrial Estates had been taken on hand upto the end of September, 1965 by the various State Governments and Union Territories, but they have been able to complete only 180 Estates and out of these 180 Estates, only 75 per cent of them have come to the production stage. May I know why is it that the progress is so slow?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It has been slow not because funds have not been available, but mainly because with the experience gained in the location

of industrial estates in the First and Second Plan periods, the State Governments want to be more careful.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public Sector Products

*1289. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1262 on the 25th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the reasons for lack of demand for some public sector products in the country;

(b) whether possibilities of finding export outlet for these products have been sufficiently explored; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (**Shri Bibudhendra Misra**): In reply to the Question No. 1252 under utilisation of capacity owing to lack of demand of the products was stated in respect of Pipe Plant Rourkela and Coal Washeries of the Hindustan Steel Ltd; National Coal Development Corporation; Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

(a) There is temporary fall in demand of pipes from the Pipe Plant from the Oil Industry. The lack of demand from Coal Washeries does not exist now. The demand for the coal mined by the National Coal Development Corporation and for the machinery manufactured by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation continues to be low owing to fall in the consumption of the grade coal generally produced by our Collieries.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made for the export of Pipelines to Australia. There is little export demand for the grade of coal for which the National Coal Development

Corporation has idle capacity. Efforts for the export of Mining Machinery are being made.

Import of T. V. Sets from U.A.R.

*1281. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent Indo-U.A.R. trade agreement, U.A.R. has decided to sell to India locally made T.V. Sets;

(b) if so, the total number of such television sets to be supplied by U.A.R.; and

(c) the terms thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A senior representative of the U.A.R. exporting organisation for television sets has been in India recently. Preliminary discussions on technical specifications, price, delivery terms etc. have been held by him with the S.T.C. It is only after satisfactory settlement is reached on all points, that the total number of sets may be about 1000 to 1500 but the actual number and the terms will be known only during negotiations.

Manufacture of Steel Ingots from Scrap

*1282. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted letters of intent for the establishment of three concast units to manufacture steel ingots from scrap;

(b) if so, the location of the concast units, and the estimated combined capacity of production; and

(c) whether the units will be in the private sector?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two units are proposed to be located in Bombay and the third at Arkonam (Madras State). The combined capacity of these three units is about 230,000 tonnes.

(c) The Madras unit is a State Government scheme and the other two units will be in the private sector.

Production of Khadi

*1285. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Khadi has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the Khadi production during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Prices of Raw Jute

1289. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has urged Government to grant a higher tax credit in view of the heavy losses incurred by the industry in recent months on account of the high prices of raw jute; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government's decision on this is expected to be announced very shortly.

Export of Steel

*1290. **Shri Firodia:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed an export target of 3 lakh tons of steel including rails and pipes to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which it will be exported; and

(c) the terms on which it is to be exported?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) A provisional target of approximately 500,000 tonnes of finished steel has been fixed for export during 1966-67. The categories of steel proposed to be exported are rounds and flats, rails, structurals, sheets of 10—14 gauge and chequered plates, and a small quantity of billets.

(b) and (c). It will be premature at this stage to specify the countries to which these will be exported as well as the terms of export. These will depend largely on the demand and market conditions in the various countries.

Consortia of Exporters

*1291. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Mudaliar Committee' has recommended special facilities to consortia of exporters;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations have been accepted;

(c) whether any special facilities have been given to any consortia of exporters so far; and

(d) if so, the facilities extended?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Special facilities to be extended to consortia of exporters are de-

termined on the basis of requirements in each case. Such facilities have, in the past, included exclusive right to export globally or to a territory, assistance from the Marketing Development Fund to promote exports and release of foreign exchange and grants-in-aid for visits abroad to conclude export business.

चार सदस्यों के रेलवे दल का भ्रमरीका का दौरा

*1292. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा:**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

श्री बलजीत सिंह:

श्री फिरोजिया:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है, कि 8 अप्रैल, 1966 को चार सदस्यों का एक रेलवे दल ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए भ्रमरीका गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऋण किस काम में लाया जायेगा?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाच नाथ): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्री (ग). यह दल विश्व बैंक (World Bank) की एक सम्बद्ध संस्था, इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट एसोसियेशन के साथ एक कर्ज की शर्तों के बारे में बात करेगा । इस कर्ज से रेलवे कार्यक्रम, खास तौर पर रोलिंग स्टॉक के पुर्जों इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन, सिगनलिंग, कारखाने की मशीनें आदि, के लिए जरूरी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्रदायगी की जायगी । इस सिलसिले में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि रेलवे सामान और पुर्जों का खर्च पूरा करने के लिए अन्य (द्विपक्षीय) रकम कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ।

ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्रालय के अधीन बिजलीघर

* 1293. श्री पें० बेंकटालुम्बाया :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री तिरुमल राव :

क्या ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन तथा पूर्णतया उसके द्वारा वित्तपोषित बिजली घरों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन बिजलीघरों में पैदा की जाने वाली बिजली पड़ोसी राज्यों को दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों को; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

ज्ञान तथा धातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :

(क) दो इस प्रकार के विद्युत् केन्द्र राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अधीन तालचर और गिरिदीह में तथा एक नयवेली लिगनाइट निगम के अधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). तालचर के पास अतिरिक्त शक्ति नहीं है तथा गिरिदीह का विद्युत् केन्द्र बंद किया जा रहा है । नयवेली विद्युत् केन्द्र से नयवेली उद्योग-समूह (काम्पलैक्स) की आवश्यकता पूरी होने पर अतिरिक्त शक्ति मद्रास स्टेट को दी जाती है ।

दूधियों द्वारा धरना

* 1294. श्री बाल्मीकी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री बड़े :

श्री बाजी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ दूधियों तथा 'खोया संघ' के कार्य-कर्ताओं ने सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के बुरे व्यवहार के विरोध में नई दिल्ली स्थित उनके बंगले के सामने 3 अप्रैल, 1966 से धरना दे रखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) लगभग 15 आदमी जो अपने आपको उत्तर प्रदेश के दूधिया कहते थे, 3-4-1966 को रेल मंत्री के निवास-स्थान पर आये । जब उन्हें बताया गया कि मंत्री बाहर दौरे पर गये हैं तो उन्होंने मंत्री के निवास-स्थान के सामने पटरी पर धरना दे दिया । 4-4-1966 को सुबह लौटने पर जब रेल मंत्री उन से मिले और उन्होंने उन्हें यह आश्वासन दिया कि उनकी शिकायतों की जांच की जायेगी, तो वे वहां से हट गये ।

(ख) उनकी मांगें थीं, कि 2 ए० टी० डी० सवारी गाड़ी को और पहले चलाया जाये, जिन गाड़ियों से वे लोग आते-जाते हैं उन्हें समय पर चलाया जाये, टूण्डला में कंट्रोलर द्वारा उनकी गाड़ी रोकने की अनुचित कार्रवाई आदि ।

(ग) 1-4-66 से 2 ए० टी० डी० सवारी गाड़ी को यथासम्भव और पहले ही चलाया जा रहा है । जिन गाड़ियों से

दूधिये घाते-जाते हैं, उन के समय पर चलने के बारे में पूरा ध्यान रखा जा रहा है और गाड़ियों का समय पर चलना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किया जा रहा है और किया जाता रहेगा। जांच करने पर पता चला कि टूण्डला में जो कंट्रोलर इयूटी पर था, उसके द्वारा की गयी कार्रवाई उचित थी।

Closure of H.M.T. Watch Factory

*1295. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to close the Watch Factory of the H.M.T. at Bangalore again, on account of the shortage of foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the number of workers that would be rendered unemployed thereby; and

(c) the alternative steps proposed to be taken to absorb such employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Structural Steel

*1296. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research which has recommended that if standards evolved by the Indian Standards Institute were implemented, there would be a big saving of structural steel; and

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

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the revised ISI standards have already been implemented; as regards the implementation of the others meetings have been arranged between the main producers of Steel and the ISI to consider and resolve certain difficulties experienced by the producers in implementing them. It is expected that decisions will be reached to overcome these difficulties at an early date.

वस्तुओं के मूल्य

*1297. **श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी:**

श्री भागवत झा आजाद:

श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ:

श्री सुबोध हंसदा:

श्री स० चं० सामन्त:

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उद्योगपतियों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं तथा उसी किस्म की विदेशी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अन्तर को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ताकि भारत में निर्मित वस्तुओं को विदेशों में प्रतियोगी मूल्यों पर बेचा जा सके ;

(ख) भारत में निर्मित वस्तुओं के अधिक मूल्य होने के मूल कारण क्या हैं जबकि विदेशों में उसी किस्म की वस्तुएं अधिक सस्ती दर पर उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) अधिक मूल्य होने के कारण भारत में निर्मित किस प्रकार की वस्तुओं की विदेशी बाजार में मांग नहीं है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारत में निर्मित वस्तुओं के अधिक मूल्य होने के कुछ कारण इस प्रकार हैं:—

- (1) आश्रय प्राप्त बाजार ;
- (2) देश में उत्पादन की तुलना में वस्तुओं की अत्यधिक बढ़ती जाने वाली मांग ;
- (3) निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों के अलाभकर छोटे आकार ;
- (4) घिसीपिटी मशीनों का प्रयोग और आधुनिकीकरण तथा स्वचालन में पर्याप्त प्रगति का अभाव ।

- (5) कच्चे माल की कमी ;
- (6) मजदूरी की ऊंची लागत ;
- (7) वित्त की कठिनाइयाँ ;
- (8) भाड़े की ऊंची दरें; और
- (9) प्रतियोगी देशों द्वारा दी गई विशिष्ट सुविधाएँ ।

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में निर्मित माल के विषय में बहुत कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा है ।

Manufacture of Equipment for Oil Refinery

*1298. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 788 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined that technical project report regarding the establishment of a project designed to manufacture, among other things, equipments for oil refinery;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Since the receipt of the technical report, certain supplemental data regarding capital equipment, sources of supply etc. have also been received. These are being examined. The plant will have an output of about 22,000 tons of vessels, heat exchangers, pipe fabrication etc. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 102.5 million (exclusive of any township). Of this, Rs. 25 million will be in foreign currency.

Export of Cashew Nuts

*1299. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that mechanised cashew factories are being set up in Portuguese colonies and East-African States which will consume their indigenous production of cashew nuts and leave less for export to India;

(b) the steps being taken to reduce the dependence on imports from the above countries and stimulate indigenous production to maintain or increase the present level of exports of the finished products; and

(c) other steps being taken to increase the export of cashew nuts?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indigenous production of cashew is planned to be increased from the present level of 1.35 lakh tonnes to 3.28 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. An additional area of 4.5 lakh acres will be planted with cashew during the Fourth Plan. These plants will bear fruit during the Fifth Plan period.

(c) There is a Special Export Promotion Scheme in operation at present under which exporters of cashew kernels get various assistances like

import of rawnuts, box strappings, kraft liners, machineries and spares, etc. Also under the Scheme tinplate is supplied at concessional prices.

Besides, there is a Cashew Export Promotion Council at Ernakulam. A Foreign Office of the Cashew Export Promotion Council has started functioning at Brussels with effect from 1st January, 1965 to look after the promotional activities in the Western European region which is a potential market for cashew kernels.

Import Substitution

*1300. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved some scheme to grant rewards to those who invent new methods of improved techniques in industry and also ways of substituting imports; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to give impetus to the inventive talents and to encourage ways of substituting imports, the Inventions Promotion Board has introduced:—

(1) Prize Award Competition for outstanding Inventions to be held twice a year, and

(2) A scheme for participation of Industrial enterprises in the promotion of inventions.

(b) Following are the salient features of the two schemes:—

(1) In Prize Award competition, Prizes will be given for inventions which are patentable or Patented not earlier than 5 years and should be either:—

(a) an original product or process; or

(b) an improvement of present product or process by increasing utility or reducing cost or both; or

(c) a substitute for an imported product or process; and the invention should be of indigenous manufacture and as far as possible with materials of Indian origin;

(2) In the scheme for participation of enterprises both small and big enterprises are invited to participate. They can have the suggestions for new products or processes of their workers examined by a technical group of the enterprise itself, or the group set up with the assistance of Inventions Promotion Board. In case, the technical group finds the suggestion feasible, the lines of development are worked out and the cost thereof estimated. The enterprise has then to submit the suggestion with all details and recommendations of the technical group to the Inventions Promotion Board for its consideration and grant of financial assistance.

Issue of Licences

*1301. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 799 on the 25th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the nature of the decision since taken about the proposed changes in the policy of issue of licences to the industries;

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the main defects in the previous policy which are sought to be remedied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The proposals in question are still under consideration. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur

***1302. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey team of the Company Affairs has been appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, when this investigation is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. A survey team of officers representing the Ministry of Commerce, Company Law Board and Director of Industries, U.P. Government has been appointed to examine the financial position and working of M/s. Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, Kanpur.

(b) The investigation has been completed and the team's report has just been received by Government and is under examination.

Delegation from Poland

***1303. Shri Flordia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister for Foreign Trade of Poland

visited some of the factories near Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether he recommended some of the items manufactured in those factories to be exported to his country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Minister for Foreign Trade of Poland visited factories near Delhi which manufacture tractors, agricultural implements, automobiles, railway ancillaries etc. and showed great satisfaction at the progress. He also evinced interest in the import of automobile parts, agricultural implements and railway ancillaries manufactured by them.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के साथ रेल-सम्पर्क

***1304. श्री प्रोफ़ार लाल बेरवा:**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के साथ रेल सम्पर्क पुनः स्थापित कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी कब तक स्थापना हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्पर्क को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम सुभग सिंह): (क) अभी इसका फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच लड़ाई छिड़ जाने के कारण 7 सितम्बर, 1965 से पूर्वी क्षेत्र में भारत-पाक गाड़ियों का आना-जाना बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

Export of Jute

*1305. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of jute has declined recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up its export?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) to (c). Presumably the question relates to export of jute goods. The value of jute goods exported during 1965 was of the order of Rs. 184 crores compared to Rs. 161 crores in 1964. There is an increase of Rs. 23 crores over the previous years exports. A statement detailing the steps taken to step up export of jute goods is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6121/66].

Bokaro Steel Plant

*1306. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited the Soviet Prime Minister to lay the foundation-stone of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been accepted?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been proposed that the formal foundation-stone laying ceremony by the Soviet Prime Minister may be performed during his next visit to India.

Sale of Iron and Steel Scrap

4201. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation jointly sponsored by Government and the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India visited Japan to negotiate the bulk sale of iron and steel scrap; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation carried out negotiations with Japanese Trading concerns and was able to sell about 100,000 tons of scrap to Japan.

Extraction of Fibres from Banana

4202. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government are planning to extract fibres from banana fronds;

(b) if so, where from the machinery is being imported; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the scheme in other States also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Quilon Railway Station

4203 Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madurai Railway Consultative Committee has requested the Railway Authorities to re-construct the Quilon Railway Station since it is out-moded; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Quilon-Trivandrum Crossing

4202. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable delay in Quilon-Trivandrum crossing at Paravur due to lack of adequate facilities for crossing;

(b) whether there is a proposal to have a crossing station opposite S. N. College, Quilon; and

(c) if so, when the work thereon is likely to begin?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Approach Roads to Railway Stations in Kerala

4205. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the approach roads to the Kayankulam-Mavelikara and Chengannur Railway Stations are not usable; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to take up this work immediately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. The approach roads to Kayankulam, Mavelikara and Chengannur Railway Stations are in a fit condition for use. Some patch repairs that are required are being done.

(b) Does not arise.

Parcel Offices at Kottarakara and Punalur Stations

4206. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no parcel offices at Kottarakara and Punalur railway stations (Southern Railway);

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the public in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) While no separate Parcel Office is provided at Kottarakara there is separate Parcel Office at Punalur station. At Kottarakara, parcels are stored in a room adjacent to the Station Master's room.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise as the existing facilities at both the stations are considered adequate to cater to the traffic deal with.

Handloom Co-operative Societies in Kerala

4207. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of powerlooms sanctioned to the Handloom Co-operative Societies in Kerala during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) the names of the societies which have been selected for distribution of these looms; and

(c) whether the Palappuram and Kollamcode societies have also been included?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Nil.

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

Spun Silk Factory

4208. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the raw material namely 'silk waste' produced in Mysore is sufficient to meet the demand of the Spun Silk Factory in Mysore;

(b) whether the surplus quantity of 'silk waste' is allowed to be exported and if so, how much; and

(c) whether the spun silk factory is working at profit for the last five years and if so, the total profit so far earned each year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. A quantity of 3.22 lakh kgs. of silk waste of South Indian origin was exported during 1964-65.

(c) The Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, have been working at profit from 1962-63 onwards as will be observed from the following table:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Profit or Loss
1960-61	0.90 Loss
1961-62	1.54 "
1962-63	1.35 Profit
1963-64	4.05 "
1964-65	4.01 "

Accident at New Delhi Railway Station

4209. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger fell out of a running train at the Delhi Railway Station on the night of the 24th March, 1966 and was killed; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No report regarding this incident was received.

(b) Does not arise.

Newsprint Mill near Nangal

4210. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1002 on the 25th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a newsprint mill at Kiratpur Sahib near Nangal;

(b) if so, whether the mill is being set up in collaboration with some foreign enterprise; and

(c) the approximate lay out on the project and Government's contribution therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) to (c). There is a proposal in the private sector to put up a newsprint plant in Nangal area but the exact location of site has not yet been indicated. The terms of foreign collaboration and other details regarding the approximate lay out and financing of the project, etc. are still awaited.

Production of Handicrafts

4211. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Handicrafts Board has decided to open 100 production centres to increase the productivity capacity of the handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Export of Cashew Kernels

4212. Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashew Export Promotion Council has any scheme for quality control on the export of kernels;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding the working of the scheme from foreign buyers; and

(d) if so, the percentage of the total exports in respect of which buyers have complained regarding the quality?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Cashew Export Promotion Council has now no such scheme for quality control on the export of kernels. However, this Council had a schemes which was in operation up to 31st March, 1966.

(b) The scheme laid down:

- (i) grade, designations and definitions
- (ii) freedom from defects, such as insect damage, damaged or rancid kernels, black or brown spots and testa.

The Inspectorate staff of the Council used to inspect the cashew kernels to determine whether the consignment conformed to the definitions of quality and grade designations and were free from defects. On being satisfied about the quality, the Inspectorate staff of the Council used to issue certificates for export-worthiness and the packers used to apply the label of the Export Promotion Council on the cases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The percentage in respect of which overseas buyers complained regarding quality was 0.2 per cent of total exports in the year 1965-66 which worked out to a little over 50,000 Rupees worth of exported cashew kernels.

Rajkot-Jasdan and Bhavnagar-Tarapur Lines

4213. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned two traffic surveys between Rajkot-Jasdan and Bhavnagar-Tarapur, the two new proposed Railway lines on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, when the survey operations will commence; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in the projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nakh): (a) to (c). Fresh traffic surveys and up-dating of the earlier engineering estimates of the Rajkot-Jasdan M. G., and Bhavnagar-Tarapore B.G., rail links, undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,652, are in progress.

Two and Three-Tier Sleeper Coaches

4214. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of two-tier and three tier sleeper coaches have been attached to some of the Mail Express Trains on the Indian Railways passing through Delhi or starting therefrom; and

(b) if so, the details of the tiers with reference to the trains to which the tiers are being attached?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6122/66].

Through Carriages from Karaikkudi to Madras

4215. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the through compartment from Karaikkudi to Madras attached to the Rameshwaram Express is heavily over-crowded in III class and passengers are subjected to inconvenience;

(b) the average number of III class tickets to Madras sold at the railway stations between Karaikkudi and Tiruvarur;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce additional through carriages to cater to the needs of the traffic; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, mainly on account of short distance passengers utilising the through service coach for journeys over small stretches.

(b) The daily average number of third class tickets issued from stations on the Karaikkudi-Tiruvavur (exclusive) section to stations in Madras area is about 45 as per census taken in October 1965.

(c) No.

(d) With a view to ease overcrowding on this route, a pair of additional Express trains Nos. 153/154 have been introduced from 1-4-1966 between Madras and Tiruchchirappalli on the main line. These trains connect Nos. 139/140 Mayuram-Karaikkudi Passenger trains at Mayuram. With effect from the same date, the composite first and third class through service coach has also been introduced between Madras Egmore and Manamadurai via Karaikkudi by Nos. 119/120 Madras-Tirunelveli Express and connected trains. Passengers between Karaikkudi and Madras can also avail of this additional facility.

सीमेंट के कारखाने

4216. श्री बे० ति० पाटिल: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में सीमेंट के कितने नये कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) ये कारखाने राज्यवार किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) सीमेंट निगम ने नूना पत्थर की खोज के लिये किन किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

250 (A) LSD—3.

(घ) उनमें से कितने कारखाने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जायेंगे और कितने सीमेंट निगम द्वारा स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिबुलेश्वर मिश्र): (क) से (घ). सीमेंट के कारखानों की स्थापना करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत उनका राज्यवार तथा क्षेत्रवार स्थान संबंधी विवरण 25 फरवरी, 1966 को तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 225 के उत्तर में सदन के सम्मुख रख दिया गया था। इस समय यह बताना कठिन है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी साइसेंस प्राप्त योजनाएं कार्यान्वित हो जाने की सम्भावना है। सीमेंट निगम अभी सात स्थानों (सेडम, गोकक, मधुर, कटनी, जगदलपुर, नीमच तथा पीन्डा) में नूने पत्थर के खडारों का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है।

Grading of Coal

4218. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the present arrangement for the grading of coal;

(b) whether the number of Sampling Assistants to take regular samples of coal for the checking of grades or initial gradings is adequate;

(c) whether it is a fact that samples are not taken from the collieries for months together due to the inadequate number of Sampling Assistants;

(d) whether all the candidates selected for these posts have been appointed and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the time to be taken to appoint the requisite number of persons for the proper and regular checking of grades of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) As soon as a

seam is opened or re-opened, a provisional grade is granted on the basis of seam samples drawn by Inspecting Officers and later final grades are fixed on the basis of loading samples generally drawn by Sampling Assistants and in important cases by Inspecting Officers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In some cases, there have been delays in taking samples but this is due to not so much the inadequacy of Sampling Assistants as the non-availability of loaded wagons when the Assistants go by surprise.

(d) and (e). A panel of candidates for the post of Sampling Assistants drawn up in March, 1965, is being made use of to fill up vacancies in the light of requirements.

Ticketless Travel in Bihar

4219. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sections of the Eastern Railway in Bihar where the largest number of ticketless travellers have been found during 1965; and

(b) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Kiul-Gaya, Patna-Gaya and Gomoh-Barwadih sections.

(b) Checks in the sections have been intensified and in addition, concentrated cross-country surprise checks, in which police force are also associated, are being conducted by stopping trains out of course, under the supervision of Commercial Officers. Besides, some special squads of Travelling Ticket Examiners have been formed for carrying out intensive checks on these sections.

Public Sector Industries

4220. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 1252 on the 25th November, 1965 and state the public sector industries which improved their working since then and those which improved to full capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri B. Budhendra Misra): The following units are now working to higher capacities:

- (i) Tin plate plant of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (ii) Wheel and axle Plant of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (iii) Coal Washeries of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.
- (iv) Kiriburu Iron Ore Project of the National Mineral Development Corporation.
- (v) Sindri Unit of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.
- (vi) Underground Coaxial cable Unit of the Hindustan Cables Ltd.
- (vii) Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.
- (viii) Barauni Refineries of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- (ix) Pencillin Unit of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd. improved their working to capacity.

करबी रेलवे स्टेशन

4221. श्रीमती स्मिता निगम : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करबी रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) को नया रूप देने तथा वहाँ पर एक सायबान (शीड) बनाने के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1962-63 में एक योजना बनाई गई थी और बाद में स्थगित कर दी गयी थी; और

(ख) इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) बाद में, यह योजना मंजूर कर ली गयी और 1964-65 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर ली गयी। योजना का काम हो रहा है। इसमें नीचे लिखे काम शामिल हैं :—

- (i) एक अलग प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था
- (ii) तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय को हटा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाना
- (iii) पट्ट-मार्ग और परिवहन क्षेत्र में सुधार
- (iv) अतिरिक्त टिकट खिड़की
- (v) जल-निकास की व्यवस्था
- (vi) विद्युतीकरण
- (vii) प्लेटफार्म पर छत (100'-36'—6") की व्यवस्था।

रागीस रेलवे स्टेशन

4222. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बछ्पा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० लालत :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अण्डा रेलवे की कानपुर-बान्दा शाखा साइन पर मोदहा रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम रागीस रख दिये जाने के कारण यात्रियों को बड़ा भ्रम पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को अब ऐसे सुझाव मिले हैं कि रागीस रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम अब मोदहा कर दिया जाये क्योंकि मोदहा रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम इसलिये रागीस रखा गया था

क्योंकि मोदहा नाम का एक और स्टेशन था जो पाकिस्तान में चला गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्टेशन का नाम बदलने में दिरंगाज करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धामराव) : (क) से (ग). रागीस रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम शुरू में मोदहा (Modha) रखा गया था, लेकिन स्थानीय सिविल प्राधिकारियों की सलाह से 1-2-1920 से इसका नाम बदल कर रागीस कर दिया गया, क्योंकि नीचे लिखे मौजूदा स्टेशनों के नाम का साम्य होने के कारण माल, पार्सल और तार गलत जगह पहुँच जाते थे :—

मोहदा (Mohuda) (दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे)

माढा (Madh) (मध्य रेलवे)

महुडा (Mahudha) (पश्चिम रेलवे)

इसके अलावा, रागीस स्टेशन की डाक भी रागीस डाकघर से जाती-जाती है और यह स्थिति उस सिद्धान्त के अनुरूप है कि रेलवे स्टेशन और सम्बंधित डाकघर का नाम, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, एक ही होना चाहिए।

मौजूदा नाम "रागीस" को बदल कर "मोदहा" नाम कर देने का सुझाव कई बार दिया गया है। लेकिन, उपर्युक्त परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, यह निश्चय लिया गया कि क्या कि स्टेशन का वर्तमान नाम "रागीस" ही रहने दिया जाय।

एक स्टेशन से अनेक गाँवों और स्थानों का यातायात होता है, जिनमें से केवल एक के नाम पर ही स्टेशन का नाम रखा जा सकता है। अतः किसी भी हालत में यह सम्भव नहीं है कि स्टेशन के नाम से उन सभी स्थानों का बोध हो जाये, जिसका यातायात उस स्टेशन से होता है।

ग्वार गम का उत्पादन

4223. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्वार गम की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इसकी कितनी क्षमता को उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विष्णुबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग की ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोजना समिति, ऐसे ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कच्चा माल तत्काल ही उपलब्ध हो, छोटे पैमाने पर ग्वार गम का उत्पादन करने में रुचि रखता है। ग्वार गम का उत्पादन करने के लिये लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने की सम्भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना क्षेत्रों में प्रणाली इत्यादि के बारे में एक प्रादर्श योजना वितरित कर दी गई है। इसके क्या परिणाम निकलेंगे इस बारे में अभी इतनी जल्दी कोई भी अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

पुनर्बलन मिल

4224. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुनर्बलन मिल संस्था, मद्रास ने इस आशय का कोई आपन दिया है कि छोटे कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में छड़ (बिलेट) नहीं दिये जाते;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या बड़े तथा छोटे कारखानों के मामले में कोई भेद-भाव किया जाता है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) छोटी और बड़ी पुनर्बलन मिलों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं करता जाता यद्यपि एम० एस० बिलेट केवल रजिस्टर्ड बिलेट री-रोलर्स को ही दिये जाते हैं।

Diversification of Exports

4225. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 19th All-India Commerce Conference held in Vallabh Nagar (Gujarat) recently evolved a scheme to diversify exports; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken and what action Government was called upon to take for helping in the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, S.r.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Bridges on Eastern Railway

4226. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the delay in the construction of two bridges on the railway track between Jhajha and Gidhaur (Eastern Railway) which has held up the extension of the Nagi Reservation Irrigation Scheme Canals in the Jamui Sub-Division of Mon-ghyr district;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the construction of these bridges to enable the canal water to pass below the railway track?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). There are two proposals from the Government of Bihar for construction of syphon bridges—at Kms.368|3-4 and Kms.373|10-11 respectively on the Eastern Railway Main Line. Plan and estimate for the work at Km. 368/3-4 have been finalised in consultation with the State Government, and the work is expected to be completed before the next monsoon. Plan for the work at Km.373|10-11 also has been approved by the State Government and the estimate for the work is being sent to the State Government for acceptance. The work will be physically taken in hand as soon as the State Government's acceptance to the estimate is received.

बासंलीगंज स्टेशन के निकट डकंती

4227. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में पूर्व रेलवे के बासंलीगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट गटसंडा हाल्ट पर कुछ डाकुओं ने एक रेलगाड़ी पर हमला किया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(ग) क्या कुछ डाकू पकड़े गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Retrenchment on South Eastern Railway

4228. Shri Subodh Hamsda:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently

a number of employees have been retrenched from the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the total number thereof; and

(c) the reasons of this retrenchment and whether there was any protest from the Railway Union?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No regular employees have been retrenched. However, 13002 casual labourers were discharged due to completion of or reduction in works. Unions have represented against the discharge.

Manufacture of Baby Food

4229. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have suggested the setting up of five units for the manufacture of low cost vitaminised Baby Food in the Fourth Plan Period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have suggested the setting up of four units each with a capacity of 3 tonnes per day for the production of low cost vitaminised weaning food which will contain besides skim milk powder, edible groundnut flour and wheat flour. The proposals is in a preliminary stage and the details have not yet been worked out.

Clash of N.C.C. Cadets with the Railway staff at Pappaganj Railway Station

4230. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some N.C.C. Cadets and the Railway crew clashed on the 4th January, 1966 in

a Gorakhpur bound passenger train on the N.E. Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some cadets went to the Driver, when the train reached Pimpangan station, and manhandled him; and

(c) whether cases have been registered by the Police against the offenders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but the incident occurred on 2-1-66.

(b) Yes.

(c) A case u/s 147/332/353 IPC and 127 IRA has been registered by G.R.P. Gorakhpur which is still under investigation.

Closure of Match Factories

4231. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri P. Kunhan:

Shri Kasinatha Dorai:

Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the match factories in the various States in the Southern Zone have been affected adversely because of the non-availability of potassium chlorate and red phosphorous;

(b) if so, the number of factories closed down and the number of persons rendered unemployed; and

(c) the assistance rendered by Government to remove those difficulties and to help the unemployed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that match factories in the Southern Zone were affected adversely because of a temporary shortage of potassium chlorate and red phosphorous.

(b) It has been ascertained from the States concerned that about 800 factories were under-worked or closed rendering about 8000 people under-employed or unemployed.

(c) The following steps, among others have been taken to ease off situation:

(i) A system for distribution of potassium chlorate to all the match factories in South India has been put into operation with the co-operation of the three manufacturers of potassium chlorate by pooling their production and distributing it to the match factories on the basis of their excise returns. A total quantity of 101 tonnes of potassium chlorate was distributed among the match factories during February, 1966. Arrangements were also made for supply of 130 tonnes during March, April and subsequent months, which means supply of a ration at the rate of 5.5 Kg. per 100 gross boxes of matches. Now arrangements have been made to release 8 Kg. per gross boxes from April, 1966.

(ii) Arrangements to import 300 tonnes of Chlorate of potash from Rupee Area countries by the State Trading Corporation have been made.

(iii) Import licences for the import of red phosphorous for a total value of Rs. 187,612/- have been issued to the match units in South India.

मोरवी घमरान संकरी (नैरो गेज) रेलवे
लाइन

4232 श्री विमल मिश्र :

श्री कोमला बेक्या :

श्री म० ना० स्वामी :

श्री लक्ष्मी दास :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मोरवी घमरान संकरी (नैरो गेज) रेलवे लाइन बन्द कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राज सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मोरबी-सनाला-भ्रमरान रोड छोटी लाइन के केवल सनाला-भ्रमरान रोड खण्ड को गुजरात सरकार के परामर्श से 25-10-65 से यातायात के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया है। बन्द करने के कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

- 1) इस खण्ड को बराबर कई वर्षों से नुकसान हो रहा था (1962-63 में 1.40 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ) और यदि इसका संभालन जारी रहता, तो राजकोष को और अधिक नुकसान होता।
- 2) इस खण्ड से रेल पथ के जो पुराने सामान और चलस्टाक आदि निकलेंगे, वे मोरबी-टंकारा छोटी लाइन के तात्कालिक पुनर्निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे।
- 3) इस क्षेत्र में सड़क परिवहन की व्यवस्था काफी अच्छी है और लाइनों के उखाड़ दिये जाने के कारण जनता को कोई असुविधा होने का भ्रमदेशा नहीं है।
- 4) रेल पटरियों को उखाड़ देने के बाद रेल पथ का मार्ग राज्य सरकार को सौंप दिया जायेगा ताकि वह इस क्षेत्र में उसकी जगह सभी मौसम लायक एक सड़क बना सके।

India Productivity Year

6233. Shri Kolla Venkiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) while inaugurating the India Productivity Year 1966, at Bombay whether any suggestion was made for inviting an American Productivity specialist to make the year a success; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Handloom Cloth

4234. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth exported by the Handloom Export Promotion Organisation itself, excluding its associates during the last three months;

(b) the quantity of handloom cloth sold to the business associates for exports against orders received by them during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). There is no organisation called Handloom Export Promotion Organisation. Presumably, the reference is to the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. This Corporation has exported handloom cloth worth Rs. 13,41,124.52 during the quarter ended 31st December, 1965. During the same period, it has also sold locally handloom cloth worth Rs. 57,683.74 to its business associates. The Corporation has no information as to the actual quantity of exports made by its business associates out of the cloth sold to them. Information of exports for the quarter ending 31st March, 1966 is not as yet available.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

4235. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in the Small Scale Industries from Orissa during the last three months; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Nil, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Cement to Orissa

4236. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the cement requirement of Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually allotted to Orissa during that period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 99,006 tonnes under the State Quota according to the demand of the State Government.

(b) An allotment of 1,49,550 tonnes of cement was made for the period from April to December 1965 to the State Government under State Quota which included the requirements of the public and the State Government departments.

After the decontrol of cement with effect from 1-1-66, the cement industry is maintaining broadly the earlier pattern of despatches. The allotment to the State Government is now restricted to the requirements of Government departments for supply under the rate contract. For Pd. I/66 (January-March, 1966), within the overall 50 per cent of production reserved for essential Government requirement, an allotment of 24,000 tonnes was made to Orissa Government. The requirements of the public are met by the cement industry out of the unreserved portion of 50 per cent of production. Any additional requirement of Government departments, which cannot be met within the Government quota referred to above can also be met from the unreserved quota by negotiation with the industry.

Delegation from British Guiana

4237. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation led by the Minister of Industry of British Guiana recently visited New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the agreement, if any, for mutual aid between India and British Guiana for industry and trade development arrived at during the delegation's visit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delegation was led by the Minister of Trade and Industry of British Guiana.

(b) Negotiations for purchase of 10,000 tons of rice from British Guiana are nearing a successful conclusion and there are also good prospects of increasing our exports to British Guiana. The possibility of sending a Delegation of Indian industrialists to Georgetown is under consideration.

Export of Textiles to Italy

4238. Shri P. B. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy had lifted restrictions on the import of textiles from India in January, 1966;

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore the potential market in Italy; and

(c) the volume of anticipated trade resulting from the facilities offered by Italy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is good scope for the export of grey cloth and cotton flour bags to Italy. Business for the export of about a million yards of cloth has already been concluded. A proposal

for the survey of the Italian market, considered having regard to traffic for Indian cotton textiles is under requirements consideration.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the extent to which the volume of trade will reach before the market survey is completed.

Export Houses

4239. Shri E. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1768 on the 3rd December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the recommendations of the Official Working Group on Small Scale Industries for setting up of Export Houses and packing units for the forwarding services; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification on Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section (Central Railway)

4240. Shri M. L. Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification on the Central Railway between Igatpuri and Bhusaval is likely to be completed shortly; and

(b) whether there are any possibilities of introducing New Janata and Shuttle trains on that line to meet the heavy passenger traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The energisation of Igatpuri-Bhusaval section is expected to be done in stages before the end of 1967.

(b) Yes, after additional line capacity becomes available on completion of electrification, the introduction of additional trains including Janata and Shuttle trains will be duly

Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Punjab

4241. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted in Punjab during the last six months;

(b) the total number of trainees who took part in the training; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 51.

(b) 719.

(c) Rs. 34,461.

गया के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

4242. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 जनवरी, 1966 को पूर्व रेलवे की ग्रैंड काहें लाइन पर गया रेलवे जंक्शन से लगभग 12 मील पश्चिम में परैया घोर गुरारू स्टेशनों के बीच एक मालगाड़ी के दो डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे और परिणामतः यातायात रुक गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे: और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) एक मालद्विभा पटरी से उतर गया था ।

(ख) दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उपकरण की खराबी के कारण हुई ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 16,400 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है।

Setting up of Public Sector Enterprises with Soviet Technical Collaboration

4443. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector enterprises currently under construction with Soviet technical collaboration; and

(b) whether the progress in their construction is proceeding according to the Schedule?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6123/66].

Registered Iron and Steel Dealers

4244. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state the number of registered iron and steel dealers in the country at present in each State and each Union Territory separately?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6124/66].

Public Sector Industries

4245. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the observations made by the Congress President at the last Jaipur Session, Government propose to expand the public sector; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Government's present policy is in consonance with what was stated by the President of the Indian National Congress at the last Jaipur session, and subject to planned targets and available resources, Government will endeavour to expand the public sector not only in the industries listed in the Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution but also in other industries, including consumer industries.

Indian Vessels for Import of Dates and Dry-fruits

4246. Shri P. C. Barman:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of imported dates and dry fruits from Persian Gulf areas have increased manifold since the introduction of licensing system;

(b) if so, what were the prices during the O.G.L. period and what they are at present;

(c) how much foreign exchange was involved during O.G.L. period and how much is involved at present to import the same cargo; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that during O.G.L. period the Indian sailing vessels used to carry full cargo from these areas?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (v). Licensing was first introduced in respect of dry fruits, other than dates, from January, 1950 and in respect of dates from January, 1957. The present system of licensing for both was introduced from October, 1962 and the period prior to that is considered to be the O.G.L. period. From the information readily available two Statements have been prepared and

are laid on the Table of the House
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-6125/
66) indicating:—

(i) in respect of dry fruits other than dates, the total quantity, total value in foreign exchange, and average declared value per unit of imports in respect of each of the years 1948-52 and the year 1963-65; and

(ii) in respect of dates, the total quantity, total value in foreign exchange, and average declared value per unit of imports during the years 1954-58 and 1963-1965.

(d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Import-Export Control Employees' Association

4247. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an application for recognition from the Import-Export Control Employees' Association; Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, have become invalid as a result of a decision by the Supreme Court. The question of amendment of these rules is under the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs. After these rules are amended, the question of recognition of the Association will be taken up. C.C.I.&E. has, however, been advised to deal with the Association without insisting on formal recognition.

आकस्मिक अवकाश संबंधी आदेश

4248. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने ऐसे आदेश जारी किये हैं कि यदि कोई कर्मचारी विलम्ब से कार्यालय आता है तो उसका आधे दिन का आकस्मिक अवकाश काट दिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी तथा धर्म-सरकारी कार्यालयों के हजारों कर्मचारी दिल्ली-पानीपत रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्थित कई नगरों से कार्यालयों में आते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कई संस्थाओं ने अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं कि कार्यालय समय में परिवर्तन के कारण इस सेक्शन की रेलगाड़ियां दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर कार्यालय के समय से या तो बहुत पहले पहुँच जाती हैं या बहुत देर से पहुँचती हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, लेकिन यदि अपरिहार्य कारणों से एक महीने में अधिक से अधिक दो बार, एक घंटे तक की, देर हो जाये तो समर्थ प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे माफ कर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) दफ्तर में काम करने वाले बहुत से कर्मचारी दिल्ली-पानीपत खण्ड के स्टेशनों से दिल्ली आते हैं ।

(ग) गवर्नमेण्ट एम्प्लायीज एसोसियेशन, नरेला के सेक्रेटरी से एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि 2 डी०पी०पी० 4 डी०पी०पानीपत-दिल्ली मटल गाड़ियों के वर्तमान समय बदले जायें या एक और गाड़ी चलाई जाये ।

(ब) एसोसियेशन के सुझाव के अनुसार गाड़ियों का समय बदलना या एक प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं पाया गया है। न इसकी जरूरत ही मालूम होती है, क्योंकि सुबह की गाड़ियां उपयुक्त समयान्तर पर नयी दिल्ली/दिल्ली पहुंच जाती हैं। 60 हाउन 07.55 बजे नयी दिल्ली पहुंचती है और 2 डी पी 09.25 बजे और 4 डी पी 10.15 बजे दिल्ली पहुंचती हैं। इसी प्रकार, शाम की गाड़ियां भी उपयुक्त समय पर छूटती हैं, अर्थात् 1 डी पी दिल्ली से 17.05 बजे, 1 डी यू दिल्ली से 18.10 बजे और 3 डी पी दिल्ली से 19.25 बजे छूटती हैं।

Rubber and Tea Plantations in Andamans

4249. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the impediments in the way of reviving the rubber plantation in Andamans; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to promote tea plantation in Andamans and whether any scheme has been drawn towards that end?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): (a) The Rubber Board's Pilot Project for rubber cultivation in Andamans, now in operation, envisages planting of 500 acres in a phased programme spread over three years commencing from 1965-66. No impediments have been experienced in the execution of this Project.

(b) A Study Team is proposed to be sent to Andamans to explore the possibilities of tea cultivation in the islands.

Finland Newsprint Sheet

4250. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce be

pleased to state:

(a) the contractual C.I.F. price of Finland newsprint sheet per metric tonne in 1962-63 at Indian port fixed by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether Government are aware that an importing agent, Messrs Abdulla Fida Ali & Company, Bombay charged Rs. 7/- per metric tonne in excess of the actual rate, and thus contravened the conditions of the letter of authority as well as the rules and regulations of the Import Trade Control Act during that period;

(c) whether the Chief Controller and Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, also calculated the prices wrongly; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the said importing agent and other persons involved in the transaction, so as to protect the legitimate rights of the licence holder?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Trading Corporation entered in February, 1962 into a contract with the Scannews Association, Stockholm (an association of newsprint manufacturers of the Scandinavian countries) for the import of newsprint sheets, £60 per metric tonne, c.i.f., main Indian Ports.

(b) to (d). Newsprint is generally invoiced on gross weight basis; licences are issued on nett weight basis and so it was necessary to provide for the tare. During 1962-63 import licences for newsprint were issued on the basis of c.i.f. price of £60 per metric tonne with an extra of 3 per cent (Approximately) of the value licensed added to cover the tare. A complaint was received from a licensee that his letter of Authority holder, M/s. Abdulla Fida Ali and Company, Bombay, had charged higher prices and indulged in blackmarketing. The complainant himself had chosen this firm to act as his indenting agent on terms (including the interest, commission, handling charges etc.) settled

between them. The complaint was examined in the light of the facts mentioned above and it was found that the Letter of Authority holder had imported the goods within the prices stipulated and as such could not be deemed to have contravened the I.E.T.C. Regulations. Hence the question of Government taking any action does not arise.

Allotment of Tin and Cement to Punjab

4251. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2425 on the 18th March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab are in great need of the quota of tin and cement for the rehabilitation of the uprooted persons on the border areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Supply of cement to border districts of Punjab has been stepped up. During the period January-March, 1966 a quantity of 11,125 tonnes was despatched to Amritsar, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur districts of the State. As regards the quota of tin for the rehabilitation of the uprooted persons on the border areas, no request has been received from the Government of Punjab.

Manufacture of Ambassador Cars

4252. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 632 on the 18th March, 1966 and state the number of individual complaints received by Government about defects in the Ambassador Cars which were referred to the manufacturers for rectification?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra

Misra): No statistics have been maintained of such complaints. However the number of such complaints is not large.

Assistance for new Industries in U.P.

4253. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to U.P. Government for setting up new industrial units;

(b) if so, the total amount paid in 1965 and 1966 so far; and

(c) the amount demanded by the U.P. Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). No amount is sanctioned by the Central Government for setting up of Industries. Central assistance in the form of block loans and grants is given to the State Governments for the development of Small Scale Industries i.e. for advancing of loans to small scale units under the State Aid to Industries Act, Common Facility Centres, Production Centres, Subsidy on power supply to Small Scale Units, stipends to artisans during training etc. Loans are also advanced to the State Governments for setting up Industrial estates. The Central assistance to the Uttar Pradesh for the year 1965-66 is as follows:—

Development of Small Scale Industries:

Loans and	
Grants . . .	Rs. 90.96 lakh (Prov.)
Industrial Estates:	
Loans . . .	Rs. 31.70 lakhs (Prov.)

Central assistance in respect of small scale Industries and Industrial Estates in the Uttar Pradesh for the year 1966-67 has not yet been finalised. The tentative estimates drawn up by the Working Group for Village and

Small Scale Industries for the annual plan 1966-67 are as follows:—

Small Scale Industries.	Rs. 180.62 lakhs
Industrial Estates.	Rs. 21.00 lakhs

Indian Exhibition in Moscow

4254. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm in Bombay was granted a licence for the import of aluminium and stainless steel in order to manufacture aluminium badges for presentation as souvenirs to the visitors to the Indian Exhibition at Moscow held during July-August, 1963;

(b) if so, the total value and quantity of the aluminium and stainless steel required for the manufacture of these badges; and

(c) the reasons for granting such a licence?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is not a fact that a licence for import of aluminium and stainless steel was granted to a Bombay firm in order to manufacture aluminium badges for presentation to the visitors to the Indian Exhibition at Moscow held during July-August, 1963. The Bombay firm supplied, in a very short time, and at a very nominal cost, Considerably below the market price over 2½ lakhs of souvenir made of aluminium required by the Government for distribution at the above exhibition. Even the firms in U.S.S.R. who were approached were not prepared for manufacturing such badges and at such short notice for double to treble the prices charged by the Indian firms in appreciation of the firm's producing for the Indian National Exhibition such large quantities of badges at a nominal cost and the special efforts made by them to meet the urgent requirements of the Government, an import licence to the total value of Rs. 1 lakh was granted to them ad-hoc for import of

raw materials required for the approved production line in their own factory.

Decontrol of Items of Iron and Steel

4255. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol more items of iron and steel;

(b) if so, which ones; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) There is at present no proposal to decontrol more items of iron and steel.

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

किराये में रियायत

4256. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर जाने वाले पर्यटकों के लिये रेल के किराये में रियायत देने की घोषणा की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका आधार क्या है; और

(ग) यह रियायत कितनी अवधि तक जारी रहेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) कुछ चुने हुए स्टेशनों से त्रिनकी संख्या 100 से अधिक है, श्रीनगर के लिए रेल एवं सड़क के वापसी टिकट जारी किये जाते हैं । ये टिकट पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से इकहरी यात्रा का 1 1/3 और तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों से इकहरी यात्रा का 1 1/2 रेल किराया लेकर जारी किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) 1 अप्रैल से 31 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक ।

Grievances of Railway Staff

4257. Shri Yudhvir Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administrations are not entertaining grievances of staff represented through Registered Trade Unions on the Railways, especially the All-India S.Ms./A.S.Ms. Associations and they are not given interviews by the Officers and their correspondence is not replied to; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Grievances of staff, when they come to notice through any channel, are always examined on merits. No interviews are granted to office-bearers of unrecognised Unions and no replies are given to communications received from them, notwithstanding the fact that such Unions may be registered under the Trade Unions Act. This applies to S.Ms./A.S.Ms. Associations also.

(b) Government's policy in the matter is not to encourage representation through unrecognised channels.

Derailment of Train near Bombay

4258. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway traffic between Thana and Victoria Terminus stations, a distance of 20 miles from Bombay on the Central Railway, was disrupted on the 30th November 1965 following the derailment of a suburban train; and

(b) if so, the causes of derailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to failure of the railway staff.

Electrification on North Eastern Railway

4259. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations electrified on the North Eastern Railway during 1965-66;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the names of the stations proposed to be electrified during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6126/66].

India-Japan Joint Trade Commission

4260. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a high-powered India-Japan Joint Trade Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a high-powered India-Japan Joint Trade Commission came up for consideration when a Japanese Economic Mission visited India in January-February, 1966 at the invitation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. As a result of discussions between the visiting Mission and the Federation, it was agreed that steps be taken for establishment of an India-Japan Business Co-operation Committee in India, and a Japan-India Business Co-operation Committee as a counterpart in Japan with a view to promoting liaison and consultation between business circles of the two countries. It has also been agreed that the first Joint Meeting of the two committees be held in Tokyo as soon as practicable. The details are being worked out by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Export of Cotton Textile Goods

4262. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising cost of cotton textile goods has affected our export market; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). India has been facing keen competition from other exporting countries both in regard to price and quality of textiles. Government have taken a number of steps to ensure that Indian textiles are not priced out of foreign markets. Raw cotton which constitutes the major portion of the cost of production of cotton textiles is made available to the cotton textile mills in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices. The mills exporting cotton textiles are given some assistance as regards import of dyes, chemicals, etc, with a view to boosting their exports. They are also allowed to import items of machinery not indigenously available so as to accelerate the pace of modernisation and rehabilitation of the textile industry which will enable them to produce quality textiles at competitive prices. Government have also taken a number of steps to maintain and improve the quality of textiles. A Textiles Committee has been statutorily set up, the functions of which include prescription of standards of quality for textiles, both for internal consumption and for export. Moreover, every reputed mill in the country is now maintaining a quality control department to ensure production of quality textiles. Pre-shipment inspection of exports of textiles is being carried out. About 10,000 automatic looms have also been licensed to various units with export obligation so that flawless cloth may be exported.

Titanium Factory at Trivandrum

4263. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to

increase the production in the Titanium Factory at Trivandrum; and

(b) what will be the estimated saving of foreign exchange due to this increased production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The unit has been granted a licence increasing its capacity from 6500 tonnes per annum to 24500 tonnes per annum. During the year 1964-65 import of about 3000 tonnes of titanium dioxide valued approximately at Rs. 62 lakhs was made to meet the increasing demand for the product. With the implementation of the additional capacity licensed, the foreign exchange expenditure on the import of the product would be saved.

टायर और ट्यूबों की कमी

4264. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार में साइकिलों तथा स्कूटरों के इनलप तथा गुडइयर के ट्यूब नहीं मिल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्च कम्पनियों के टायर ऊँची कीमत (नैक मार्केट) पर बेचे जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस चोर बाजारी को रोकने का है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिबुधन्द्र मिश्र): (क) बाजार में स्कूटर के इनलप तथा गुडइयर ट्यूबों की कमी नहीं है। जहाँ तक साइकिल की ट्यूबों का संबंध है देश में सम्पूर्ण रूप से इसकी भी कमी नहीं है। हाँ इनलप तथा गुडइयर की साइकिल ट्यूबों के लिये उपभोक्ता को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है तथा इनके निर्माता देश को सारी मांग पूरी कर सकने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

(ख) घोर (ग) . इनसप तथा गुडइयर के साइकिल टायर विक्रेताओं द्वारा उनके निश्चित मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लिये जाने के बारे में कुछ सूचनाएं मिली हैं। जब कभी भी इन टायरों में चोर बाजारी की कोई विशेष शिकायतें पर्याप्त प्रमाण सहित मिलती हैं तो सरकार द्वारा उत्पादकों के जरिए दोषी विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई की गई है तथा की जा रही है।

Express Train from Delhi to Bombay

4265. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a new Express train from Delhi to Bombay via Central Railway;

(b) whether a number of representations have been made by the people of Madhya Pradesh in which they have urged Government to start a new train; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Representations have been received urging the introduction of an additional train between Bombay V.T. and Delhi on the Central Railway route. It is, however, not feasible to introduce an additional train on this route at present for want of spare line capacity on various sections there. Works to increase line capacity on this route are in progress, on completion of which the introduction of an additional train will be duly considered.

Retting of Coconut Husk by Chemical Processes

4266. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to reduce the cost of retting of coconut husk by chemical processes;

(b) whether the Coir Research Institute has tackled this technical problem; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Experiments on retting of coconut husk by chemical process have been done at the Central Coir Research Institute, Kalavoor but without success. Instead of reduction in cost, the chemical processes have been found to increase the cost of retting.

Coir Mats Factory in Alleppey

4267. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to establish mechanised coir mats factory in Alleppey; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factory at Alleppey will have five powerlooms to begin with. It will produce coir matting and the products are intended for export. Orders for the import of five powerlooms have been placed and they are expected shortly. Steps for the construction of the factory building have been taken on hand.

Sea Food Exporters

4268. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian sea-food exporters who have set up peeling sheds are prosecuted under the Factories Act;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from these exporters; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Export of Textiles

**4269. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of textiles to some African, European and Asian countries has fallen during 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the countries to which textile exports have fallen and the extent thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to overcome the fall in exports and to increase exports in 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6127/66].

Import of Wool Tops

4270. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Manufacturers' Association have urged Government to allow the import of wool tops in exchange of Indian wool; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Offices of H.M.T. Abroad

4271. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up

Export Offices of H.M.T. in U.S.A., U.K. and other European countries; and

(b) if so, the number of offices to be opened and the foreign exchange expected to be earned thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Before formulating proposals in this regard, the Company are considering the extent to which they can utilise the services of various offices abroad of the Engineering Export Promotion Council and the State Trading Corporation.

Manufacture of Wine

4272. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of grapes are grown in Mysore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the grape growers are put to a lot of inconvenience and incur heavy losses for want of marketing facilities; and

(c) if so, the facilities offered by Government for the manufacture of wine or other beverages?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such difficulties have been brought to the notice of Government.

(c) Further licensing for the manufacture of wine is, however, banned.

Decontrol of Hard Coke

4273. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether control over the price and distribution of hard coke has been lifted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was removed against the background of the cost of production and the need to provide incentives for increased production.

महाराष्ट्र में सीमेंट का कारखाना

4274. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र राज्य में यवतमाल जिले में राजूर और चनाखा क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की संभावना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस विषय में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्युबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). मेसर्स दि एसोशियेटेड सीमेंट कम्पनी लि०, बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र के चांदा जिले में घुगम नामक स्थान पर पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट का निर्माण करने के लिए 4,00,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला एक कारखाना लगाने के बारे में 17-2-1966 को एक आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिया गया है। लाइसेंस के लिए दो और आवेदन पत्र, एक घुगम (जिला चांदा) राजूर (जिला यवतमाल) में और दूसरा मुकुटबन (जिला यवतमाल) में स्थापित किये जाने के लिए अभी हान ही में प्राप्त हुए हैं, जो विचार-धीन हैं।

Import of Copper Tubes

4275. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocations made by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries on the 19th July, 1965 and on the 26th February, 1966 of copper tubes from Yugoslavia, imported by the State Trading Corporation of India under rupee payment arrangement for supply to small scale industrial units; and

(b) the basis of such allocations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6128/66].

(b) The allocations made on the 19th July, 1965 were based on the demands for copper tubes (in rupees) communicated by the State Directors of Industries. The total availability of Rs. 7 lakhs was distributed *pro-rata* to the demands communicated by each State.

The allocations made on the 26th February, 1966 were based on the assessed annual demands for copper tubes (in tonnage) communicated by the State Directors of Industries. The total availability of Rs. 15,91,600 was distributed *pro-rata* to the demand (in tonnage) of each State, except in the case of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland to whom allocations were made on an *ad hoc* basis.

Train Halt at Thekkankuttur in Kerala State

4276. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the decision arrived at about a train halt at Thekkankuttur near Tirur in Kerala State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The proposal is under examination.

Indo-Bulgarian Joint Ventures

4278. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bulgarian Government are ready to set up joint industrial ventures in the State of Punjab with Indian and Bulgarian collaboration;

(b) if so, when and on what terms; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A trade delegation from the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria which visited India during March-April 1966 also went to Chandigarh where they had some discussions with the officials of the Government of the Punjab. Information about the conclusions reached at the discussions is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of Dried Fish to Ceylon

4279. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Sea Food Export Promotion Council visited Ceylon recently; and

(b) whether an agreement has been reached for more export of dried fish from India to Ceylon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Three-man team led by Chairman of the Marine Products Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam visited Ceylon in March, 1966.

(b) Arrangement has been arrived at with Cooperative Wholesale Establishment, Ceylon, for export of more dried fish from India to Ceylon.

ड्राइवर के बिना इंजन

4280. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 मार्च, 1966 को एक रेलवे इंजन तीन बोगियों के साथ ड्राइवर के बिना ही दीनानगर से धारीवाल तक जो 20 मील दूर है, चला गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ज्ञान नाथ) : (क) यह घटना 28-3-1966 को हुई।

(ख) इसके कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

Railway Coaches

**4281. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway coaches are manufactured on a large scale in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to export the surplus coaches?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. According to the requirements,

(b) Competitive quotations have been submitted on a number of occasions against foreign enquiries. An order for 33 M.G. coaches valued at about Rs. 59 lakhs has already been secured by an Indian manufacturer. Further efforts to export coaches are being continued.

Rakha Copper Mines

**4282. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought any foreign collaboration to exploit Rakha Copper Mines in Bihar and Agnigundha Mines in Andhra;

(b) if so, the names of the countries; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Government of U.S.S.R. has been approached for technical and financial

assistance in the development of the Rakha Copper Mines. An American firm has offered to collaborate in the development of Agnigundala Copper Deposits in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Both the above proposals are yet to be finalised.

Price of Cloth

4283. Shri N. B. Laskar
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cloth wholesalers and retailers sell the popular varieties of cloth at a rate higher than that fixed by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Civil Supplies Department raided a few shops in Delhi on the 30th March, 1966;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) to (d). A few reports were received from a few places in the country, including Delhi, that some varieties of controlled cloth were being sold at prices higher than the stamped prices. The Civil Supplies Department, Delhi, organised, in cooperation with the Enforcement Wing of the Textile Commissioner's Office, inspections of a few wholesale shops in Delhi on the 30th March, 1966. It is reported that two wholesale dealers were found charging prices higher than the retail prices stamped on the cloth. Action to institute prosecution proceedings in both these cases is in progress. Subsequently a few more inspections were organised during the week of April, 1966; and it is understood that 11 retail dealers were found to have indulged in overcharging. In these 11 cases also steps are being taken to initiate prosecution proceedings. Government are keeping a close watch over the situation; and have advised all State

Governments to carry out periodical inspections with a view to ensuring that controlled varieties of cloth are not sold at prices higher than the stamped prices.

However, latest reports show that in almost all places, the controlled cloth is being sold to consumers at the controlled retail prices.

महाराष्ट्र का औद्योगिक विकास

4284. श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के औद्योगिक विकास की गति बहुत धीमी और असन्तोषजनक रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र सिन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

19 डाउन और 20 अप रेलगाड़ियों का बांगरोड में रुकना

4285 श्री हुकूम चन्द कल्लवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री मोर्य :

श्री काशी राय गुप्त :

श्री बाजी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली 19 डाउन और 20 अप रेलगाड़ियों का रतलाम डिब्रीजन में बांगरोड स्टेशन पर रुकना 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से बन्द कर दिया गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है और उन्होंने वहां पर गाड़ी को जबरदस्ती रोकने के भी प्रयत्न किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बांगरोद पर गाड़ी को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, पश्चिम रेलवे की समय सारिणी समिति और स्थानीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से ।

(ख) बांगरोद स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी वाला यातायात बहुत कम होने के कारण ।

(ग) 129 डाउन/130 अप बड़ौदा मधुरा पार्सल एवं सवारी गाड़ियां बांगरोद स्टेशन पर रुकती हैं और यात्रियों के लिए ये उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक गाड़ियां हैं। ये गाड़ियां एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से कुछ ही पहले छूटती हैं। इसलिए, यात्रियों को न तो कोई असुविधा है और न ही देहरादून एक्सप्रेस को फिर से यहां ठहराने का कोई प्रोचित्य है ।

Export of Onions

4286. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Ceylon purchases onions at the lowest prices by creating unhealthy competition among Indian exporters;

(b) whether, as a result, India has lost a large volume of foreign exchange besides facing a heavy decline in onion cultivation;

(c) whether Government propose to fix the export price of onions; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the decisions taken on the 20th March, 1965 to form an apex body under the chairmanship of the Joint

Controller of Imports and Exports Madras?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government of Ceylon centralised the import of onions through their Food Commissioner by introducing a tender system from February, 1965. Under this system the Food Commissioner invites quotations from prospective suppliers abroad. After fixing the price and quantity for import, actual importation is handled by the private traders on the basis of their past performances. The tender system has no doubt introduced an element of competition amongst our exporters.

(b) A value of Rs. 215 lakhs was realised for export of 65816 tones of onions from Ceylon in 1964 against the value of Rs. 156 lakhs for export of 60,500 tonnes in 1965. Government is not aware of any adverse effect on onion cultivation as a result of introduction of tender system by the Government of Ceylon.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Burning of Wooden Sleepers

4287. Shri Baswant:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three trains were held up at Krishnanagar, Dhubulia and Muragacha Stations when some miscreants set fire to the wooden sleepers stacked under a bridge on the Lalgola Station of the Eastern Railway on the 5th April, 1966; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. The correct position is that the stacks of wooden sleepers supporting bidge No. 24 at Km. 114/7/8 between Dhubulia and Muragacha stations caught fire accidentally, perhaps as a result of live cinder falling

from the engine. Enquiry revealed that it was accidental fire. Immediate action was taken to put down the fire. Repairs to the bridge were effected expeditiously. Some trains were held up from safety point of view and normal service was resumed after the bridge was certified fit for passage of trains.

मांडव (राजस्थान) में फ्लोराइट की खान

4288. श्री रतन लाल : क्या खान तथा बातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जिला डूंगरपुर के मांडव गांव में फ्लोराइट की खान संबंधी विकास कार्य राजस्थान सरकार अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस काम पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या वहां पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में फ्लोराइट मिलने की आशा है ?

खान तथा बातु मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) :

(क) डूंगरपुर जिला (राजस्थान) के मंडूकी-पाल फ्लोराइट निक्षेपों का विकास राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा ।

(ख) अयस्क के नमूने की अभिशोषण जांच की गई थी और पता चला था कि धातुकामिक और तेजाब श्रेणी दोनों प्रकार के फ्लोराइट संकेन्द्रक प्राप्त हो सकते हैं । केनेडा की एक फर्म से शक्यता रिपोर्ट बनाए जाने के उपरान्त संकेन्द्रक उत्पादन के लिये प्लांट का आकल्प बनाने, स्थापना करने तथा उसे चालू करने के लिये एक मंत्रणा इंजीनियर नियुक्त करने के, राज्य सरकार उपाय कर रही है । योजना की अनुमानतः लागत 175 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) निक्षेपों के सिद्ध संचय 1.6 मिलियन मीटरी टन तथा दूसरे सम्भव संचय

0.4 मिलियन मीटरी टन है । इस योजना से 300 टन अयस्क प्रतिदिन उत्पादन करने का विचार है ।

Lock and Key arrangements in Sleeper Coaches

4289. Shrimati Mamdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for providing lock and key arrangement in 2-tier sleeper coaches on Paleza Ghat-Narkatlaganj section; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A suggestion has recently been received to consider provision of locking arrangements in the doors of these coaches for the safety of passengers and their luggage at night.

(b) North Eastern Railway are taking necessary steps to provide locking arrangements.

Ultrasonic Rail Flaw Detector

4290. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Railways are using Karaut Kramer ultrasonic rail flaw detector to find out the hair crack; and

(b) with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Central and Eastern Railways.

(b) A total of 611 kilometres of track have so far been examined for defective rails with these detectors on the two Railways and action to replace rails requiring replacement as a result of this examination has been taken.

Harassment of Passengers

4291. **Shri Dighe:**
Shri Kamble:
Shri Mukane:
Shri B. D. Deshmukh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain passengers, male and female, were harassed by a group of students travelling by the Khandwa-Kacheguda passenger train between Hingoli and Dhamni on the 16th March, 1966;

(b) whether there was also a case of molestation of a girl in the train;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railway staff could not give any protection to the aggrieved passengers; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A passenger had reported to the train guard of train No. 581 (Khandwa-Kacheguda passenger train) of 16th March, 1966 at Basmat Nagar that some students had thrown out his turban and were not allowing him to enter the compartment in which he was travelling from Hingoli.

(b) No such incident was reported.

(c) A G.R.P. Constable was asked by the train guard to help the passenger, who accompanied him in the train.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे के कैरेज खलासियों की ऊनी बर्दियां

4192. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के कैरेज खलासियों को छत्र ऊनी बर्दियां देना बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। ऐसा सिर्फ दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के कुछ मण्डलों में और अस्थायी रूप से पश्चिम रेलवे पर किया गया है।

(ख) 1965-66 की सदियों से।

(ग) समूची रेलवे के आधार पर किये गये मानकीकरण के अनुसार दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के खड़गपुर, खुर्दा रोड और वाल्टर मण्डलों को फिर से 'हमेशा गर्मी' वाले क्षेत्रों के वर्ग में रखा गया है। इसलिये इन मण्डलों में पहले जो ऊनी जर्सियां दी जाती थीं, उनकी सप्साई बन्द कर दी गयी है।

खर्च में किफायत बरतने के उद्देश्य से जनवरी, 1966 में रेलों को यह हिदायत जारी की गयी है कि यदि फरवरी, 1963 में किये गये मानकीकरण से पहले के पोशाक विनियम अपेक्षाकृत कम उदार हो, तो उन्हें ही चालू रखा जाये। इसे देखते हुए पश्चिम रेलवे में ऊनी जर्सियों का देना बन्द कर दिया गया है। फरवरी, 1963 में पोशाकों का मानकीकरण हो जाने से पहले पश्चिम रेलवे के कैरेज खलासियों को जर्सियां नहीं दी जाती थीं।

रेलवे के संग-चल कर्मचारियों के लिए बर्दियां

4293. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के संग-चल कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली बर्दियों की संख्या कम कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले उन को प्रति वर्ष चार कोट तथा चार पैट मिलती थीं परन्तु अब घटा कर केवल तीन कोट और तीन पैट ही दी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके तथा कपड़े की किस्म को घटा देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्रीर (ग). फरवरी, 1963 में वर्दियों का जो मानकीकरण किया गया था उसके अनुसार जिन स्थानों में जाड़ा और गर्मी दोनों पड़ते हैं वहां केवल गाई और ब्रेकमैन ही गर्मियों की वर्दी के चार सेट पाने के पात्र होते हैं । लेकिन, वर्तमान आपात की स्थिति और खर्च में सख्त किफायत की जरूरत को देखते हुए जनवरी, 1966 में हिदायत जारी की गयी है कि रेल प्रशासन 1966-67 के अन्त तक इन आदेशों पर अमल न करें और फरवरी, 1963 से पहले प्रचलित पुरानी परिपाटी यदि अपेक्षाकृत कम उदारतापूर्ण थी तो उसी पर अमल करते रहें । इसके फलस्वरूप इस तारीख से पहले के रेलों के पोशाक विनियमों के अनुसार गर्मी में कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली वर्दी के सेटों की संख्या कुछ मामलों में घटकर तीन या उससे भी कम रह गयी है ।

जहां तक कपड़े की किस्म का सवाल है, इस बात की कोशिश की जाती है कि भरसक सरकारी एजेंसियों के जरिये अच्छी किस्म का कपड़ा खरीदा जाये ।

रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, चन्दीसी

4294. श्री हुकूम खन् ब कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन प्रशिक्षार्थियों ने, जिन्होंने हाल ही में रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, चन्दीसी में पुनराभ्यास पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिला लिया है, सरकार को तार द्वारा अपनी शिकायतें भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे शिकायतें क्या ; और

(ग) उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Third Class Sleeper Coaches

4295. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional third class sleeper coaches have been attached to important trains on all the routes from the 1st April, 1966; and

(b) if so, which are those trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) and (b). No. However, the facility of sleeping accommodation in third class has been introduced with effect from 1-4-1966 on the following trains:—

- (i) Nos. 53 Dn./54 Up Madras-Hyderabad Express trains.
- (ii) Nos. 89 Up/90 Dn. Howrah-Madras Fast Passenger/Express trains.
- (iii) Nos. 25 Dn./26 Up Cochin-Bangalore Express trains.
- (iv) Nos. 41 Dn./42 Up Madras-Cochin Kerala Express trains.
- (v) Nos. 207 Up/208 Dn. Bangalore-Poona Deccan Express trains.
- (vi) Nos. 5 Up/6 Dn. biweekly Tatanagar-Waltair Express trains.

Paper factory in Gorakhpur

4296. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts visited a few places in

Gorakhpur district recently to explore the possibilities of establishing a paper factory; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the team is expected by end of May, 1966.

गोरखपुर जिले में रद्दी लोहे (स्क्रैप मेटल) का कारखाना

4297. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वह फरवरी, 1966 में गोरखपुर जिले में भानन्द नगर गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समय या उस से पहले कुछ लोगों ने गोरखपुर जिले में रद्दी लोहे (स्क्रैप मेटल) का कारखाना खोलने के बारे में उनसे निवेदन किया था और उन्होंने इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रिभुवन नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ लोगों ने रद्दी लोहे का उपयोग करने वाली एक रोलिंग मिल लगाने की बात की थी परन्तु कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Railway Godown at Kiratpur Sahib Station

4298. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1970 on the 11th March, 1966 and state:

(a) the size of the room constructed which is named as godown and the

size of the room under construction or to be constructed at Kiratpur Sahib Railway Station;

(b) the total number of bags of cement and fertilizer which arrived at Kiratpur Sahib during 1966 so far; and

(c) the place where these bags were kept?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) One room of size 10 x 20 feet along with a verandah measuring 10 x 8½ feet has been constructed for stacking goods. No new work is under construction or proposed.

(b) 135 bags of fertilisers and 17 bags of cement have so far been received during 1966.

(c) These bags were kept in the verandah duly covered with tarpaulins.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers laid on the Table.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे कि रेलवे मंत्री ने जो जवाब दिया था, आज समाचार पत्रों में छपा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता, कछवाय साहब।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मुझे बाद में बुला लीजिएगा। रेलवे मंत्री को पता है अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, वह इस तरह नहीं आ सकता।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for Purposes of Export) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1027 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966.
- (ii) S.O. 1028 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1966.
- (iii) S.O. 1029 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6117/66].

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cardamom Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 1144 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6118/66].

12.01 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRD AND HUNDRED AND FOURTH REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Hundred and third and Hundred and fourth Reports of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—Council of Scientific and Industrial Research—National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

12.01½

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of Public Accounts Committee on Audit Report on the Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1963-64.

12.01½

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER- TAKINGS

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Bhilai Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited.

12.02 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

(Query)

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब इस तरह से मैं नहीं सुनूँगा ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उसके कारण नहीं बतलाये गये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 28 सदस्यों ने उस पर दस्तखत कर के दिये हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरीके में नहीं सुनता । जो आप कहना चाहते हैं उसे मुझे लिख कर भेज दें ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ कायदे, कानून के मुताबिक होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप का कायदा, कानून चलेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : नहीं, चलेगा तो आपका ही लेकिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं मैं इस तरीके से यहां नहीं सुनूंगा।

—

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is already aware of the order in which Demands for Grants of the various Ministries will come up before the Lok Sabha for discussion and voting..... (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : प्रादिवासियों का मामला है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राडर, प्राडर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दुर्भिक्ष का मामला है। इस पर आप सोच विचार करिये (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राडर, प्राडर। मन्त्री जी पढ़ें।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : पढ़ूँ कैसे उसको कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।
I place it on the Table of the House.

श्री भागवत झा छावाव (भागलपुर) : वो को छोड़ कर हम सब लोग सुनने वाले हैं।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is already

aware of the order in which Demands for Grants of the various Ministries will come up before the Lok Sabha for discussion and voting. It was suggested to me in the Business Advisory Committee yesterday that the outstanding Demands may be put to vote of the House at 2 P.M. on Friday, the 29th of April, 1966. In deference to the wishes of the members of the Business Advisory Committee and of different sections of the House, I hope you and the House would agree that the outstanding Demands may be put to the vote of the House on Friday, the 29th, at 2 P.M. After the voting of the Demands the House will take up considerations and passing of the Finance Bill, 1966.

As you are aware, Sir, the House approved the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee on 10th March, 1966, to sit on Saturday, the 30th April. I had promised that I will give firm indication to the House about the extension of the session. In the light of discussions in the Business Advisory Committee yesterday, the Government propose that the Lok Sabha may have three extra sittings—on Saturday, the 14th of May, and Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th of May, 1966. The extended sittings would enable the House to transact important legislative and non-legislative business and also to take up some No-Day-Yet-Named Motions out of those recommended by the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I want to say something on the statement made by the hon. Minister.....

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister comes forward with a motion for adoption of the report of the Business Advisory Committee, then the hon. Member can speak on that. That will be about the same thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Usually, you allow us to make some suggestions at the time the statement is made.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Minister is again coming before the House for the adoption of the report. All these things could be said then.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : भुखमरी का विषय बहस में आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं जब वह बिजनैस का काम आयेगा तब देख लिया जायगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : बहुत दिनों से आपने प्रस्ताव मंजूर कर रक्खा है डा० लोहिया का . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं जब स्टेटमेंट आता है तब आप करियें । डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अपना बयान पढ़ दें ।

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SHRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI DIED

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मन्त्री जी ने जो बयान 16 फरवरी को लोक-सभा में प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में दिया, उनकी कुछ असत्य बातों की तरफ ध्यान खींचने की मुझे अनुमति दीजिए ।

विदेश मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी के कमरे में बच्चा समेत टेलीफोन था जिसका सिर्फ उठाते ही डाक्टर या उनके कमचारियों के कमरों में घंटी बजने लगती थी । सवाल-जवाब में अध्यक्ष महोदय ने खुद पूछा । 'एक सवाल जो यहां बहुत संगत है, यह है कि क्या इसकी जांच की गयी कि घंटी व्यवस्थित रूप से काम कर रही थी . . '

इस पर विदेश मन्त्री जी ने जवाब दिया 'यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । इसकी जांच की गयी थी और वह काम कर रही थी . . ' विदेश मन्त्री जी ने घंटी समेत टेलीफोन की बात बार-बार दोहराई, न सिर्फ यह कि ऐसा टेलीफोन था बल्कि यह कि मौत के बाद जांच करने पर घंटी ठीक काम कर रही थी । मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री जी के शव समेत बिछोने के और उसकी चारों तरफ की जगह के फोटो देखे हैं । एक मेज-लैम्प जरूर देखी बाकी किसी तरफ कुछ नहीं । बिछोने में भी कहीं कुछ लगा हुआ नहीं देखा । अगर कोई कहे कि फोटो लेते समय टेलीफोन हटा दिया गया और लैम्प छोड़ी गयी तो उस बात पर कोई विश्वास नहीं करेगा । मुझे अब तक अचरज है कि ऐसा असत्य क्यों बोला गया । अगर कोई भारी रहस्य नहीं है तो मालूम होता है विदेश मन्त्री जी ने इस असत्य से भारत और इस सरकार की लापरवाही को ढांपना चाहा था । अगर कोई रहस्य नहीं है, तो हर हालत में इतना साफ है कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी की जिन्दगी की वैसे ही रक्षा हुई जैसी करोड़ों गरीब लोगों की । जैसे साधारण आदमी हमारे देश में करीब-करीब लावारिस मरता है वैसे ही उसका प्रधान मन्त्री भी ।

प्रधान मन्त्री जी की मौत की डाक्टरी रपट पर सात डाक्टरों के दस्तखत हैं । सर्व श्री चुग, आरिपाव, गार्डेन, पावलोवा, राखिम जानोव, तुरमुन खोजेवा, उमीदोवा । ये कहते हैं कि शास्त्री जी "करीब साढ़े बारह बजे सोने गये । 11 जनवरी को सुबह करीब एक बज कर 20 मिनट पर श्री सहाय, कपूर और शर्मा प्रधान मन्त्री के डाक्टर के यहां गये जो बगल के कमरे में थे और उनको कहा कि प्रधान मन्त्री की तबीयत खराब है ।" डाक्टर चुग ने प्रधान मन्त्री को "बिछोने पर बैठे पाया और सांस लेने में तकलीफ की शिकायत करते " जाहिर है कि यह रपट मौत के कुछ ही देर बाद लिखी गयी । घटनाओं में ज्यादा हेर-फेर नहीं किया जा सका । इतनी बात

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

साफ़ था गयी कि मरते हुए प्रधान मन्त्री को झकेले छोड़ दिया गया। उनके अपने कमरे के बिछौने पर या उन कर्मचारियों के दरवाजे के फर्श पर, इसका सही जवाब डाक्टरों रपट में छिपाया गया है। विदेश मन्त्री जी ने इससे उलट लोकसभा में कहा, "एक बज कर 20 मिनट पर सुबह जब प्रधान मंत्री के निजी कर्मचारी सुबह की उड़ान के लिए सामान बांध रहे थे, उन्होंने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री को अपने कमरे के दरवाजे पर देखा। प्रधान मन्त्री कुछ देर के लिए रुके और डाक्टर के लिए पूछा। श्री कपूर और श्री शर्मा भागे भगे और प्रधान मन्त्री को उनके कमरे में ले गए और श्री सहाय ने डा० चुग को जकड़ जगाया, फौरन प्रधान मन्त्री के कमरे की तरफ दौड़े।" विदेश मन्त्री जी को पांच दिन मिला चुके थे। उन्होंने घटना के बताने में जरूरी हेर-फेर किया। इसमें अब कोई शक नहीं रह गया है कि प्रधान मन्त्री की मौत की संसदीय अथवा अदालती जांच आवश्यक है। मुझे इस बात पर भी अचरज है कि रूसी डाक्टरों ने ऐसी घटनाओं पर कैसे दस्तखत किये, जिन का उन्हें खुद पता नहीं था।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सदन विदेश मन्त्री जी की सफ़ाई को चाहेगा। सिर्फ़ कुछ बोला गया, इस लिए उसे स्वीकार नहीं कर लेगा।

अब यह एक वाक्य और है। अगर आप उसे पढ़ लेने दें, तो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, वह नहीं। मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी है।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret that Shri Ram Manohar Lohia has made a number of serious allegations for which there is no foundation in fact.

Firstly, Shri Ram Manohar Lohia has alleged that I had made an incorrect statement on February 16th

about a buzzer telephone being located in the room of the late Prime Minister. In support of his charge he has quoted my confirmation that the bell of the telephone was found to be working whereas the photograph of the bed of the dead body of the Prime Minister and all the things around it does not show any telephone. I would like to refer to the exact words in my statement of February 16th which were and I quote "apart from the two telephones for internal and international calls fitted in the P.M.'s suite, there was also a third telephone with a buzzer which could be activated by simply lifting the receiver. This instrument was available for the P.M.'s use to call any member of his personal staff or the doctor in case of need." It will be clearly seen from this fact that the buzzer telephone was never said to be by the P.M.'s bed. I said "in the suite". The Prime Minister's suite consisted of a sitting room opening into his bed room; all the telephones were kept in the sitting room, only a few paces away from the P.M.'s bed. There is thus no falsehood in the statement I made on February 16th.

Shri Lohia's second point is that what I said on the 16th February was intended to cover the carelessness of India and Russia. As I have already said, there is no inaccuracy in my earlier statement and no question of attempting to cover up anything arises. Every possible precaution was taken and every facility provided for the late Prime Minister's care and comfort, including the fullest medical facilities with eminent Soviet doctors available. Any allegations of carelessness is totally unwarranted. On the contrary, we should all be grateful for all that the Soviet Government did for the late Prime Minister and I would again like to express our most sincere thanks to them.

Shri Lohia next alleges that our late Prime Minister was left alone.

dying. He seems to draw this conclusion by quoting from my own statement of February 16th and from the doctor's report which as I said in that statement was appended to it and was in fact part of my statement. I am unable to see any contradiction between what I said and what is said in the doctors' report. It should be visualised that when the late Prime Minister appeared at the door of the room next to his suite and asked for his doctor, three members of his personal staff were packing in it and his doctor was sleeping in it. All of them were in the same room. The three who were preparing for the next day's journey, one after the other or simultaneously called out to the doctor. While Sarvashri Kapur and Sharma hurried forward and escorted the late Prime Minister to his room, Shri Sahai woke up Dr. Chugh who immediately rushed to the Prime Minister's room. The mention of Shri Sahai only in my earlier statement was not to the exclusion of Sarvashri Kapur's and Sharma's part in trying to wake up Dr. Chugh. From the time they escorted the Prime Minister back to his room he was at no time left alone and there is nothing in my earlier statement or in the medical report to suggest otherwise. Nor is there any question of my having made any adjustments of facts. And it is surprising that the hon. Member has talked of five days being available for me to adjust the statement. I do not know which five days are in his mind. The late Prime Minister expired in Tashkent in January and the statement in Parliament that I made was made a month and five days later. There is no question of my adjustment and the like.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वही दिन समझ लो। और ज्यादा समय मिल गया।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is most unfortunate that Dr. Lohia should have indulged in such hair-splitting to draw unwarranted conclusions about the circumstances in which our late

Prime Minister died. Perhaps for him it is a matter for abstract analysis and intellectual exercises. For the rest of us it is something much deeper, a personal as well as a great national tragedy which was unfortunately beyond human control but which is also above human suspicion. There is absolutely no justification for any enquiry, Parliamentary, judicial or otherwise. I hope that this is evident from my earlier statements as well as from my present clarifications.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह तो बिल्कुल जवाब नहीं हुआ। इससे तो मामला और बिगड़ गया।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। जिस दिन श्री शास्त्री की मृत्यु हुई, उस सरकार ने...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may kindly sit down. It was pointed out to me that there have been some inaccuracy in the statement which the External Affairs Minister had made about this incident. Under direction 115 I allowed that here. The only provision is that the Member insisting that there has been an inaccuracy might make his statement and the Minister, if he sticks to his position, he may also be allowed to make that submission. No, discussion is allowed on this question. Nothing has to be said beyond placing both statements. Ordinarily we place these statements on the Table of the House but sometimes they are allowed to be read. They have been read; there is nothing more to be done. The House would judge from both these statements.... (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You cannot expect the House to have known the judgment here and now because they were made just now. At the same time, what is the procedure that the members of this House have to pursue in order to get these two statements properly examined in the

[Shri Ranga]

House afterwards to have the opportunity of discussing these things and take the public into confidence?

Mr. Speaker: This is on record. Every member can see them; they are on record.

Shri Ranga: I am asking the procedure that we should pursue.

Mr. Speaker: Clarifications are not to be sought on this statement.

Shri Ranga: I am not asking any clarification. I am only asking for the procedure we have to follow hereafter in order to be able to have a proper examination.

Mr. Speaker: If some notice is given for discussion, that would be a different matter altogether. Here and now nothing can be done.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुरानी बात पर सिर्फ़ आप को फ़ैसला करना है। आखिर बज़र समेत टेलीफ़ोन का मतलब तो तभी होता है, जबकि वह प्रधान मन्त्री की पहुँच तक हो। अब मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वह उनकी पहुँच में नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम वक्ता इस बारे में कोई बहस या आर्ग्युमेंट नहीं हो सकती है। न ही मैंने कोई फ़ैसला करना है और न हम पर बहस हो सकती है। दोनों स्टेट्मेंट्स हाउस के सामने आ गए हैं। अब हाउस जो चाहे जजमेंट कर लेगा। अगर डिस्कशन के लिए कोई नोटिस आयेगा, तो वह एक अलग सवाल है।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : आप जांच बिठाइयें। एक संसदीय कमेटी इस की जांच करे।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. My only request would be that only points might be referred to, not speeches made. We spend so much time on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I will take only a minute and a half, even though five minutes are allowed. I am glad that the descent of the fearful and awe-inspiring guillotine has been deferred by two hours, I am glad the Committee has accepted it and the House. I am sure, will accept it. But I am sorry that still, because we are behind schedule, at least the Demands of six Ministries will be guillotined—at least six if not more—and I do hope that sufficient time will be given in the next session for a discussion on the working of those Ministries.

On another thing which I raised last time, in reply to which you were good enough to say that the matter was being pursued with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, I do hope that a way will be found to examine, to scrutinise the accounts and the Demands of the Rajya Sabha by the three-man Committee constituted by

this House, and I request you to tell the House what the position is.

Mr. Speaker: I had a talk with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and with the Leader of that House also, and I made those suggestions which the House here had proposed. The Leader of that House may wish to say something on that....

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The suggestion I made to you for your kind consideration and the consideration of this House was that if the estimates of the Rajya Sabha have to be examined, they should be examined by a Joint Committee of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. I do not think it would be respectful to that House for a Committee of the Lok Sabha alone to examine them. We have no objection to be examined, but it should be.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will tell the House. In the first instance, it was desired by that House that if these estimates are to be examined there ought to be a Joint Committee of both the Houses to examine the estimates of both the Houses. I did not agree to that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): You should not agree.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I did not agree to that. I made the suggestion that for the smooth working of both the Houses, it would be better if for the examination of the estimates of the Rajya Sabha, a Joint Committee is appointed. Our House could agree to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As a *via media*.

Mr. Speaker: It may be a *via media*, but I made the suggestion on behalf of this House and the House has agreed to that extent, and I am glad that the Leader of that House also said the same thing.

350 (Ai) LSD—5.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): But then the Joint Committee might consist of associates from the other House. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is probably the best solution that we have found, and we have agreed that so far as the Lok Sabha estimates are concerned, it would be a Committee of this House; so far as the Rajya Sabha estimates are concerned, it would be a Joint Committee of both the Houses. That could be acceptable to both.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will that be done this year, now?

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be done at this moment; the estimates have gone and everything has been passed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has not been passed yet, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The examination of the estimates has been done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Committee can still go into it. We can speak on those Demands.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I will also take just one minute and a half only. I have been requesting in this House that a statement on the revocation of the emergency and the ending of DIR should be made as early as possible. I am happy that in today's newspapers we find that the Cabinet is meeting and the Chief Ministers have also been called to Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: We can discuss them under the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister is here. It is found in the newspapers that the Prime Minister is for a revocation. Let the country heave a sigh of relief at least from Monday. After the meeting of the Chief Ministers, let there be a statement on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Chief Ministers meet. Should they make a statement in advance?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On Monday, next week. Then, in respect of two discussions, the dates have been extended. I would request the Leader of the House, through you, that there should be a discussion on the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. There are motions tabled. And then there should be a discussion about the fire in HEC at Ranchi.

Mr. Speaker: Let this week expire. There is enough business for the next week. For the next week thereafter, let us wait for the next statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I must remind them every week. They should not forget it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले शुक्रवार को मैंने आपके द्वारा संसद् कार्य मन्त्री से अनुरोध किया था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के संघटन के सम्बन्ध में उस समय उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया था कि अभी इस पर चर्चा उपयुक्त नहीं रहेगी, अब भ्रमसर है कि उस पर चर्चा कर ली जाय। आपने कहा था कि यदि किसी ने चर्चा की मांग की होगी तो उस पर विचार किया जायगा। चर्चा की मांग भी की गई है और बिजनेस एडवाइजरी सब कमेटी ने भी उसको स्वीकार कर लिया है। मेरा आपके द्वारा संसद् कार्य मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि उसको इस अधिवेशन में अवश्य सम्मिलित कर लिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस अधिवेशन के बारे में सारी बात इस समय नहीं हो सकती। उन्होंने इस वक्त नेक्स्ट वीक का बिजनेस एनाउन्स किया है, जब इस से नेक्स्ट वीक बिजनेस एनाउन्स हो, तब मेम्बर साहबान अपने प्रश्न कर सकते हैं, इस वीक में तो सिवाये फाइनेन्शियल बिजनेस के और कुछ नहीं लिया जा सकता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मुझे स्पीकर साहब या एतगज है कि इसी आदर-

णीय सदन में हमारे स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि सेंटर-डे को सिटिंग नहीं होगी, हम लोगों के प्रोग्राम भी दो महीने पहले बन जाते हैं, हम को लाखों प्रादमियों की सेवा करनी होती है...

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : ओहो...

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी हां...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब, आप उधर ध्यान मत दीजिये, अपनी बात कहिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी हां, सेवा करनी होती है। मेरे हराये हुए लोग गवर्नर बन गये हैं, उनको इस में भी ऐतराज है।

श्री हेम बरणा (गोहाटी) : अब वह गवर्नर नहीं हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बन चुके हैं। हमारे स्पीकर साहब असत्य बात नहीं कहते हैं, उनके निर्देश के अनुसार ही हम अपने प्रोग्राम बनाते हैं, तो अब ऐसी क्या जरूरत आ गई है जो आप सेंटर डे को भी हाउस ले रहे हैं, आप ता० 17-18 को रख लीजिये, लेकिन सेंटर डे को न रखिये, इससे हमारी पोलिटिकल डेप हो जाती है, हम पब्लिक में नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): There was a statement made by Dr. Lohia.

Mr. Speaker: We are not considering that now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A rejoinder was given by our External Affairs Minister. Did you say that those things can be discussed some time?

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that.

श्री भीम (भलीगढ़) : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट बहुत देरी से आती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने हाउस के तमाम मेम्बर. साहबान को कहा है कि इस हफ्ते में सिर्फ फाइनेन्शियल बिजनेस ही आ सकता है, दूसरी चीज नहीं आ सकती। अगले शुक्रवार तक वह रिपोर्ट की इन्तज़ार करें, फिर अपनी अपनी बात कहें।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)
अगले शुक्रवार को तो खत्म हो रहा है।

श्री सौर्य : बाद में कहते हैं कि समय नहीं है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। यह रिपोर्ट बहुत देरी से आती है—एक तो मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है, सन् 1963-64 की रिपोर्ट अब आई है—सन् 1966 में, उस पर भी पता नहीं बहस हो सकेगी या नहीं। ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आये, उसको टेबल पर रख दिया जाय और उस पर बहस हो।

दूसरे यह सदन इस देश का सबसे श्रेष्ठ सदन है, इसमें जो भी प्रोग्राम के बारे में निश्चय हो, उस पर निश्चित रहना चाहिये, कभी अनिश्चर को हो गया कभी नहीं हुआ, यह ठीक नहीं है। आपन भी इस पर कई बार अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं कि अनिश्चर को कोई बैठक नहीं होनी चाहिये। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम अनिश्चर को काम करने से धराराते हैं, लेकिन एक निश्चित फैसला ले लिया जाय, क्योंकि हमारे प्रोग्राम पहले से बन जाते हैं, हमें जनता में जाना होता है, इस लिये अनिश्चर को नहीं रखना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : लमडांग में रेलवे विस्फोट पर जो स्पगन प्रस्ताव आया था, उस पर आपके फैसले के सम्बन्ध में कुछ हम लोगों को बोलने की इजाजत दी जाय, जिसमें आप दोबारा फैसला कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। आप बिजनेस की बात कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह भी बिजनेस में आ जाता है, कभी आप इसकी इजाजत देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : आपको ध्यान होगा कि हमने डार्ड घण्टे की चर्चा मांगी है, सियालकोट की उस 36 एकड़ भूमि के बारे में जिम पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया है, उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिये और उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिये, क्योंकि उस पर उसने नाजायज़ कब्जा किया है और वह भूमि हमारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बेरवा।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर पिछले साल भी चर्चा नहीं हुई और न उससे पिछले साल भी हुई। यह 17 करोड़ आदिमियों—अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों—के अधिकारों का हनन करना है, क्योंकि मैंने सुना उस पर इस बार भी चर्चा नहीं होगी और वह समिति के पाम चली जायगी। अगले शुक्रवार 29 ता० तक इस विषय पर बहस समाप्त हो जायगी, इसलिये इस पर चर्चा होना बहुत जरूरी है।

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara) : Sir, the elections to the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee are to take place next week. I would like to ask, Sir, through you, the Home Minister, whether he will allow the detained Members of Parliament to take part and participate in the elections to enable them to function properly?

श्री ज० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। अगले सप्ताह में तीन दिन छुट्टी रहेगी। पहली को, दो को और चार

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

को। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हम सिर्फ दो दिन बैठेंगे। इस वास्ते क्यों न हम हर शनिश्चर को बैठें? बजाय इसके कि 16 और 17 तक इसको बढ़ाया जाए, हर शनिवार को अगले सप्ताह से हम लोग क्यों न बैठें?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : दूसरी बात यह है कि हेवी इंजीनियरिंग रांची में आग लगी थी। उसके सम्बन्ध में हम दो बारस से समय मांग रहे हैं। मोशन भी हमने भेजा है। आपने प्राश्वासन भी दिया था। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उस पर भी इसी सेशन में चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, since there is a convention in the State Assembly that Members who are detained are enabled to exercise their votes for the purpose of elections to Standing Committees, when next week these elections to the committees are going to take place, would you kindly direct that arrangements are made to facilitate the participation and voting by those Members of the House who are detained?

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishanganj): Sir, in the monsoon session last year, the Education Minister stated on the floor of this House that he would bring a comprehensive Bill for the Aligarh Muslim University in the next session—that is the winter session. He has failed to do so. May I know if such a Bill is going to be introduced in this session?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, as you have rightly pointed out, certain suggestions which have been made here have nothing to do with the statement that I have made today. I have indicated that it will be for the House to decide which of the two no-day-

yet-named motions are to be taken up. We cannot take up more than two such motions in this session. That is absolutely certain.

About Saturday, 30th April, it was decided long ago. It is not as if we have taken a decision now. You remember, Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee, in consultation with the representatives of all groups, it was unanimously decided that we will sit on the 30th.

Then, the House was to adjourn sine die on the 16th. Because we have decided that the House will sit for three days more, we have included Saturday, the 14th also. We were not to sit on Saturday the 14th because we were to adjourn on the 13th. Therefore, our decision to sit on the 14th is not going to cause any inconvenience whatsoever to any hon. Member in any programme that he has made.

I shall certainly consider the other points that have been made. Not beyond 17th we are going to sit. On that we have taken a decision. Within that time whatever important things can be put through will be done. I have already said that it will not be possible for us take up more than two no-day-yet-named motions, in this session.

About the Report on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if there is time we can do that also.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): There cannot be anything more important than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Report. You must take things seriously.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The report was discussed last year. No old report is pending for discussion. It is only the latest report which is before the House. We shall see if there is time to take this up. If there is no time in this session, we are going to have the next session early and then we shall give priority to that discussion. (Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सियालकोट के बारे में नहीं बताया है। वहां से हमने अपनी सेना वापिस हटाई है। वह क्षेत्र हमारा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय होगा तो देखा जाएगा। इस हफ्ते में कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

All those points that have been made may be considered by the Minister, and he should be prepared to answer them when he makes his next statement here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about allowing the detenus to vote in the elections to the committees next week?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Postal ballot for them.

Mr. Speaker: I am asked about the postal ballot. Has the Home Minister to say anything on it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I say that there is nothing to present that, so far as I am concerned, but....

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I have to mention. In that case, we might have to arrange for their presence here. There is no other way.

Some hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that they will be brought here. I do not think it would be possible for me to order that they ought to be brought here and their votes recorded.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I have already drawn the attention of Prime Minister to that aspect.

Mr. Speaker: If they can do it, let them do it.... (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I just want to know one thing. Is it insuperably difficult to send the ballot papers....

Mr. Speaker: The Members should be present here.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why cannot it be by postal ballot?

Mr. Speaker: The Constitution does not allow that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If the general election for the whole country provides for postal ballot....

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing. He might consult the Constitution and then discuss this point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am saying this because I was told that in the State Assemblies there appears to be a convention in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Last year also you said that you will look into it.

Mr. Speaker: I could not do it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: All the members of my party are in jail and they cannot vote. You are also responsible for it.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I would be responsible.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: You should try to convince the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow further discussion. This is no reason....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I do not know what is reason to you.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I point out....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee might sit down. I have heard him.

Now the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे स्टेशन मास्ट्रो के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वे लोग प्रदर्शन लेकर आए हुए हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जी।

12.36 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 16 and 17 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,41,69,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 17—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I begin with a deserved compliment to my hon. friend, the Minister of External Affairs? I have known him for a very long period, and somewhat intimately also, and on the basis of my experience I can say that there are one or two qualities of head and heart which he possesses, namely, that of detachment and of commonsense, which he has amply brought to bear on the Report of his Ministry which is before the House for discussion.

The Report which we are discussing now is a report which, whatever it has to say, says it unambiguously and clearly. Whatever it might lack in matters of depth and imagination, obscurity or ambiguity are not its weak points. On this I would like to congratulate my hon. friend, the Minister of External Affairs.

This is a Ministry which has to handle, what the Germans would call, "Weltanhang", that is, our attitude towards the totality of the world affairs around us. Its activities, therefore, cannot be discussed without going into the area, without soaring into the stratosphere of political speculation. The total picture of India's relations with the outside world, which this Report presents, is a picture which is not altogether pervaded with harmonies and concord. The Report makes no secret of the fact that our relations with our two most vital neighbours, namely, Pakistan and China, are not of the happiest. If you go through the Report carefully, you will find that this lack of concord is reflected in our international relationships with the rest of the world also in some form

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

or another. Although the problems which bedevil our relations with Pakistan and China are capable of concrete formulations and also, theoretically at least, capable of concrete solutions, they are problems which in their origin and in their real nature are seismic and not superficial.

There is neither time nor necessity on this occasion for me to dilate upon this aspect of the matter in any detail, but I feel that I am obliged to say that the problems which face us in the matter of "Weltanchaung" are the problems, which ultimately and finally, are not capable of a lasting solution unless some kind of a confederation is achieved in the part of the world in which India is situated, in the South East Asiatic part of the Globe. What I have in mind is a confederation comprising of India, Nepal, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon into which can be inducted Tibet also whenever it becomes possible to rescue it from the belly of the bigger fish that has swallowed it, according to the good old *matsya nyaya*, that is, Fish Justice. Such a confederation would not only be truly secular but it would be acceptable to Pakistan also. I leave this matter here.

Now I want to come to the problem that is on our minds almost all the time, that is, the problem of China. This Report makes no secret of our uneasy relationship with China. On page 2 this Report tells us:—

"China's conflict with India was an integral part of China's foreign policy and its revolutionary objectives in Asia and Africa".

Again, on page 4 the Report informs us:—

"The Chinese threat and ultimatum in September, 1965 was, in certain respects, even more significant, than the massive Chinese invasion across the border in 1962. These events showed that China was acting not merely in pursuit of border dispute, but in line with its new doctrine of the right of

intervention in Asian quarrels, and in its self-assumed role of the protector of the small nations of Asia."

Now, it is not my object to go into problems of our relationship with China and their nature and how they might be solved, because, on this occasion, I merely wish to refer to another matter, namely, that of our refusal to accord diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Republic at Taiwan, which we have withheld so far from the time when we expelled Chiang Kaishek's representative in the year 1950, when the Communists took over on the Mainland of China. Surely, it is nobody's case that in the near future there is any possibility of our entering again into the land of Sukhavati, in so far as our relations with China are concerned. Since the main, if not the only reason for our withholding diplomatic recognition from the Government at Taiwan was that by this we might not intrude upon the atmosphere of "bhai-bhai" which had been created, and since there is no possibility of such a predicament now, I see no good reason why we should now withhold recognition from the Chinese Government at Taiwan which is a democratic government and a government which is friendly. I suggest that the Ministry of External Affairs and the Government of India might give a fresh and uninhibited thought to this problem.

From China I would like to pass on to Pakistan which is our nearest neighbour. I want to say a few words in passing about this subject because the subject is too near for us to speak on it with any kind of objectivity. Pakistan is our limb in more than one sense, not only geographically and culturally, but also historically and spiritually. Even as this is true, it is truer that Pakistan is a sovereign state, and most of our troubles with her arise out of our thinking of her nostalgically as a group of long lost brothers. Though I do not know how our troubles with Pakistan can be ultimately

[Shri Kapur Singh]

solved but I do know that there is nothing truer than this that as long as our relations with Pakistan continue to be strained, as they are now, there cannot be any progress in this sub-continent, and it is not only the question of withholding of our progress but it is a question of our survival. Neither Pakistan nor India can survive in a state of perpetual conflict and the type of mistrust which now bedevils our relations. This is the fundamental issue between India and Pakistan and Kashmir is not the fundamental issue in this sense. This calls for a shift in our strategy towards Pakistan. Instead of every time waiting for international intervention for a mutual dialogue on major issues, let us evolve a permanent, and perennial dialogue between ourselves and Pakistan. I would like to leave this matter here.

I now pass on to the matter of South Vietnam about which much has been said here and much has been heard in foreign countries also. The Report, while dealing with the subject of South Vietnam on p. 32, tells us:

"...the achievement of an enduring settlement of Vietnam is feasible only through peaceful methods."

Then, the Report further tells us, on the same page, that these peaceful methods must consist of "the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam". This is what is stated on the same page, as I said earlier. Why is it necessary for us to pose as the physician for the ills of the whole of the world and the guardians of the International Categorical Imperative is a matter which passes my comprehension and why a peaceful solution of Vietnam necessitates withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam is a question which seriously makes me doubt the sanity of those who control our External Affairs. Surely, our External Affairs Ministry is acquainted with the theory of the State Department at Washington,

the theory which goes under the name of Dominos Theory. According to this theory, the U.S.A.'s appreciation of the political situation in this region of the world is that if South Vietnam falls to the Communist forces which are working under the garb of National Liberation Front, then like dominos, the countries of Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Burma, Ceylon and ultimately India will also fall into the wide open jaws of the Communist whale. Is this appreciation so fantastic that our External Affairs Ministry can completely disregard it as beneath contempt? If it is not fantastic but is imbued with substance, then is it the secret wish of the Ministry of External Affairs that things may happen according to this Dominos Theory? If our only fault were of being senseless busybodies, it would be, perhaps, forgivable, but our real fault is that we are purblind to our own interests. Let there be a fresh and enlightened thinking on this point.

Moving on to the Arab world and Israel, I find that on p. 38 of this Report, there is an observation that "the traditional good relations between India and the Arab world" have been maintained. We all know here that we have done everything in our power not only to strengthen these relations but to keep them green and growing. But how our friendship with the Arab world makes it obligatory for us to treat a small democratic country, Israel, as we are treating it, is a matter of which no honest and impartial man can approve. It may be, as it is the case, that if we accord diplomatic recognition to Israel, it would annoy the Arab world. But surely, a big and great country like India cannot determine its foreign policies merely with reference to subjective annoyances of friends or foes. Final determinants in this matter, as in all other matters, are the twin objects of pursuit of power and our own

security. Israel, on the basis of every objective consideration, deserves a diplomatic recognition by this country and to deny this recognition is to lower the image and the dignity of India in the eyes of enlightened people. Now, that our friend, Nasser, is loudly thinking of a "prohibitive war" against Israel, it would be a matter of shame if we let the state of affairs continue in which we do not recognise even the existence of a democratic and friendly country entitled to such recognition on merits.

Coming to my final point, that is, Rhodesia, on page 41 of the Report, there is a mention of Rhodesia by saying:

"The Government of India condemned in strong terms the illegal seizure of power by the white minority government of Mr. Ian Smith."

At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held at Lagos on 11th and 12th January, 1966, we were the only country who were represented there neither by the Head of the State nor by the Prime Minister; all other countries were so represented. This meeting, as we learn from its proceedings, dealt with a single political issue, namely, the seizure of power by the white racial minority there. Perhaps, many of my hon. friends in this House know that Mr. Ian Smith justifies this seizure of power by the white minority and his exercise of that for the benefit of the white minority on the principles which he considers are adumbrated in our own Manavdharma Shastra of Manu.

Be that as it may, at this meeting, our representative made out a single contribution, namely, that the U.D.I. should be re-christened as I.D.I. As we know, the seizure of power in Rhodesia has been described and accepted by the whole world as Unilateral Declaration of Independence, that is, U.D.I., but our representative asserted that it was not U.D.I., but

I.D.I., that is Illegal Declaration of Independence.

Prime Minister Pearson, in his speech in the House of Commons, made a pointed reference to this on the 20th January, 1966, as the Hansard shows.

This House would want to know from the Minister of External Affairs whether our representative at Lagos was merely trying to show himself off in this matter or he was adumbrating some fundamental shift in our postulates of international jurisprudence. Is our position this that legality, juridical propriety, is of the essence in all cases of transfer of power, irrespective of patterns and exercise of transfer of power? For instance, if power in Rhodesia had been Constitutionally transferred by the British Crown to the same white minority which has seized power now, with freedom to exercise it as they are doing it at present, would it have been acceptable to us? Would it be in accord with our basic policies and outlook on matters of this kind if the power is taken legally though it is exercised with racial discrimination? If that is not our position, then why did our representative at Lagos go out of his way to be superficially clever in suggesting that U.D.I. should be rechristened as I.D.I.?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The hon. Member, who opened the speech, paid glowing tributes to the Minister of External Affairs for his clarity of thought and expression in this report. He only found fault with this, namely, why should we dabble about the problem of Vietnam. Then he pleaded that we should go in the cause of Israel because its freedom is threatened by the Arab Republic. I do not know how he will reconcile the two attitudes—not to think of Vietnam but to think all the time about Israel.

I do not propose to deal with the basic principles and tenets of our foreign policy because they have been discussed here times without number and accepted by the House. I also

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

do not propose to have a wide sweep over the entire problem of the international field because I feel that I will rather have a realistic approach to the problems which concern us very intimately at the present moment.

Naturally the first thing that is in our minds is our relationship with Pakistan. After the Tashkent agreement, we had very much felt that the relationship would improve and that we would be able to settle all our differences by certain bilateral meetings and actions and our Government very rightly took immediate steps to announce that they would follow the Tashkent agreement in spirit and in letter and I think we exercised a considerable amount of restraint and went all the length in this matter. I also welcome, even in spite of all the provocations which have been given by Pakistan by certain wild speeches and by certain other actions, the hon. Prime Minister's determination, as expressed the other day in a public meeting, that she will pay special attention to this matter and will take certain positive steps to see that the Tashkent agreement is not sabotaged and that we go ahead in this matter. While I always welcome it, while I always say that we must spare no efforts to improve our relationship with Pakistan, our neighbour, almost a limb—because it was an artificial division of this country—when we are faced with realities, we have got to consider them. What has happened after the Tashkent agreement? What has happened after the Tashkent agreement is a big question which poses everybody. Has anything been done by this country, directly or indirectly, which has persuaded Pakistan to take such a line of action? I think no sane person, either in this country or abroad, will be able to accuse this country of doing anything whatsoever which has set Pakistan on this unfortunate line. It appears to me that the present rulers of Pakis-

tan are not in a position to pursue this line of peace either because of certain domestic pressures or because of external advice. But the real fact of the matter is that we will be ignoring the realities of the situation if we do not probe into the matter more deeply and try to understand the situation as it stands today.

Now let us understand the position. What was the purpose of Pakistan's brazen-faced aggression last September? To me at least, it is absolutely clear that they wanted to annexe Kashmir by force, they wanted to take Kashmir by force, and they had prepared a complete strategy for it. With the preparation which they had made for the last ten years, they thought that it would be a fait accompli within 10 to 15 days. They never expected that India would take such a strong action as it did and they thought that, if India would take such an action, the foreign countries would denounce India for resisting Pakistan by attacking Pakistan on the other side. But everything went wrong. As a matter of fact, except U.K., nobody gave any support to Pakistan in her aggression.

Shri Kapur Singh: Jordan gave its support.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He can name Jordan, but I do not very much bother about it; they are what they are; let us leave them alone.

It is my firm conviction that, through Tashkent agreement, Pakistan wanted to achieve something. They have achieved it and after that, now, they want to go the old way again. But I would like to put forth my idea that now Pakistan realises that it cannot go for an all-out war; I do not expect that there would be any massive aggression by Pakistan as in the past with a view to annexing Kashmir or to humiliating India; they know where they stand; they will be wiser now; they will not do that. But I have not the least doubt in my mind and I wish to warn the Government that what they propose to do is much more dangerous than

a clean and clear aggression. You can meet a clean and clear aggression, but you cannot meet all the harassing tactics which are being followed now and which I visualise them to follow in future also. They are linked up with Mizos; they are linked up with the Chinese. What did the Chinese leaders say when they were in Pakistan? The Chinese leaders, in very clear terms, have said that, if Pakistan is attacked again, if there is any fresh aggression on Pakistan, they are all the time with them to support them in any manner and in every possible way. They have already started pouring in a lot of arms, ammunition, tanks and jet planes and what not, which were displayed there. There was the clear announcement by the President or the Premier there. Therefore, let us be very clear in our views. While we may make all the efforts, let us probe and find out whether Pakistan is really sincere and whether it is in a position at all to come to any terms and agreement with us. If not, then we have got to take a really good care, and we must make Pakistan feel that if it follows these harassing tactics and all this mischief and trouble, then it will get it back in a manner that it will make its survival difficult. Until and unless this sense is sunk into them, while on the one hand we make all efforts and we do everything, on the other, we must make them understand this thing; until and unless we do that, this all-soft-talk is not going to lead us anywhere.

13 hrs.

I am not very much worried about the attitude of U.K. I know that a discussion was raised in the House of Commons after some of the M.Ps. who had visited this country had gone back; there was an adjournment motion sort of thing, and there was a discussion, and one of the M.Ps. in a very brilliant manner put forth India's case, but it is really unfortunate that even then the Government spokesman never thought it fit to set

the record straight. Mr. Bottomley participated in the discussion; he knew everything about what had happened but he never cared to put the record straight even. Therefore, as far as I could see, Pakistan is much nearer to U.K. than India. Whether India is a democracy or not; Pakistan, the illegitimate child of the British diplomacy is very very near to U.K., and, therefore, I do not expect anything from U.K. I thought that U.K. as a wise country would feel like revising its attitude and be more realistic than it was in the past. Let us hope for the best.

But what intrigues me most is the attitude of the U.S.A. While, on the one hand, I do not have any hesitation in expressing my deep gratitude to that country for coming to our assistance, where the assistance was most needed, in the matter of our foodgrains and all that, I do not see how in spite of this link-up of Pakistan with China, U.S.A. is not clear in its mind regarding the resumption of military aid to Pakistan. We made this point clear, and we made a demand, and we wanted them not to give military aid. This aggression by Pakistan would never have been possible but for all the equipment and all the arsenal supplied by the U.S.A. to Pakistan. What for were the tanks supplied to Pakistan? I do not know how these tanks were to be used against China or Russia. But, in spite of all these supplies having been misused, we find that instead of expressing regret and reprimanding Pakistan and making it absolutely clear to Pakistan, they have equated Pakistan and India and they have withheld even the economic aid which had been promised to India. We do not want to make any claim on the U.S.A., but even the aid which has been promised has been frozen, in spite of India going to the utmost length to foster the best of relations; that is the most embarrassing part in our relationship with the U.S.A.

I am not one of those who would like to claim anything from any country. We must stand on our own legs

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

and we must learn it the hard way. This is the lesson which has been taught to us. In this context, while speaking on external affairs, I feel that we cannot have an independent external affairs policy; we cannot even have an independent political freedom in our country until and unless in our economic matters also we have a policy of independence which is most vital. We shall never be able to assert the political independence of our country and an independent foreign policy until and unless in certain vital matters, in economic matters, we are independent. I think this lesson must be learnt the hard way. It is here that I would submit that this country can sustain anything, if we have the food and if we have the clothing. There is no dearth of clothing; we have got first-class textile mills and we can step up the production. Regarding food, while speaking on the President's Address, I had offered my neck if I did not increase food production in my constituency by 30 per cent in three years' time. I am glad that my hon. friend the Food Minister went a step further and said that it could be raised by 100 per cent. I am very happy if it could be raised by 100 per cent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Did he offer his neck also?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has assured this House that he is going to have in the year 1966-67 about 96 to 97 million tonnes of foodgrains grown in this country. Therefore, it is not by the end of the Fourth Plan that we are going to be a self-sufficient in foodgrains; if it is going to be 96 to 97 million tonnes this year, that is, during 1966-67, then we are self-sufficient in foodgrains from the very first year of the Fourth Plan. Why does he not say that? As for the steps, let us concentrate on irrigation, power for agriculture and food production. This will not only make us independent economically in vital matters but this will also boost up

our economy for other purposes, for our industrial purposes, and we shall never have to go in for certain deals such as the fertiliser deals etc. for which we are going in now. But I do not understand one thing. In the Fourth Plan, we are visualising an export of Rs. 5100 crores worth of exports; we are visualising aid and assistance worth about Rs. 4000 crores, but we cannot find about Rs. 120 crores for the setting up of the fertiliser plants. We have the technical know-how, and the technical know-how can even be purchased. Therefore, if we want to have political freedom, let us understand that we must have economic freedom also.

The next question with which again we are very directly concerned is the question of disarmament. Our late Prime Minister had taken all the interest on this question of disarmament at all the international conferences and meetings with all the Heads of States etc. The first item at all these meetings was peace and disarmament. But after these seventeen years, do we not understand that this disarmament is just a hollow slogan? It is just a myth. Has any positive step been taken during all these seventeen years towards disarmament, which would enlighten us and which would allay our fears? Disarmament is a myth, but the atom bomb is a reality, and we cannot ignore the reality. We cannot ignore the reality right across our border.

I wish to say that I am not one of those who are bomb-mongers who would want this country to go in for atom bombs straightway. But what has happened to this country which has a ways boasted of itself in the scientific and technological field and in the field of electronics and atomic energy, as being far ahead of China? Could we have any definite proof of it that at least for peaceful purposes we have made such an advance that even today we could claim that we

are ahead of China, and if in another year or two some real good solution is not found, we shall be able to go forward also in this field of atomic weapons without any time-lag? This at least will have to be ensured. I do not want, as I said, to hustle Government into any discussion for an atom bomb, but I definitely want the Government not to rule out the possibility and the need for an atom bomb and to be prepared for it all the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He is trying to demote you Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Never; the Speaker is very high in my esteem always; I need not repeat it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think it was an inadvertent slip.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Any Speaker would be high in our esteem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate those who drew up the programme of the Prime Minister's visit abroad. It was very well planned, punctiliously well drawn-up, and by all accounts that have appeared, her trip is supposed to be very successful.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is questioning it. Let him hear my question also. My question is this The planning of her trip was perfect. Her stop-over, particularly in France was well-conceived, I must say. The time she spent in London on her way back was also well-spent. Her stop-over in Moscow was also very proper.

But what is the acid test of the success of her visit? The acid test of the success would be this. The main visit was to the U.S.A. What is the U.S.A.'s attitude towards India and

towards Pakistan? How closer has her visit drawn the U.S.A. towards India? Have we been able to educate them in our approach to the question of Vietnam? What is the result regarding the effort to de-freeze the frozen foreign aid? These are the acid tests of the success of the visit. The success of the visit will be judged only by these. Therefore, while by all accounts in a general way, it is a very good thing to have perfect rapport with heads of state, to meet them—I do not minimise the great importance of that—we have to come to the brass-tacks and to the realities. There the real results will, I think, be on the basis of the tests that I have just indicated.

Another thing which worries me a little about the way in which foreign affairs and all important affairs are handled is how the Prime Minister is advised. This is a very serious matter because foreign affairs is not the exclusive domain of the Minister of External Affairs. The Prime Minister is always the real Foreign Minister; as a matter of fact, she makes all the important pronouncements. I will read a few lines from a 'New Delhi Report' entitled "The Prime Minister and 'Advisers'" which appeared in *Patriot* of 18 April, 1966. There they have indicated how she is advised, how her views are modified, how her views are differently stated and how she, under advice of those people, is made to change her views. It is really strange; I do not know how far it is correct. But I think such an impression should not be permitted to say anywhere; it should be washed out. I will just read out one or two paragraphs and sit down.

"The impression is gaining ground in New Delhi that the Prime Minister's 'advisers' have come between her and the fulfilment of the promises held out by her election as leader. This view is shared at the highest levels of the Government and party orga-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

nisation as also by the common people who had hoped that she would succeed in restoring to Indian policy its essential radicalism".

Then it goes very harsh on the civil servants who advise her.

"One category of her 'advisers' consists of civil servants habituated to clustering round the seat of power. Their social background, training and outlook have created such a gulf between them and the people that they are unaware of and unresponsive to national feelings. Mrs. Gandhi knows from personal experience . . ."

It goes still further and says that she was not even free to choose her advisers when she went abroad. Here it is:

"There was a wave of resentment among them when she included in the party accompanying her to USA two experts in whose advice she could place trust".

Now, I am not in a position to say how far this complaint is correct. But I have not the least hesitation in saying that there is such an impression gaining ground. Both for the reputation of the Prime Minister and for the reputation of this Government, as well as in the best interests of the country and of the people, it is necessary that such an impression should be washed out as early as possible.

I hope the hon. Minister will take due note of the warnings on our border. Even though we are carrying on a strong campaign almost, against the lifting of the emergency—the emergency must be lifted because we do not want the emergency to be there before the country—we are not unaware of the difficulties of the situation on the border and we have got to devise ways and means much more effective to enthuse the entire country

by lifting the emergency and by taking such measures as will meet the threat which is there on our borders.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get the aggression by China vacated (1).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of our Embassies. (2).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Loans and other relief measures sanctioned for the repatriates from Burma (3).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question of recognition of Israel and East Germany. (4).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improvement in the working of External Publicity Division. (5).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate delay in the issue of passports (6).]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check wastage of funds by our Embassies in foreign countries. (7).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint socio-political leaders of outstanding calibre as diplomats in foreign countries. (8).]

Shri Kapur Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan (9).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a regional collective security system for South East Asia. (10).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish diplomatic relations with Israel (11).]

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan and Israel and spending unnecessarily in U.A.R. (12).]

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of India's full diplomatic recognition of the German Democratic Republic (13).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Issue of people's freedom endangered by the racists of Rhodesia and the failure of the U.K. to bring them to book. (14).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Projected Anglo-American military basis in collusion with West Germany in the Indian Ocean area. (15)]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implications of the potentially harmful agreement regarding an Anglo-American Foundation (16).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Repercussions of the Prime Minister's recent visit to the U.S.A. and speeches made by her there (17)]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Long-delayed reforms in the ways of functioning of our Foreign Office and our Embassies abroad. (18).]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of Indian initiative in securing adequate implementation of the Tashkent Declaration (19).]

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of breaking the stalemate over the Kashmir issue (20).*]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Closer coordination with Afro-Asian countries in general and India's neighbours in particular to defeat neo-colonialist plans (21).*]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of positive action in pursuance of the objective of an honourable settlement with China (22).*]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Equivocal and sometimes pusillanimous attitude of Government regarding the U.S. involvement in Vietnam (23).*]

"That the demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Inadequacy of India's contribution towards the achievement of peace in Vietnam (24).*]

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, I have given notice of, and moved, certain cut motions which indicate my fears, which mount from day to day, regarding Government's foreign policy leading the country towards stultification and possibly, disaster.

I wish the Prime Minister could have found time to be present not only

to hear Shri Mathur and the other Members—I wish she were here to hear his speech—but also because she has just returned from her peregrinations, particularly in God's own country, dollarland. It was only fair that on an occasion when foreign affairs are discussed in this House, the House should have had the delectation of having her presense in their midst.

Our foreign office thinks, not unnaturally, that the charm which sits easily on a woman might be an asset to diplomacy. I do not disagree; it is, to a certain extent. Our Foreign Minister has a capacity, which I admire of being able to draw upon words which in a shroud of discretion hide a good deal of content, a very enviable, and in his position, a necessary quality.

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But these things, the charm of a woman Prime Minister and the discretion of an External Affairs Minister are not good enough. They are not good enough qualities for a country like India with a foreign policy tradition. However much my hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh and his like may disagree with that tradition and pooh-pooh it, we have a foreign policy tradition of peace and non-alignment and anti-colonialism. That is a tradition which, I fear, seems to be almost discarded.

I say this because when the Prime Minister made her visit which, Shri Mathur says on all accounts made available to us appeared to have been a success, it was quite noticeable that the US press like the *New York Times* of 30 March noted, very happily, that US officials were "particularly struck" by Indian "sympathy" for America's position in Vietnam. One such gaffe which the Prime Minister commits in America makes us look silly and sorry in all those areas of the world where we should

have friends, and we are losing them almost to extinction.

The Prime Minister has gone on record as having appreciated the United States President's earnest desire for peace in Vietnam. "Earnest desire for peace in Vietnam" are her own words. This is softpedalling to a fault, but even so, it does not produce the necessary results as Mr. Mathur has so very significantly pointed out.

It was almost unanimous in U.S. reports that our Prime Minister had given a reassurance that she would hold down criticism within her Government of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and that is why, over the very innocent remark made in the report of my friend's Ministry regarding the withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam, there has been such a terrific furore. American papers brought out banner headlines, they began to point out how India's spokesmen are practising prevarication.

Here are the documents circulated by my friend's Ministry, and we are given quotations from articles in the *Baltimore Sun* of 13th April, where we are told that our Foreign Minister, Mr. Swaran Singh, told the American Charge d' Affaires in India, Mr. Joseph Greene, over the week-end that the phrasing of the statement was a low level administrative blunder. And on the other hand, this American paper says that Mr. Singh has privately told the Indian reporters that the reported comments were nothing more than the reiteration of India's long-standing policy of halting hostilities in Vietnam.

This kind of talk goes on, and our papers have reported that the Foreign Secretary himself told protesting Americans that it was a mistake of a junior official and that he had been reprimanded. These reports have appeared in the press. If they are not true, the Minister should come and contradict these things, the Minister should tell us plainly the truth,

860 (A1) LSD—.

And if this kind of hullabaloo takes place, a furore in America and elsewhere over a statement of something which is a very simple reiteration of what our position has been, it shows that we have got cold feet, that because we are in need of aid, we are ready even to say good-bye to whatever sense of self respect and independence that we had learnt to cherish in our country when we were fighting for freedom, when we were imagining that freedom would be something really and truly worthwhile for the country from the point of view of the conditions of life of the people. And that is why it seems as if American aid policies ordain a kind of loss of independence of action as far as we are concerned in our foreign policy initiative regarding a settlement in Vietnam.

Our Minister of Planning is now in the United States. Perhaps he has gone there to sign the death warrant of "socialist planning", and it is a matter of irony that he himself in prehistoric days was one of the founding fathers of the Congress Socialist Party.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Prehistoric?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister's joint communique with President Johnson says, and I am quoting its words:

"The President explained the policies the United States is pursuing to help the people of the Republic of Vietnam and to reconstruct their war-torn society."

This is, on our part, backsliding on Vietnam, a backsliding which is now nearly complete. It is only a very small mercy that Shrimati Indira Gandhi did refrain from an open and blatant endorsement of U.S. policy in Vietnam, but there is not one clear word of disparagement, and I think that with reports in our papers regarding permission given to TELCO for exporting trucks for military purposes to South Vietnam.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

What is happening in South Vietnam? The *New Statesman* of London, a paper which we cherish so much, on the 15th April says in a special article that the total U.S. military and economic investment in Vietnam may cost as much as 25,000 million dollars this year, as much as the total expenditure on the whole Korean war. It means Rs. 12,500 crores to be spent by America this year in South Vietnam, nearly the total gross national product of India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All their bombs are exhausted, and they are purchasing.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On the 8th April, another *New Statesman* article wrote:

"The Vietnamese seem to find Americans, like Europeans before them, guilty on three scores—they are overpaid, over-sexed and over here."

Even the American public opinion is disturbed that 400,000 Americans will soon be in Vietnam, and 100 Americans are dying every week in Vietnam.

What is the way they are fighting? Their puppets like Ky, or whoever it may be, have no popular backing, and the Americans are using napalm bombs. It is not that these charges are made only by the North Vietnam Democratic Government. I am quoting from Paul Johnson's London Diary in the *New Statesman*. He has succeeded as that journal's editor the British High Commissioner in India at the present moment, and here he writes, quoting from the *U.S. Chemical & Engineering News* that there is a plan regarding improvement in the napalm bombs which have so far been used in Vietnam. This is the quotation:

"U.S. Combat forces in Vietnam are finding that the older formulations leave much to be desired, particularly in adhesion."

The last three words, so glibly technical refer to the capacity of this hateful substance to cling to the skin of the villagers on whom it is mainly dropped, so ensuring that they die in prolonged agony."

This is the kind of uncivilised barbarity which is being practised in Vietnam in order to maintain and perpetuate neo-colonialism, and it is a shame that voices can sometimes be heard even in this House supporting the kind of barbarity which they are practising.

In the Inter Parliamentary Union meeting, just concluded at Canberra, the Soviet representatives brought a motion requesting the Parliaments all over the world to help Vietnam. We should do something about it. I think we have got a communication from North Vietnam also to that effect. We should say that the Geneva agreements should be brought into operation, and strictly observed. United States aggression must stop. Foreign troops must go. This is the categorical imperative of India's foreign policy. But, of course, we cannot dare say that, we cannot even hint at that, and our Prime Minister goes and shrouds her words in all kinds of polite ejaculations which really mean, if they mean something at all, something which is entirely out of harmony with our country's interests.

That is why the Prime Minister in New York made a speech before business leaders, saying that foreign investors would be treated, and I am quoting her words, "completely on par with national investors", and she added that Government were certainly prepared—"certainly prepared" are her words—to relax many of the existing controls. We see that in the case of fertilizers, and now it will go on to other fields.

She talked about spring time in America. When winter comes, can spring be far behind? When the

fertilizer deal has come, the deal in regard to oil, the deals in regard to many other things are not far behind. They are coming. The Prime Minister has witnessed spring time in America. Spring is not far behind, it is already there, and my hon. friend Shri Malaviya has already begun to sense something of the advent of spring in Indo American relations.

The Prime Minister appealed to the U.S. businessmen, I am quoting her words, "to help bring the same bold spirit of adventure to the developing East that their forefathers brought to the development of the American continent." These are her words. President Johnson could not have wished for a clearer invitation to set up a colony in this country.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister makes her own speeches or whether she has ghost writers in the Secretariat or elsewhere. She should re-read her father's writings at any rate. She should not be content with her present reputation in the West as a moderate-minded, fence-straddling, wishy-washy, undoctinaire political personality. If that is the reputation she wants, she is welcome, but the country would not welcome it.

As a result of this kind of thing, the Indo-American Foundation is coming into the picture, a potent weapon for brain-washing our intelligentsia. The Education Minister told us the other day that he had consulted the UGC over it. Of course, he had, and His Master's Voice was echoed by these government agencies, but 54 academicians from the Delhi University have condemned this intimate involvement of a foreign Government in matters of educational policy. This Foundation is to have 300 million dollars, Rs. 150 crores, many times more than the sum of money which is given to the University Grants Commission. And this kind of thing is taking place because of our foreign policy being as insipid, as inefficient, as impotent, as it has come to be.

At the other end of the world, what do we find? We find the German Federal Republic, West Germany to give its more popular designation, trying to join Britain and America in setting up a chain of military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean islands, which disturbed us greatly but we can do nothing about it. For fear of the German Federal Republic, GFR, we do not recognise the German Democratic Republic, GDR. The GDR has applied for admission to the UN, that is supported by the Soviet Union and so many other countries. We say nothing. The minister gave a reply the other day: we are studying the situation. We do not say: for the purpose of universality of the membership of the United Nations, the GDR should be there. We are frightened by what they call the Hallstein doctrine. They threaten every country that if it has relations with the GDR, in that case, West Germany would break off relations. This is a stupid threat and is never implemented. The Soviet Union is there with its embassies in East Berlin and West Germany. Yugoslavia, Ceylon, Syria, Iraq, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia and Tanzania have all consular relations with the GDR and also with the GFR. We are afraid of Bonn, of the GFR seething with ex-Nazis, including even the President Lubke against whom charges are being made. The GFR is a friend of the racist states like South Africa and Portugal and took up anti-Indian stand in relation to Pakistan, in relation to so many other things. Her attitude is reprehensible. About our policies, about our leaders, they make all kinds of reprehensible remarks. But on the other hand we know how before the GFR. I do not say: do not recognise the GFR. You may recognise them. This is a peculiar world; all kinds make this world. Let us recognise the Federal Republic but let us go forward in regard to GDR. It is the 8th biggest industrial country in the world, profoundly friendly to us; it came forward with its support to us in the case of China and Pakistan. It has advanced phenomenally in

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

heavy chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural machinery; it can come forward and help us develop our agricultural production. But we insult the GDR from time to time. The former Minister of State, Mrs. Menon went to West Berlin and made all kinds of statements which I need not repeat. Mrs. Pandit went to West Berlin of all places to meet President Lubke. Of course she never thought of going to East Berlin, the capital of the GDR. In February 1965, President Nasser gave a reception to the head of the government of GDR, Ulbricht. Our Indian ambassador there boycotted that function! All this happens because we are afraid. We are getting aid from West Germany. We get aid from America. Therefore, kicks on our pants do not matter. We get aid from West Germany. Therefore, we must be always bowing low and that sort of thing. Pandit Jawahar' al Nehru had said in 1961 that it was a fact of life, it was a fact of geography that there were two Germanys. Later he said, logically we should recognise East Germany. Of course he told us at that time that after sometime perhaps by more peaceful methods, without causing some complications, the two Germanys might come together and we could come to recognise the GDR. Much water has flown down the bridges since 1961 when Pandit Nehru had made these formulations. We do not even go so far as to open our trade representation in East Berlin. I would say that we should have full diplomatic relations with the GDR. Immediately if you cannot do that for whatever reason, you can do at least two things: open a trade representation in East Berlin, capital of the GDR and start recognising the GDR passports. Only recently two of their ministers were here; the foreign minister was helpful and cordial as far as they were concerned. But personal cordiality does not matter between countries. You have to back it up by every kind of action.

Turning to the scene in Afro-Asia, we find a whole series of coups-d'etat happening from Indonesia to Ghana and we suspect, everybody who is knowledgeable suspects, the hands of the CIA, the American central intelligence agency and the British intelligence. In regard to Asian-African matters, a very positive response is needed on such things as Prince Sihanouk's call recently for an Asian leaders' conference. From the Royal Embassy of Cambodia in India we got reports and speeches made by Prince Sihanouk. He has suggested an Asian leaders' conference; he showed how very friendly he is towards India. I am sure Mr. Swaran Singh with his unfailing politeness would say: we are considering this matter sympathetically. But do not merely consider these matters; do something; meet them; meet these people; go more than half way. They are our friends a great deal more than the GFR is likely to be if we live to be as old as Methuselah; it will not happen; they will not be really and truly friendly as far as we are concerned. It is from that point of view, I would say: why not give thought to the possibility of breaking the deadlock with China? I know it is a very unpopular thing to say in this House anything of that sort. But the President and the Prime Minister have gone on record suggesting that they were ready and willing as far as possible to settle, if we can do it honourably, all the disputes with the neighbouring countries. China and Pakistan are neighbouring countries. If, China seems sulky and recalcitrant and intransigent and irritating, whatever other adjective my friend Mr. Kamath might suggest, does it mean that we stop searching for an honourable understanding.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Honourable.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We insist on that, yes honourable settlement. The

Prime Minister laid very great stress on the idea of an "Asian alternative to China." Mr. Ranga's heart ought to be warmed when these references are made. It is a dangerous formulation. Jawaharlal Nehru had always thought that Chinese expansionism had little or nothing to do with communist ideology but Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter thinks the border dispute with China is an ideological struggle and Chinese "containment" is possible only through American aid to India! If that is the state of things, we should know where we stand, where this country stands. I will refer in this connection in all seriousness to an article written by Pandit Sunderlal, a Gandhian of long-standing and well-known to many members, here, at least to senior members of the congress leadership, who wrote an article in the weekly called 'Now', a weekly with which one of our former cabinet ministers is closely connected. In that he referred to some possibilities of understanding with China which had been cherished by Nehru but which vanished on account of the reactionary influences prevailing in the foreign office, in the set up, in which Jawaharlal Nehru had to operate towards the end of his life.

I shall take about five minutes, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. If I am asked on what basis I am asking for an understanding with China, I cannot fully answer it; I cannot be expected fully to answer it. But if Nehru could offer mediation by the World Court, why not we begin to think in terms of some kind of mediation? Why not sound countries like Rumania or the UAR or Tanzania in whom both sides may have confidence? The present stalemate punctuated by occasional irritations from China to be answered by protest notes from India, which our foreign office is adept at mass-producing, serves the Chinese aims and goes against India's interests. Delay is dangerous; to overcome Delay is the test statesmanship.

Turning to Tashkent and Indo-Pakistan relations, I would say what

is known to everybody. The essence of Tashkent is the desire for concord and co-operation and it is time to ask ourselves whether the price which we are paying for maintaining the present posture of things is greater or less than the price which might have to be paid for settlement, an honourable settlement. The position today is such Mr. Mathur is not here; he hinted at this—Mr. Bhutto can say I am quoting the words "The Chinese are our friends but they also must know that the Americans are our allies." Pakistan today has gained access to Peking as much as to Washington. Only yesterday Mr. McNamara, Defence secretary of the United States practised special pleading in favour of Pakistan before the United States congressional hearing. So long as India is determined not to talk about Kashmir this peculiar position with its attendant risks is likely to persist.

I ask in all seriousness, are we read to view with equanimity the idea that there is little or no possibility of the Kashmir question being solved by peaceful and bilateral means which is envisaged by Tashkent? And in that case, can we prevent the Security Council being again brought in by Pakistan, with all the dangerous possibilities that it implies? This is exactly what is being done at this present moment; at the present moment, there are American efforts going on; the United States' press reports are very clear on this point, that they are envisaging the Security Council being brought in again.

I would suggest that deep down, in spite of many outward appearances, Pakistan is beginning to opt for modernity, with some kind of decent secular existence. Deep down, there is goodwill among our people, not seen on account of the crust of bitterness which overlies it. If Kashmir can be settled on the basis of an acceptable formula, the common interests would soon come to be properly pursued. What happened after Tashkent? At least, Tashkent

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

meant disengagement in Kashmir and the idea that we shall settle by talks and not by force whatever disputes which we have got. The last round of Indo-Pakistan negotiations in 1963 had provided some fruitful ideas; ideas in regard to trade protocols, agreements on river valley projects and so on and so forth but they were not pursued properly; engineering data had been exchanged in regard to Farakka and Teesta river projects. Some figures might have been disputed, but a settlement after an effort and meeting is perfectly possible. Pakistani infiltration takes place in Assam, in West Bengal and that part of our country. Pakistanis are making charges about India evicting many people wrongly and sending them back into Pakistan. This matter could be settled. After Tashkent agreement, we could do something about it. We could put a moratorium on at least whatever eviction might be taking place, and tell the world that we are no longer practising any of these evictions; that we are not postponing this matter, but we are going to settle this matter. But we are not doing it.

We have not also pursued with Pakistan the cultural and other contacts to the extent that is desirable. If Pakistan does not behave well—many of us are almost agreed in this House that Pakistan does not behave well; Pakistan continuously gave us one provocation after the other; Pakistan is motivated not only by her own self-interests but Pakistan is prodded by friends like McNamara and company, (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Pakistan does not behave well, but if Pakistan does not behave well, it should not mean that we give up the effort and pay back Pakistan in Pakistan's own coin. We must not do that.

I would remind the House that Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956 had made

the offer in regard to the cease-fire line in Kashmir, which could be revived with whatever modifications we might think of in the interests of either country. Some suggestions in regard to the settlement of this matter have to be put forward. Is it that we are going to have an eternally unprofitable debate? Is it that Pakistan would come and put forward their Kashmir case and we just reply that in regard to Kashmir, the matter is settled and we have nothing whatever to say? If we do that, how can the Tashkent agreement be implemented?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I shall finish in a couple of minutes. How is the world to understand our position? If, as a matter of fact, this is the kind of thing which has been going on during this period, how are we going to settle it? How are we going to settle it, if Pakistan is raucously raising its voice and says that Kashmir is the principle dispute with India? Let us say that if a settlement with honour is envisaged, we are ready for it. Let us go further and say that in spite of Pakistani provocations and pinpricks, all necessary initiatives in this regard will be adopted by us. Let us remind ourselves about what Lal Bahadur Shastri said in his last message: that we shall fight for peace between our two countries with the same determination which we showed when we were fighting with arms against each other. We need a policy of courage, imaginative and realistic at the same time.

Let not Pakistan's recurrent and irritating adamancy deflect us from the path where duty and self-interest summon our country; that is the path of understanding. And that is why I say with regard to our dispute with Pakistan, it unhappily does include Kashmir; though we do not agree to the formulation, in the eyes of the world it does include the question of

Kashmir; in regard to our dispute with Pakistan, in regard to our dispute with China, we should settle the matter. We should take the initiative in order to settle the matter.

यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः ।

If we make an effort and yet not succeed, we are not to blame. But we must show the world that we are taking the necessary initiative.

An hon. Member: How? (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That exactly is the point which we have reached. It is no longer possible for us merely to say that Tashkent is there, and we are implementing the Tashkent agreement. If we really and truly want to implement the Tashkent agreement, we should take certain initiatives and tell the world that we are taking these initiatives in order to make sure that between India and Pakistan no outstanding issues remain. Pakistan or even China, may be very powerful. China may dangle whatever atomic weapons she may have got, but it can do no more than give us provocations and irritations on the frontier. There are countries like the United States of America who have bases at 500 different places who can spend Rs. 12,500 crores in one year in South Vietnam. It is from that quarter that our freedom is endangered. If we do not realise it, then I do not know what hopes we can have in regard to our foreign policy. But I do say, I do not want us to go and multiply our enemies. I want us to behave with dignity, with self-restraint and at the same time, show that we are a people with an anticolonialist tradition; that we are not going to stomach the new colonialism which is sprouting its head today in such a wicked fashion particularly in a place like Vietnam where napalm bombs and poisonous gas are being used in order to demolish in blood the freedom and the rights of the people. We have always stood for the freedom of all the peoples of the world and we should continue to do so and our Foreign Minister could easily summon that courage; it is

that self-reliant economy about which Shri Mathur spoke with feeling. And with courage, with imagination, he can then alone would our foreign policy be worth-while.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the report of the Ministry is a fairly detailed one and is depicted objectively rather to say factually about the events of the year. We understand and hold that the most important event of the year has been the Tashkent agreement. The conflict was imposed on us. It was not to our liking; the aggression was committed on us by Pakistan, and therefore we were forced to fight in self-defence. We have shown how we could preach for peace and yet fight for our defence, and thereore, this year also is an important year from the military point of view: that we showed to the Pakistani aggressor and her allies, China and America—both—that it is not possible for a country which is fighting for peace to surrender its sovereignty. Therefore, though we fought in self-defence, though we did all this, when the time came that there should be some talks and agreement, we immediately went for the Tashkent agreement. We congratulate the Government, our Foreign Minister on the way they did and the way they showed courage in Tashkent, that though we were militarily victorious, though we had occupied the territory, though we had seized Pakistani posts and their control of strategical points, yet, we withdrew because we want to live in peace, not only with our neighbour but also with the whole world. That is what the founder of our foreign policy, the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, gave to this country. Therefore, I feel that the Tashkent agreement is an agreement whereby we forced Pakistan to say that it shall not use force.

When the aggression was there, when efforts for a settlement were sought to be made, our Prime Mini-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ster proclaimed that we shall not withdraw and we shall not talk unless there was a declaration by Pakistan that it shall not use force, whereas they gave the condition that they shall not withdraw or they shall not cease to fight unless there is some machinery to solve the problem of Kashmir. I must say that our condition that there must be a declaration that there will be no use of force was accepted by Pakistan and then we came to the Tashkent agreement.

Now, the second part of the story has to be told. We have strictly, both in spirit and in letter, observed the Tashkent agreement. But on the other side, Pakistan is not doing it. I am surprised by the latest technique and strategy of the Communist party—I mean the right wing. On the left wing, I have nothing to comment. They had better continue to be placed in jail under the Preventive Detention Act when DIR goes. I am surprised by the latest technique of the Communist party, right wing. Shri Hiren Mukerjee just now said and he went on saying that there must be a talk and division of Kashmir. He said (Interruption). These left communists, who were traitors to this country and who tried to move with China to sabotage the independence and sovereignty of this country have got the cheek and courage to say in this House that it is the right thing. Sir, the best place for all the left communists is in the jail. But I am surprised about the right communists. Mr. Mukerjee said something about the economic policies. In most of the points, he agrees with me. But I was surprised when he said that there must be from our side some sign and indication of friendship towards Pakistan. Is it not enough that in spite of the military victory, India signed the Tashkent agreement? Is it not enough that we showed to Pakistan that we want to live in peace? What does Mr. Mukerjee mean? Why did he not

mention China, which is the greatest expansionist power in the world? Why did he forget USA and China trying actively to help Pakistan against us? Why did he forget to mention that? Whereas the Tashkent agreement is a landmark for us, events afterwards are showing that Pakistan is not observing either in letter or spirit the Tashkent agreement. Therefore, we have to be vigilant about it.

I am sorry that in spite of all this, the two friends, USA and UK, our senior partner in the Commonwealth, are not still seeing reason. They are only trying to say that they want to have peace in the world. Their actions, as they are, do not indicate that they really want peace. This is demonstrated by their actions towards Pakistan.

I must say to the right communists that we are thankful to the Soviet Union. Possibly they might say, well, they are the party in this country who are trying to project the friendship of Soviet Union and India. We saw the nonsense objection raised by Dr. Lohia in the statement. We are thankful to the Soviet Union who have tried their best. We have always kept them informed and they are trying their best to see that Pakistan sees reason. We are thankful to them. But it must not be taken as an indication by the right communist friends that there is some change in the Soviet Union about Kashmir. I do not hold like that. I feel that they have still got the same stand regarding Kashmir. We still hold that they want that this should be settled peacefully. We also want it to be settled peacefully. We have shown enough evidence of it by agreeing to the Tashkent declaration. But unfortunately, the two other friends—USA and UK—who talk of peace, but prepare for war, are consistently trying to run down India. I will show how they are doing it by their actions and not merely in theory.

Before I do that, I would congratulate our Foreign Minister for the objective review given at pages 31

and 32 of the report of the External Affairs Ministry about Vietnam situation. It is very well said that there can be no military solution of Vietnam. There must be a Geneva type conference and the aerial bombardment of North Vietnam must stop if America wants to fight for peace, as they profess to do. If America really wants a solution and means to fight and contain communism in this part of the world, it must withdraw its forces from North Vietnam and there must be a united Vietnam by peaceful means. I stand by every sentence in pages 31 and 32 of the report on the Vietnam issue.

I do not worry about the war-mongers and the racist American press who have been trying to say nasty things about Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to USA, while all the friends are shouting "What a wonder, what a wonder!" I will just now quote from the American press, what they have written in the *Baltimore Sun* or possibly *Washington Post* about this visit.

But I tell Mr. Swaran Singh, don't worry about that. He must tell the House that all those stupid things, that it was drafted by a junior officer who was reprimanded by the Foreign Secretary, are all nonsense and the policy of the Government of India on Vietnam stands as given in the External Affairs Ministry's report at pages 31 and 32 along with the five conditions mentioned objectively. I warn that if anybody wants to deviate from that policy, he invites doom for himself, for the government and for the party who try to do it. We also want a peaceful solution of Vietnam and we are prepared to help in any way. That is what Mrs. Gandhi said in America. But the American press have got a habit of saying certain things. The *Washington* and *New York* press reported that Mrs. Gandhi had said it privately in that country and therefore there is silence. I do not find any silence. The report of the External Affairs Ministry is very candid and clear. It has very nicely

summed up the situation. I thank Mr. Swaran Singh for it. I must thank him because in these months since he took over the Foreign Ministry, he has found his feet. I must warn him that he must clip his ornamental wings. I wish he should carry on the department single-handed till he gets better men to support him and not ornamental wings who are moving round him. I warn him; he must clean his foreign department. I know it is mostly dominated by men who only look towards the West. I do not want to look either to the East or to the West. We want to look to both. Jawaharlal Nehru has given this country the foreign policy of non-alignment. But the External Affairs Ministry is dominated by those who are biased in favour of USA and UK. It must be cleaned. He must clip his ornamental wings at every level. Let them sit and draw sumptuous salaries, but let them not try to make this country deviate from the policy of non-alignment.

We are sorry for the United States of America. Our Prime Minister has been there. They have shown great sympathy to save democracy in this part of the world. But they have not got one word to say about Pakistan which is flirting with China. Pakistan has just now held a parade in which Chinese MIGs and tanks were demonstrated side by side with American Pattons and sabre jets. How did Mr. Johnson and his administration like the Chinese MIGs trying to kiss the American sabre jets when both were flying together in that parade?

Mr. McNamara giving evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee said they have got certain conditions when they give aid to other countries. He said,

"Our military aid programme all over the world is associated with a series of restrictions which would prevent that from happening."

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

May I ask him, what happened to those conditions and assurances taken from Pakistan about not attacking India?

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Despite those conditions, Pakistan used the American weapons against India during the last war.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Exactly. Those conditions were given, but the Patton tanks and sabre jets were not used against China, but against India. Let not Mr. McNamara talk hypocritically and try to fool this part of the world. If they sincerely mean to fight China, let them help India, which is the bulwark of democracy in Asia. We would also like to fight China and communism in this part of the world, but not in this way trying to impose conditions both politically and economically.

Senator Morse, who had been to this country as the head of a delegation, examined Mr. McNamara in that committee. He tried to say, "By helping Pakistan and giving her military aid, we will have very adverse reaction in that part of the world. We would not be able to fight communism." But Mr. McNamara tried deliberately, clearly and distinctly to help Pakistan and said like this:

"While replying to questions by Mr. Morse the Defence Secretary appeared to hedge and repeatedly avoided putting Pakistan in an unfavourable light before the committee."

The entire evidence of Mr. McNamara shows that he wanted to say that the coming closer of Pakistan and China is due to the dispute between India and Pakistan. Mr. McNamara's administration did not see who was at fault and who attacked in the last aggression. Even if there is a dispute, this has to be settled peacefully.

14 hrs.

The American administration has absolutely shut its eyes to the realities

and is only talking and shouting in terms of defending this part of the world against communism. I must say, if they really want it, the only country which can fight communism, the only country which can contain communism and can fight Chinese expansionism is India. But they are only telling us, have the nuclear umbrella and for other things, whatever we want, they will be there, keeping control over from there and when somebody comes they will look after us. At the same time, they say, they will go on helping Pakistan. What can be a clearer exposition than this, when they say that they are prepared to help and they are prepared to help by giving non-lethal weapons. That has been said about both India and Pakistan. I ask our Foreign Minister, did he see that when they said "non-lethal weapons", non-lethal weapons to India means spare parts for trucks and bull-dozers to prepare roads in strategic areas and non-lethal weapons for Pakistan will be left to the discretion of the Pentagon to decide? In the case of Pakistan, the Pentagon would like to define what is it. I am not saying anything of my own, I am only quoting USA Press—Washington Post. It says:

"The U.S. decision does not mean that Pakistan can acquire spare parts for its grounded F-84 and F-104 fighter planes where the pinch is most acute. But the Pentagon is of what is "non-lethal" was described as subject to change depending on "Political consideration".

Therefore, the Pentagon will say that spare parts required for Patton tanks and sabre jets are non-lethal weapons as far as Pakistan is concerned whereas for India it means spare parts for trucks and bull-dozer. For Pakistan non-lethal weapons mean spare parts for Patton tanks and sabre jets, all those useless weapons which they have shown during the last conflict. Still they want to arm them. They want to arm them against whom? Are they

still arming Pakistan to fight China? Are they still giving them weapons to fight China? Where is that logic, I want to ask my hon. friends from the right, left or the centre? What for is the military aid for Pakistan now? To fight against whom is that being given? Is it to fight against Vietnam, against Korea, against China or against Burma? To fight against whom are those military weapons being given, I want to know. Do not try to show hypocrisy in this part of the world. If you really mean peace, if you really want to fight China, then go on helping this bulwark of democracy—India. But if you help Pakistan, we will treat it, every man in this country will treat it as an aggression against India. India could not have met with that aggression without the connivance of either the United Kingdom or America. Any aggression on this country by Pakistan will be treated as an aggression with the direct help of America or the United Kingdom. Otherwise, there is no logic behind it. If there is any other logic I would like to know it from the Minister of External Affairs. I know he cannot reply for the United States of America. But I would like to know from those friends who say that this aid is to fight China, whom 'his military aid will now help. Previously it was to fight China. But now against whom is this aid given? China is their best friend. Therefore, if they give military aid to both the countries—they give us aid to fight China and not to have aggression against Pakistan.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are ringing the Bell to show that my time is up. But let us ring the bell to say that any military aid to Pakistan is an aggression against India and not against China. Therefore, it should be very clear what they are trying to do.

Another important point I would like to mention is about the United Kingdom. It is not necessary for me

to enter into the details about United Kingdom. I moved a resolution about India quitting the Commonwealth. Since then my view has been endorsed every alternate day by our leaders—firstly by the late Prime Minister, Shri Shastri, the second day by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the present Prime Minister, and the third day by Shri Morarji Desai. Every day, every man in this country, without any difference, has said that no country in the world has wronged us so much, has tried to kill us when we are defending ourselves, as the United Kingdom. I need not go into the details now. If and when the occasion arises I will give them. There is another catalogue of events, even after the conflict, against United Kingdom. I would like to ask Shri Swaran Singh, has Britain released those necessary spare parts? I think they have not. They have given us the licence. How that licence is being processed we know. Let the Minister of Supplies say that the senior partner in the Commonwealth, Britain, is still trying to help us. I know that Mr. Wilson came and apologised to Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the airport saloon and said that he did not know the papers, Mr. Bottomley knew them. He read them, what the officers prepared them and he was told that it was like that. Let Shri Swaran Singh tell the United Kingdom and tell this House that we want normal relations with the United Kingdom as we have with other countries in the world. There can be no special relations now. No man in this country can now agree for its special position in the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth should be there with Canada, Australia and other countries minus the United Kingdom. If that is not so, India shall not tolerate it. I am happy that the military officers also agree that there should be no such relations.

I would welcome the opportunity of developing closer friendship with France. France is the door to Europe today. This small island, the United Kingdom, whose economy has been in doldrums, is now falling at the feet of de Gaulle seeking entry into the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

European Common Market. Because of the NATO trouble de Gaulle wants to help Britain. I do not know how far he will succeed but he is trying to do that.

Then, there are some talks going on in this country that Nehru's foreign policy or political policy was very good but his economic policy was wrong, and it is attributed to a very big man in this country. I would like to say only one thing. I would like to say with evidence that the policy of non-alignment is a very delicate, sensitive, instrument of force given by our late revered leader Jawahar Lal Nehru. This policy means not only a political policy to be isolated from the economic policy, but it is a policy which has generated dignity and honour for this country. If there is a slight twist in this by economic pressure either from the east or the west or from both, there will be strain and rupture on the policy of non-alignment. Look at the recent trends in the economic field. Look at this fertiliser deal. What does the American capital want? What does the World Bank—I am sorry, it is a misnomer to call it the World Bank, it is the American World Bank—want? Foreign capital can ask for profits, can ask for guarantee against nationalisation. Why do they want price control? Why do they want to have distribution in their hands? For example, in my constituency, it is not my Government or I myself, but the American peace corps which will distribute fertiliser. They may spare you, Shri Swaran Singh, and your constituency, but in other constituencies this is what will happen. That is what they want. This is the trend of the Indo-U.S. Foundation. Why not they advise and the top man in this country administer the Indo-U.S. foundation? Why do they want to have distribution in their hands? They say there are a million people in this country who are the media of communication with the masses. Let me not be so strong. I do not believe myself. I am in an

under-developed country. We are subject to temptations. Therefore when the American Foundation come in a massive way with double the amount to be spent by the University Grants Commission, they want to corrupt the intellectuals in this country.

If America really wants to fight communism, if America really wants to strengthen this country and democracy, let them come as friends. International co-operation is necessary. But international co-operation as it is now being demonstrated by Indo-U.S.A. Foundation is not international co-operation. Economic aid is good. But the present fertiliser deal and the insistence on channeling all economic aid through World Bank is not good. Shri Asoka Mehta cannot now talk to his counterpart of the U.S. Administration, the Economic Secretary. He will have to go to Mr. Woods, the Chairman of the American World Bank for getting everything cleared through the World Bank. If that is not so, I would be happy to be corrected by Shri Swaran Singh. What I say is, this twist that is being given by the Press to the economic policy is not good. I must warn our friends about it. We want to be friends with this populous democracy, with that prosperous democracy, the richest country in the world. We want the co-operation and support of the United States of America. But let them not forget that the way they have demonstrated their help has brought doom to many countries. They went to China. But, then, what happened to China? They went to Viet Nam. What has happened to Viet Nam? They went to Korea? What has happened to that country? So, that has to be borne in mind. We want aid and support from them. But let them not pressurise us and ask us to change our policy about public and private sector.

I would conclude by requesting Shri Swaran Singh, to remember that if this policy of aid and co-operation from the countries of the West contain political leverage, he should try

to resist it. We want equity capital from other countries, but it should be on honourable terms. We want to develop, we want to become strong to fight the Communism from China. But the way the United States and the United Kingdom are saying they are helping us is not the way in which we want them to help us.

So, I would say in the end that the report regarding Viet Nam is very good. It is also very good about some other matters. But I warn him on behalf of my countrymen, on behalf of my friends who think like me, that these things should be taken into consideration. We should always keep ourselves immune from the pressures of those countries so that this democracy may develop and prosper.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the foreign affairs is a very vast subject and, unfortunately, the time allotted for the discussion of this subject is very little. I have been feeling that our foreign policy all along has not been a policy of our own national outlook but a policy which has been guided by fears and favours. We have got fear complex of particular nations and we react according to them. When my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, in very eloquent language was pleading the cause of recognition of G.D.R. I was thinking in my mind whether he would apply the same consideration in getting recognition for Taiwan or Israel?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Would you?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I would.

Shri Khadi'kar (Khed): Consideration of national interest.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, consideration of national interest, but without fear or favour. If you are to be a nation and you want to be held high as a nation by the world you should not be afraid of any nation. If you are afraid of any nation, the

world will not call you or treat you as a nation. It is this that has to be considered first and foremost. You should not forget that you are a nation, a big nation, the biggest democracy in the world. You should not allow other countries to dictate terms to you. It is for you to realise that it is not for the United Arab Republic to dictate terms to you or tell you that you are negotiating for arms with Israel. Why should we allow them to come and tell us that we should do this or that?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was telling us just now that we cannot be dictated terms by the United States. I agree with him. I do not want us to be dictated terms by the U.A.R. also. I do not want terms to be dictated by anybody. Why is it that Saudi Arabia is giving a loan of 100 million dollars to Pakistan to purchase arms to fight us? Why are you afraid of it? You should not be afraid. But I say that you are afraid. You are not bold to negotiate properly and on proper terms; but that is what national spirit demands. If this country wants to stand as a country which must be respected in the world, then it must consciously feel that it is a very big country, a great country which cannot be cowed down by the wishes of other countries who are here like mosquitoes.

Pakistan is there. It has duped us on several occasions. But that is its tradition. Why should we fall a victim to her? We need not be afraid of her. Why are you afraid of her? Our soldiers marched against them and drove them out, showed the battle, showed them what they were worth and then we had the Tashkent Agreement. We do not want war. But, at the same time, we do not want to fight shy of it. Do you mean to say that because of Tashkent there should be no future war? Do you mean to say that because we have once fought a war, we should fight shy of another war? No, we are not going to fight shy. We will face it.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

We are not afraid of Pakistan. For that matter, we are not afraid of any country. We know that Pakistan was hobnobbing with the British to get arms; then they were hobnobbing with the United States; now they are hobnobbing with China, setting up China against us. We know that they are doing all these things. When we know all these things, what prevents us from making preparation to defend ourselves and protect ourselves? We cannot afford to lag behind in our preparations to meet the enemies.

Very recently in the other House there was a debate and some hon. Members raised their voices that G.D.R. should be recognised. But what is it that G.D.R. does? I have got a clipping here, a translation of the original in German. That says that every geography book and every atlas that is being produced in G.D.R. shows Kashmir as a part of Pakistan and the whole area of NEFA is being shown as belonging to China, Ladakh as belonging to China. In the face of that, what face have they got to say that G.D.R. should be recognised by us. This is something which we should guard against. People in this country who are talking so glibly are falling into the trap of G.D.R.

They come and tell us here that we should learn a lesson from those who have grown strong. Although they are not numerically so strong as us, they have got the courage of their conviction to say what they feel. Why should we not learn a lesson from them? But you always get into this habit of yielding to propaganda, yielding to the lobbies. When somebody, some representative of G.D.R. comes, you provide him with free cars, receptions, forgetting even the protocol, because we have not yet recognised them. We spread a red carpet for them. But when the President of Israel comes you charge him Rs. 400 for providing him with cars. What a shame it is? We have got trade relations with that country,

even though we may not have recognised them.

I remember that four days before Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri went to Tashkent I had spoken to him about Israel. He told me, not once but thrice, that he would see that the relations with Israel improve. But, instead of improving our relations, what do we find? We are drifting away from them. We are getting more cowardly in our relations with Israel.

When a question about recognition of Taiwan is asked you will simply smile. Taiwan is a small country but it has got a well-equipped army of 6 lakhs people. They are prepared to jump at the neck of the so-called Chinese Republic, the moment China attacks us, why not make use of it? Why not tell these people of Taiwan to release China from the clutches of these people who have killed thousands and thousands of lakhs of people? We do not kill people. If we were bent upon killing, this Naga problem would never have arisen. These three lakhs of Nagas are troubling us daily and every day we have the Naga problem or the Mizo problem. We cannot destroy them. Rather, we do not want to destroy them. That is why they are there and we are suffering. But these people of China destroy others. Their hands are gory with human blood. Whenever they attack us, we can seek the assistance of Taiwan to put them in a difficult position.

After all, in the East, in Asia we are the greatest democracy. The other one is Malaysia. Israel is another country with whom we can be friends. But we want friendship with dictators, people who are not in the same position, or have not got the same form of Government as we have got. We want to have truck with them; we do not want to have truck with people who think and act in the same way as we do

This disgraceful state of affairs is rather not to be tolerated any longer. The people have got their own ideologies and they go on talking about them. But, even in talking about them, they must realise that logic does stand scrutiny sometimes. The established facts must be realised. What are these established facts? When we recognised China in 1950, we recognised China because Chiang Kai-shek was not there. Why are we not doing the same thing with others? We fought with Spain and we did not recognise Spain because Franco was there. Now, we have recognised Spain and we have sent one of our Maharajas there to be our Ambassador. I cannot understand what prevents us from recognising Israel. Why are we not doing that? Why are we not trying to learn lessons from others? These 25 lakhs of people of Israel are holding 7 crores of Arab people at bay. How are they doing that? What are their achievements on the agricultural side, chemical side, mechanical side etc.? We do not want to learn any lesson from their achievements. We do not want to open our eyes. On the other hand, there is a contempt—contempt not arising from our mind—but because our friend Nasser will get annoyed. But Nasser is hugging the King of Saudi Arabia who has got the cheek to say that he would give one hundred million dollars to Pakistan to purchase arms in order to fight India. I will ask the hon. Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, to look into these facts in a logical manner. It is true that logic may not be very much helpful in coming to any conclusion when the question of national interest comes. But our national interest lies in this that we must seek the friendship of those who can be inimical with our enemies. It is necessary and it is most logical that the present attitude of ours must change.

Shri Bhagwat Zha Azad was very right when he said something about our Indian Foreign Service. It is peopled by people, who have got a particular type of outlook, who are

snobs and who want to remain snobs for a long time to come. I have been pointing out here about the instance when one man in the Foreign Service, who did not know who Shankaracharya was, was foolishly asking me who that bloke was. There was another chap who told me that the modern writer Vatsyana was the fellow who wrote Kama Shastra. Kama Shastra was not written yesterday. This fellow was introducing this modern writer Vatsayana as the writer of Kama Shastra. These people know only how to wear a pant and tie. Such people who are snobs, are there in the Foreign Service. A Committee was appointed to go into these things. I would like to know whom did this Committee examine, why did they not examine the Members of Parliament and what conclusions have they arrived at. I think that this snobbery which exists in Indian Foreign Service must go, because it is doing great harm to the country. When we go to foreign land, we face the ignorance depicted by these gentlemen, by these very well dressed persons. This ignorance they depict of the nation, the country, is miserable. I would suggest that immediate steps must be taken in this direction.

I am sorry to say that in making appointments to our Embassies abroad the question of minority and majority communities still persists in our mind. This two-nation theory has gone from our country. This question of minority and majority also must disappear. We have got no minority and majority communities in our country. We are all Indians and the appointments must be made on the basis that we are all Indians and not on the basis that because a Muslim country wants a muslim, a muslim must be sent there. Why should a Muslim be sent to a Muslim country? Why should not the Hindus and others be sent to a Muslim country? If the Government of a Muslim country is not prepared to accept a Hindu, we should break off the connections with them. It is for us to decide who

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

should be sent where and it is not for them to decide that only a Muslim should be sent. I have seen that only Muslims are appointed in Muslim countries.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is wrong.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You will find out something from somewhere and say that I am one percent wrong. But I have got nine names that are there. Why do you appoint people on this basis? It is a shame and disgrace. I will be very happy if you can say that it is not so.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Shri Sri Prakasa was our first High Commissioner to Pakistan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yesterday only I was submitting that it is not necessary to have Nagaland under the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Swaran Singh: That I agree.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am very happy that you agree. It is high time that this fear of Scott being annoyed, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan being annoyed and some others being annoyed and such others getting annoyed must go. It is for us to determine what action we should take. It is a shame and disgrace that three lakhs of people cannot be controlled by this whole country. What right have we to rule this country, if we cannot control these three lakhs of people who are getting trained in Pakistan? It is a shame and disgrace that they are allowed to kill our men. If a Naga is killed he becomes loyal, and as long as a Naga kills somebody else he is hostile. How long are we to tolerate this state of affairs? What stamp is there to show that one is loyal and the other is disloyal? This country is meant for all. We all of us will certainly remain loyal. For the past 17, 18 years we have tolerated this state of affairs, which we are no longer able to control. With this I conclude.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have heard the speeches of hon. Members opposite and there have been some hints that there is some change in the foreign policy of our country. As far as I can make out, I do not find any indication whatsoever of any shift in the direction of our foreign policy. I think it is to the credit of this country that for the last 17, 18 years we have consistently pursued one single policy, whether it is a time of war or peace, without being influenced either by right or left, east or west, without caring whom we please and whom we displease. There is a talk just now about this country being afraid of the Arab world in recognising Israel, being afraid of Bonn in recognising the German Democratic Republic, being influenced by the United States of America in recognising Formosa. The very fact that we have no hostility with anyone of these countries who would like us to act in a particular manner and still we do not recognise some of these countries that they support, shows that there is no shift in our foreign policy, through fear or influence. Even our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recognised the fact that there is the question of German problem on which hangs the question of war and peace, though he welcomed trade relations. Why should we further complicate these matters? I agree with Mr. Hiren Mukerjee that as far as trade relations are concerned there must be in India a representative of the East Germany.

About Formosa, on the one side they say that we have no friends, in the world. And on the other hand, suggest steps and actions that will make us lose friends. If you take the question of recognition of Israel, of course the whole Arab world will resist, will resent. Is it to be done; at what price?

After all, what is Israel? When the Balfour Declaration was made, the number of Jews in Israel was

only 25,000. Now, my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, says, they are 25 lakhs. Apart from the wonderful achievement in agriculture, making a garden of forests and all that, we forget that all the compensation they got from Germany was spent in Israel. Hundreds of millions of pounds got out of Germany as reparation were simply poured there. If they were so keen about the Jews, could not they make a small part in Germany itself and call it a Jewish land?

What about those Arabs who have been thrown out from Israel? They are refugees in their own country. Can you justify, for example, if somebody suggests that there should be in Columbia a place reserved for Red Indians or that the Parsees in India, who have been persecuted and thrown out of Iran, should be sent back and a state formed so that they can be resettled? The very purpose of this theocratic State is to create a permanent division in countries and peoples. We have suffered sufficiently by the creation of Pakistan. Let us at least sympathise with the troubles that it is creating in the Arab world. Therefore, it is not a question of any particular ideology or resentment or fear; but there are certain conditions that you have to take into account when you determine your policy.

I was saying that for the last 18 years we have pursued a consistent policy. My hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh, wants Formosa to be recognised. What is the position of Formosa? Should we by recognising Formosa alienate the whole Chinese Mainland? Surely, our relations today are very bad with China, but they are not going to be eternally so. You are not going to alienate 700 million people just for Formosa. And what is Formosa? In spite of the fact that it is a permanent member of the Security Council, there is no place where its voice is heard. When they were thrown out of France and the Ambassador of the Mainland was put in, there was not a stir anywhere;

no tears were shed in any of the chanceries of the world. And you want us to recognise this country, just because America has spent \$3,000 million in arms aid alone apart from other aid!

The next interesting question is that of Pakistan. The point arises there whether President Ayub, when he signed the Tashkent Declaration, was sincere or was it only a Machiavellian device to get certain ends. Let us assume that he was sincere. Is it not possible that while at Tashkent he could see the whole thing objectively and feel the futility of war and the need for understanding, but when he comes round to the earth of Pakistan, he finds the atmosphere and the people hostile? For 18 years the people of Pakistan have been fed on this diet of hatred towards India. They have been told about Kashmir, plebiscite and war and suddenly President Ayub comes and says that was is outlawed, plebiscite is buried, Kashmir is an academic question. Surely, it will gall the people of Pakistan, specially when they had suffered a military defeat quite recently.

Not only that, he had also to look towards East Pakistan which is struggling at the leash to get away. Therefore it is possible that the posture that he has taken is to gain time to satisfy this particular demand of the country. If that is so, it is height of wisdom for us to let him have this play of time. While we keep on pressing for the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement, we do nothing which will make the task of his return to sanity difficult.

Let us take the other side, that he was sort of a Machiavelli, that he wanted to get the Indian troops away from occupied Pakistan and then get back to his old postures. Probably it is so. But what shall we do even in this case? When we get evidence that training is going on of the Mizos to invade India, when you find hostile

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

propaganda being carried on in Pakistan, what are we to do? I respectfully submit to this House that even if all this is true, we do not create a climate of excitement, an atmosphere of animosity; that we still continue to press for the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement, we continue to protest at whatever is thrown against us, we deny and contradict and keep on like that, but at the same time we keep our nerves cool, our head cool, remembering that in this world of ours these temporary heads of governments come and go and the people remain. The Pakistani people and the Indian people are one people and they will become One one day. That is the direction of history. Let us not be a hindrance in that path.

I will not stop there. I will take more non-demonstrative steps. I will cancel the order of retirement of General Chaudhuri. I will also restore the tenure of four years for the Army Chief and the Air Chief which has been cut recently. I will create a new centre of defence as it is in England, which will be responsible for all the three Defence Services and have direct approach to the Prime Minister. I will see that General Chaudhuri and Air Chief Marshal Arjun Singh stay here for another three years at least. They have served us well and they have battle experience. When we have this danger we should not make any change in the command. This, I would respectfully submit, we should do so that Pakistan also will realise that we are serious about what we say and also realise that there is no country in this world which will stop us from going the path of our choice by threats or blackmail.

In this connection, I would like to submit to this House the peculiar manner in which Pakistan accepts agreements. Pakistan contracts off those portions which do not suit her but insists on those clauses which are to her advantage. Take the

Tashkent Agreement for example. She was very keen about the withdrawal and made so much fuss about 36 acres and all that, but the other part of creating conditions of friendship, the question of Kashmir and all that, it absolutely ignored. The same happened about the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. They wanted advantages to the Muslim minorities but, at the same time, they will not give those to the Hindu minorities. The same thing again about the Arms Deal with the United States of America. They wanted arms but at the same time, though accepting, will not implement the other clauses of that Agreement. Even as regards the question of Kashmir and U.N.O., all the time they talk about the plebiscite but all the time they have ignored the condition precedent to the plebiscite, that is, the withdrawal of their army from the occupied part of Kashmir. So, this is the pattern in which Pakistan's mind works and we should let the world know that the country or the Government that we are dealing with has this pattern of thinking and working.

Now, about Vietnam, a great deal has been said. Even Mrs. Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States was referred to in this connection. Before I take up the question of Vietnam, I want to make it clear to my friend Mr. Mukerjee that when Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that America is eager for peace, it really means that today America is eager for peace because America is caught in a sort of net and she is eager to come out of it. For peace in Vietnam, they have been revising their terms, making them more and more generous. Nothing happens. But you cannot say that they are not eager for peace. At the same time, she also said that we will abide by the Geneva type of Conference. That is the solution she offered. That is forgotten. Just because some Under Secretary said something and so on and so forth, that is quoted here.

The fact is there, the terms and conditions are there in the Report, and this is a repetition of what was said by the Non-Aligned Conference, about the terms that they should withdraw from Vietnam. I do not see where is the difficulty.

What is the position in Vietnam today? There are 300,000 Americans stationed there. Mr. Mukerjee has said that they are spending 25,000 million dollars a year. Not only that. Mr. McNamara has threatened even to use atom bomb and only yesterday or the day before yesterday, Mr. McNamara made a statement that the bomb that had been thrown on Vietnam was half of the total which was thrown in five years of war in Europe and Africa. What is the result? The result is that two-thirds of the South Vietnam is in the hands of the Viet Cong. There is a revolt in Hue and Da-Navy. That itself is a demand for peace. Even the Buddhist leader, Thich Thian Minh says that you cannot rule out that he will not negotiate with the Viet Cong. That is the position today. There is a cartoon in the *New Statesman*, where the American soldier is sitting next to the statue of Buddha and underneath there is the caption: He who has given up both victory and defeat is contented and happy. Above that, there is the voice of conscience: "Yankee go home." What all is this for? They say about the 17th Parallel, that they are going to stop communism. Else, some friends here say that Communists will swallow us, the whole of Asia and so on. Why 17th Parallel? Does it mean that if from 17th Parallel, they go to 16th Parallel, the history of South-East Asia will change.

The trouble is that the Americans have got a mixed mind. They say, they are against communism and they bomb North Vietnam because they are supplying arms to South Vietnam. They also say that China is supplying through North Vietnam but they are afraid to bomb because they do not want to escalate the war. All this is

going on. But they do not realise what they are fighting against is really nationalism and not communism. In fact, they are converting nationalism into communism. I may give you another parallel. It is not just that China says, keep on fighting to the last Vietnamese, and the Vietnamese follow. They have been doing that; they have been fighting for 20 years. Take the case of Aden. There are 2 lakhs of people in Aden. There are 50,000 British troops and they are armed with machine-guns and all that. Everyday, they roam about on the streets and there is killing. Still they are resisting it everyday. There is killing and bombs are thrown by the Arabs. That is nationalism. Where is China there? Where is communism there? But still they are resisting. Then, of course in Aden, U.K. is ready to use force but in Rhodesia which has a small minority, they find it is not practical. They follow a particular policy which they call a policy, east of Suez. There is a line from Kipling which says, "Go and bring me a ship and take me to east of Suez where there aren't any Ten Commandments." That is the position there.

Finally, the history of China has been moving from one despotism to another, from one dictatorship to another. First, there was the Chinese Empire, then, there were the warlords, the period of Chiang Kai-shek, the war with Japan and again a small period of Chiang Kai-shek and then the Mao Tse Tung period. They never had the taste of liberty. When they accepted communism, they had not only accepted dictatorship but something more and you cannot fight that by putting up another dictatorship to fight it because the other dictatorship is something more. Therefore, the ideas begin to infiltrate behind your lines, and you have an idea to end across.

In this country, we have tasted freedom for 18 years. It is here that the battle against communism is and will

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

be fought. It is here where the communism will find its Waterloo because here we know what we would be losing. We do not appreciate it because we have it. But once you lose that, you feel so uncomfortable that you will continue to fight. If you go to some of the countries, you will find there is no freedom and you feel suffocated. Here, we can say anything against the Prime Minister or any other authority. We might be starving or we might not be doing very well in many fields but this one great thing, the precious thing, that we have is freedom.

About the aid, some friends said that it is against our self-respect. I think we will have to make up our mind one day. We should do, if need be, without any aid. We will tighten our belt till our damn belt breaks. We will not tolerate any interference. Some talk about de-valuing the rupee; some talk about controls and some others say, that we have peace with Pakistan to get some aid. These might be feelers that might be explained away. But the fact is that we are being pressurised and if we yield now, that will be a very sad thing for us.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few years ago, the Government's foreign policy of non-alignment had an anti-imperialism content. But today, Sir, despite its protestations of non-alignment, in actual practice, it has gone down the line very far and is trekking on alignment and aligning with U.S.A.

The touchstone of the Government's policy is its attitude and stand on the war of aggression in Vietnam. Who is the aggressor in Vietnam and who are the victims of aggression? It is well known that the U.S. imperialists aided the France colonisers and supplied them with millions of arms and military advisers in the dirty war against the Vietnamese people's war

of liberation. Finally, when the French were forced to concede defeat, the Geneva Accord of 1954 took place. It is equally well-known that the American Imperialists refused to accept the Geneva Agreement and its representative, the late Dulles, walked out of the Conference. These accords did not divide the country into two States, but only created two administrative divisions, North and South Vietnam. The Agreement stipulated that by 1956 elections were to take place on the basis of which the country was to be unified.

Who broke this Agreement? Did China or Ho Chi Minh break this Agreement or was it the American Imperialists—Everyone knows that the American Imperialists removed Bao Dai and installed Diem, who was a find of the C.I.A. as President of South Vietnam and through that puppet they broke the Agreement.

If the people of Vietnam fought against this imposition of a puppet, it is termed as communist aggression. Where is the democracy in South Vietnam for which the Americans are supposed to be fighting? The successive Military Generals who are overthrown every few months—is that the democracy and freedom for which the Americans are supposed to be fighting?

It is clear to anyone who has eyes to see that it is the American Imperialists are the aggressors, who have been carrying on a war on the Vietnamese people, surpassing even the fascists in their fiendishness, using Napalm bombs and resorting to Gas warfare and cruel bombing of the people of North Vietnam as well.

The saga of the Vietnamese people's struggle will be written in letters of gold in the history of freedom struggles all over the world. Their determination and courage cannot but evoke the admiration of the freedom-lovers everywhere. By their steadfast-

and barbery they have compelled the U.S. Imperialists to talk of peace, but on their terms. Peace can be had the moment the U.S. Imperialists withdraw from Vietnam and leave the Vietnamese to decide their own future.

Instead of coming out in support of the people of Vietnam, India prevaricates.

Shri Kashji Ram Gupta (Alwar): He is reading out his speech, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The Prime Minister is on record that she appreciates the U.S. desire for peace in Vietnam. The extent to which the Government wants to please the U.S. Imperialists can be seen in the reported explanation of the Foreign Minister to the U.S. Imperialists on some passages in the External Affairs Ministry's Annual Report. It is stated in this Report:

"The Government of India is also of the view that there should be a cessation of fighting in South Vietnam and withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam and the parties concerned should strictly observe the positions of the Geneva Agreement."

The Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Greene, according to the Express News Service, had called on Mr. Swaran Singh to ask for an explanation of this statement. Mr. Swaran Singh told the U.S. Charge d'Affaires that this statement in the Report was unfortunate and that it did not reflect the official position on Vietnam. What else is this but a disgraceful surrender to the U.S. Imperialists and a betrayal of the Vietnamese people. The people of India and of Asia will judge this hoax by the simple test whether it has the courage to stand by the statement contained in the External Affairs Ministry's Annual Report.

Coming to our relations with our neighbours, there is a growing realisation among many sections of our people that the continued hostility with

China is harming the interests of our country. Our economy is cracking under the weight of increasing Defence budget. But the Government does not take any tangible steps to resolve the dispute with China and end the cold war.

Shri Swaran Singh: I may tell Mr. Bhattacharya that this is a very good piece for the Chinese Press. You will find that the whole of it is reported there.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Are we not adopting two different standards in respect of talks with our two neighbours? In regard to Pakistan, we are prepared to talk with them and did talk with them when they are in occupation of a big portion of Kashmir. We went to Tashkent even when there were daily shootings across the borders. No doubt we welcome the Tashkent Agreement. But, in respect of China, even after three years . . .

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): China did not welcome Tashkent.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But in respect of China, even three years after the War ended and they had withdrawn from the whole of NEFA, we put all sorts of conditions. When President Nasser made the offer when our late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri was in Cairo that he would arrange a meeting between the two Prime Ministers, our Government rejected it. Two days back, the Prime Minister stated in her Press Conference that there is no common ground for profitable talks at present with China because of China's hostile pose. This is begging the question. Talks are necessary to break the present stalemate. But, why should we take this stand in regard to China? Was Pakistan's pose one of friendship or at least non-hostile when we went to Tashkent? Why should there be this difference in our attitudes with regard to our two neighbours? Responsible newspapers in our country have been

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:]

writing and some important persons in our country have been repeatedly stating that we have qualified ourselves for American aid because of our anti-China attitude. And even our Cabinet Minister, Mr. M. C. Chagla in the Security Council debate on Kashmir openly sought the support of the U.S.A. for our stand on Kashmir on the ground that we are the biggest country inimical to China in Asia.

All this naturally brings grist to the Chinese propaganda that we are not interested in settling the India-China border dispute because of our dependence on America for economic aid. We are taking no positive steps to counteract this propaganda by the Chinese Government.

During the Indo-Pakistan conflict we talked bravely about self-reliance, but today nobody bothers about these slogans very much. On the other hand, we run to America to create goodwill and the climate of aid. Even our Fourth Plan cannot see the light of the day unless it is okayed by the World Bank. With such policies as regards our economy, it is futile to talk of maintaining an independent foreign policy. After all, the foreign policy is nothing but a projection of our internal policy. As our internal policy is taking a reactionary turn, as our internal economic policy is taking a reactionary shape, our foreign policy has also taken a reactionary turn.

Sir, now I want to mention something about the hill areas on our eastern border. It is still under the External Affairs Ministry and so I would like to make a few observations.

Shri Swaran Singh: Not all the hill areas, but only Nagaland is under this Ministry. I am not concerned with other areas.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: If the Government had adopted a correct policy from the very beginning in regard to these areas, this ferment would not have taken place either in Nagaland or in other contiguous hill areas.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member has got any authority to alter what has been given to him for reading, I would request him that he should not refer to things which are not under this Ministry.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: All I am saying is that at present there is a ferment in the eastern border hill tribes, which include Nagaland.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been observing that the hon. Member is reading out his speech.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Not reading; I am only consulting the notes. If something wrong is said, then it will be used against my party. I must be cautious in what I am saying here so that there is no room for misunderstanding or for any misrepresentation. That is why I consult the notes and I have got the authority for that.

15 hrs.

If the Government had taken a correct stand long before, the Nagaland problem would not have been created. In 1951 the Nagas wanted a separate land; at that time it was rejected and when it was too late, when they had gone too far, our Government conceded. So the same thing is happening in other places of the hill areas of Assam. The Foreign Affairs Minister is also a Cabinet Minister and so he has got the collective responsibility; the question of other hill tribes may not directly concern his Ministry, but the responsibility is collective.... (Interruptions)

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): He is talking of the other hill areas which are not in the charge of the Minister of External Affairs.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I know that. I have got that much of intelligence. I refer to him as part and parcel of the Government. I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh, to see that something tangible is done in respect of these hill tribes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may say, "Nagaland".

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Nagaland as well as others. Sometime back the Scottish type of autonomy was assured to them, but nothing uptill now has been done.

Shri Hem Barua: The Pataskar Committee has pointed out that the Scottish pattern means abridgement of the rights that the Hill people enjoy under the Sixth Schedule.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Perhaps he wants the Michael Scottish pattern.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: My only request is that, before the situation goes out of hand, attempts should be made, so that the people of Nagaland may feel that real and sincere desire is there on the part of the Government of India to look into the interests of the whole of Nagaland. This is my request and with this, I conclude.

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there have been other occasions in the course of the last year when the subject of foreign affairs has come up for debate in this House, but this particular occasion is more suited to a general survey of the entire field of our foreign relations—the basic tenets of our foreign policy, our approaches to world problems, the goals of our foreign policy, the implementation of these policies and the extent of success or failure of these policies.

The basic tenets and the basic goals of our foreign policy over the last so many years, ever since our Independence, though they may have seemed to be very idealistic at times, have, in fact, been rooted in our own national interests, the hard interests that the country has always had before itself. What were there interests? Primarily, they were to ensure a climate of peace and stability in this country, so that the country could progress economically and build itself up. With this object, we promoted peace in the world

and friendship with all nations, without binding ourselves to any Blocs.

I beg to submit that so far as the basis approaches to our foreign policy go, they are as relevant today as they were at any stage, despite the fact that China and Pakistan have almost unilaterally forced us to take to arms on more than one occasion; nevertheless, the basis, the basic foundation of our foreign policy, is still as valid as it ever was. It is for this reason, I believe, that China also, realising that continued peace and stability in the country would help India to attain a certain stage of economic development rapidly in an atmosphere of freedom and democratic institutions, decided to disrupt this process of construction and to attack the basic external and internal policies of this country. These policies have been subjected to severe trials at the time of the Chinese aggression and later when Pakistan attacked this country, but I think that they have stood the test on both the occasions—or rather, on the three occasions—and this is the real justification for these policies and this is the proof that these policies have served the country well.

Today the position is that India is on the friendliest terms with the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and with the various other countries. China's efforts to drive a wedge between the U.S.S.R. and India have boomeranged on that country. In fact, in spite of the Soviet Union's attempts to prevent it, the split between that country and China has been steadily widening and that is not all. As has been mentioned before, China has been losing influence in Asia and Africa and it has no longer any friends in Latin America. While we have to understand these changes and have to take advantage of them wherever we can, I would like to submit that we should not seek more than a very superficial satisfaction from these developments because they are not going to detract China from its basic policies and aims; it will pursue those aims regardless of the friends that it makes or the friends that it

[Shri K. C. Pant]

loses—not that it is obvious of that advantage of having friends,—because it has a certain broad policy, which it pursues in a very ruthless manner. So we should not draw too much satisfaction from these factors.

I was amazed to listen to the previous speaker. He seemed to suggest that India was a villain in the India-China conflict. He also seemed to suggest that India was to blame for the continued friction between the two countries; it is an amazing distortion. And then, later on, he was worried about India giving grist to Chinese propaganda mills. I wonder whether he is really so innocent that he believes that his pathetic speech of apology for China would not serve China's propaganda purposes. It was really an amazing performance for any member of this august House.

I listened with great attention to the speech of Prof. Mukerjee, particularly to his references to the China question. He suggested that we should think of restoring friendly relations with China. Nobody disputes that, but except for stating generalities and stating his goodwill for the solution of the problem, I failed to detect a single concrete suggestion as to how this should be done and that is our difficulty in the matter. It is very easy to make broad statements of goodwill and good sentiments, but this is a hard and concrete problem and unless we can put up a concrete solution, we do not go any further.

The question that is uppermost in our minds today and to which reference has been made by many of the earlier speakers is the Tashkent agreement and our attitude towards this agreement at this stage.

Now, the question is raised whether Pakistan is sincere in wanting to implement the Tashkent Agreement; and if it is not sincere, what should be our attitude to this matter? Naturally, this is one of those problems that we

all think about. I think it would be quite fair and, I hope, unbiassed, to say, that if one sees the events in Pakistan, if one reads Mr. Bhutto's speeches, if one sees their military parades with Chinese arms along with those of the USA,—which is the height of irony, as has been pointed out earlier—if one sees all these things, then one is left in considerable doubt as to the sincerity of purpose and intent on the part of Pakistan to fully carry out the terms of the Tashkent Agreement. But the point for us to consider is this; even if Pakistan does not honour the agreement, should we retaliate in the same spirit at this stage? Nor-Pakistan, because many lessons have taught us that that is the only language which they understand. But in this case, I dare say that we must not lose sight of our ultimate objectives.

I was privileged to be a member of our UN Delegation last year, when this whole question came up there. I think when we went there, we all felt that the atmosphere was loaded against us, and gradually we came to feel that perhaps this was because we had tried to explain our case in the language of reason to persons who were hardened and conditioned to respond to the pressures of interests. When we too external this pressure and explained our determination and commitment to protect our interests, the atmosphere changed. And the greatest achievement of the last session of the Security Council, so far as our point of view goes, was that this bogey of plebiscite was laid to rest once and for all and there was a much better understanding of the complexities and the various facets of this problem. Those facile solutions which used to be offered earlier were not offered after we had explained the position.

I dare say that we are all at one in thinking that only a policy of continued firmness and strength in upholding our policy on Kashmir can serve our interests. But we have to take into account the fact that though the world is by and large fed up with

this problem of Kashmir and the arguments adduced by the one side or the other, almost everyone except China wants that India and Pakistan should find a mutually acceptable solution for it. We have to recognise the fact that both the USA and the USSR, for reasons which I need not go into here; are keen on normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. We cannot ignore these factors. All kinds of formulae were suggested to us in the UN last year, mediation by two Powers, good offices by four Powers etc. etc. All these were not acceptable to us, and I hope that they shall not be acceptable to us in the future.

Then, the question arises: Should the talks with Pakistan break down; what will Pakistan do? It will go to the Security Council. Then, there will be more bitter speeches. And whatever has been gained by the Tashkent Agreement will be lost. Then again, we shall be back where we had started, and again, the question will be whether there should be another battle-field or another conference table. We should take note of these factors, and at the same time, we should take note of the fact that Pakistan is making strenuous efforts to rearm itself. We should not be caught off guard again. We should take note of this fact, but I do believe that we should not precipitate a breakdown of the talks; we should do everything to prevent it. Our efforts should be directed to persuading Pakistan to observe the terms of the agreement. We cannot wish away the fact that Pakistan is our neighbour and a weak neighbour at that. If only Pakistan would realise that third party intervention cannot solve any problems between the two countries, there would be a real chance that bilateral talks in a broad framework could lead to a better understanding between the two countries. At any rate, we should clearly insist on bilateral talks now and later. That should be our basic approach.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Pakistan would be grateful to my hon. friend for making this speech.

Shri K. C. Pant: I am grateful to Shri D. C. Sharma for this compliment.

The late Prime Minister Shastriji had taken various steps to improve our relations with our neighbours. This policy is happily being continued, and it is a matter of gratification that our relations with our neighbours have improved a great deal. They are excellent with Nepal and Ceylon; there is a close bond with Afghanistan and a much better understanding with Burma. We are, of course, grateful to Malaysia and Singapore for being friends in need.

While I am on this subject, I do feel that we have not done enough to improve our cultural ties with South-East Asia. It is a fertile field, and there is scope for improving our cultural ties with many of these countries, but we have hardly paid any attention to this problem.

I happened to be in the USA during the Prime Minister's visit. A lot of harsh things have been said about that visit. I do not want to go into that today. Some people see the USA as a bull sees a red rag, and it is very difficult to bring them round. But I want to take this opportunity to congratulate her, on the basis of what I saw myself, on a very good job. Her visit created a great impact in the United States, not only among those connected with politics or the Government but among the common people. Thousands of persons came to the receptions to shake hands with her, and naturally there was a lot of interest in the fact that she was lady...

Shri Daji (Indore): A charming lady at that.

Shri K. C. Pant: Naturally the ladies in the USA were surprised at the submissiveness of Indian politicians. The success of the Prime Minister lies in the fact...

Shri Daji: Did she blush?

Shri K. C. Pant: Why is Shri Daji so much interested in ladies?

Shri Daji: Is my hon. friend not?

Shri K. C. Pant: The success of the Prime Minister has lain in the fact that she has succeeded in rebuilding a bridge of understanding with the top leaders of the US Government. She had established a similar rapport with the Soviet leaders even earlier, and it is for us to strengthen these links. It is here that our differences with Shri H. N. Mukerjee lie. We want to build all these bridges, where as he would like to strengthen some of the bridges and demolish others.

I had already referred to my experiences in the UN. This year also I had the privilege to attend the Human Rights Commission, and I have come to feel that our UN desk needs to be strengthened. We tend to adopt postures least likely to cause offence all round. I do feel that we should take more initiative and take firm positions where necessary without counting the heads beforehand

The UN is a political body in which each country has one vote, and so, the need to cultivate the smaller countries is obvious. I am afraid we have a lot to do to cultivate the good-will of a Latin American countries, which we have neglected in the past and where a certain measure of good-will does exist for this country. Similarly, although we are doing more with Africa now, I do believe that a lot more has got to be done. We have also ignored the smaller countries of Europe. We have to strengthen our relations with France. I think we must realise that many of these countries may have to take positions on issues for reasons of their commitments or interests, but there is no reason why we should not foster friendly relations with them.

I now come to a question of crucial importance to India's role in the UN and in her position, if any, within the Security Council. For a variety of

reasons, many countries want to reform the structure of the UN. The plain fact is that it continues, in essence, to reflect the power structure that existed after the Second World War. Since then various Asian and African countries have joined the UN, and various bodies of the UN are being enlarged to reflect the membership of the new African and Asian countries. Even the Security Council has been enlarged, but not the permanent membership. Now the People's Republic of China is about to get into the UN, and it may not be long before it gets in, and the day that it gets in, it will become a permanent member of the Security Council with the power of veto. Considering the power and prestige of a permanent seat on the Security Council, and China's unholy friendship with Pakistan, this development can only put us at a great disadvantage. The only way we can adequately protect and safeguard our interests is to secure a permanent seat on the Security Council at the same time as China. From the point of view of size, location, population, geography and even from the point of view of the influence India has wielded in the world organisation during the last twenty years, this is not too big a claim to make, and it will be the task of our diplomacy to secure this seat. I realise that there are certain difficulties about revision of the Charter, but I beg to submit that if the Charter has to be revised for this purpose, our friends should not obstruct the process. At any rate, we should be able to win them over. If it is difficult or embarrassing to sponsor just India's name, we could press for increase in the permanent membership by three, one from Asia, one from Africa and one from Latin America.

In this context, may I say that if the contest with Pakistan for the Security Council seat this year tends to evoke ideas of parity in the minds of other countries, it might be better to forgo this contest and concentrate on the bigger target. Sometimes we allow ourselves to be pushed into a position of parity with Pakistan in spite of

Pakistan's alignments, let us not belittle our position in the world to the point of imagining that we are friendless or without influence. India is a big country and a mature country. We should learn to respond to situations accordingly.

I should like to refer very briefly to the experience which I had on my way back from the United States. I met various people in Europe. They complained to me that many of them who had done a great deal to mobilise sympathy and support for India during her food troubles were somewhat hurt by our brusquely saying that 'we do not need your assistance.' I do believe that we should express our thanks to those people and voluntary organisations who have come to our assistance with offers of aid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri K. C. Pant: I wish to seek your indulgence for a few minutes more. I have been out of the country and this is the first occasion in this session that I have had an opportunity to speak.

I should like to say a few words about our nuclear policy. When this policy was formulated, it was undoubtedly the best policy. I do not even want to attack it today, but I want us to take note of the change in the situation which the explosion of a nuclear bomb by China has brought about, particularly the fact that the bomb that China exploded was far more sophisticated than was earlier expected. Recently, Mr. McNamara, who is naturally most concerned, with developments in China in this regard, has given an assessment which is of relevance to us. He says that China is building up a stockpile and has missiles with a range of 700 miles. He is rather complacent about this development and he feels that China will not be able to hurt the US in ten or twenty years. But missiles with nuclear warheads and with a range of 700 miles, if launched from Tibet, would expose the entire North Indian belt, a

thickly populated region as well as an industrial belt, and we cannot ignore this. Now both from the point of view of security and prestige China has gained by becoming nuclear and although today we are sticking to our policy of not making the bomb many, many other countries are going ahead with different policies, and if a number of them acquire the bomb, we shall be in a very difficult situation. We shall be put in a dilemma. This is a question we have got to consider. But I do not suggest that we change the policy precipitately. Even now experts on disarmament are discussing non-proliferation at Geneva and the nuclear 'haves' are wanting the nuclear 'have-nots' to commit themselves to it. But the nuclear have nots insist on an equitable balance of commitments. I must here pay a tribute to the excellent work being done by our delegation to this conference.

On this nuclear policy, let me say this, that we must not today make a decision to make the bomb, but we must know how to make the bomb; we must advance in technology to the point where, if we want to make the bomb, we should be able to do it quickly.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the foreign policy of a country is the projection of its own national interests and national policies. If a country has got a dynamic national home and domestic policy, naturally it has a dynamic foreign policy.

India is one country among the Afro-Asian countries which had a foreign policy much before it achieved independence. I am still thrilled to remember the days when Barcelona was being bombed, and our leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, warned the big Powers about the impending World War. I am still thrilled to remember the days before independence when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru convened the Asian Conference in Delhi and laid the foundation for the freedom of Afro-Asian countries from the domination of colonial countries. I am equi-

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

ally thrilled to remember the days when India intervened in the affairs of Korea and tried to bring about peace in that war-torn country. I still remember the days when through India's intervention in Suez, a threat of a big war in Afro-Asian soil was averted.

But these are matters of history. Today unfortunately our Ministry of External Affairs is suffering from paralysis and inertia. We have seen in recent months the attitude that we have taken on the question of Vietnam. Except repeating that we stand by our old position that we are for the proposal of a Geneva-type conference, we have not done much. Today the eyes of Afro-Asian countries are not on Delhi or on that unfortunate, Jakarta. Today the eyes of Afro-Asian countries are on Cairo and Belgrade. I am not one of those who want to say that India should play in international affairs and Afro-Asian affairs the role of a big Brother. But even then, by virtue of her sheer strength, population and her long history of national struggle and anti-colonialism, India has got to play a great role in the politics of Afro-Asian countries.

But unfortunately, our missions in Arab countries, and particularly those in African countries, have failed to project that image of this country. I am glad to say that today we have got some of our best friends in Arab countries. President Nasser has been a great friend of this country. He has not forgotten the friendship which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru showed to him on the question of Suez. These friendships have got to be continued and sustained. Africans today have not forgotten the way in which we supported their struggle against colonialism. But they find that today we are not playing the same important role in the liberation of African peoples, in their struggle against neo-colonialism which we played in the days of late

Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

I have great admiration for the present Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh. He has been doing very useful work. He inherited this Ministry from a great Minister like Pandit Nehru. I must say with all the emphasis at my command that he is trying to sustain and carry on those traditions successfully. But even then, I say that he needs better assistance from his Ministry. A Ministry composed of people who have been trained in magistracy, who have been trained only in file-pushing cannot assist in ushering a new order in this country and abroad. I would therefore request him to do some rethinking about it.

Sometime back, I learnt from a report of the Ministry of External Affairs that a Committee was appointed under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir Raghavan Pallai a brilliant bureaucrat, a man of the Indian Civil Service with a distinguished career, but who today is making big money for big business.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): He has never talked in an Indian language in public, however charming he might be.

Shri Ansar Harvani: He may be a very experienced man. He may have a very good background. But as I said in the beginning, the work of diplomacy is the work of people who are imbued with idealism, the work of diplomacy is the work of people who have unflinching faith in patriotism, who have great faith in the mission of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on Monday. We will take up non-official business now.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-SIX REPORT

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): I beg to move:

"That the House agrees with the Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th April, 1966."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the House agrees with the Eighty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th April, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

15.30½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PACIFIC CONCORD AGAINST COMMUNIST CHINESE EXPANSIONISM—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will not take up the Resolution re: Pacific Concord Against Communist Chinese Expansionism. The Amendments may be moved.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I beg to move:

(i) That in the resolution,—

for "embodying firm defensive understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned with a view to contain Communist Chinese expansionism."

substitute—"with a view to promote a policy of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and neighbourly relations

among democratic countries in South East Asia".

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that high power Commission be appointed at an early date to consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of development of Pacific Concord among democratic nations of the area and to suggest other suitable measures to meet the growing challenge arising out of the policy of expansionism and threat to smaller nations from the present Chinese regime." (3)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "Japan and" insert "countries of South-East Asia such as Burma, Ceylon, Philippines, Taiwan, New Zealand and". (4)

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): इसके लिए एक बंटा समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is a very important resolution. Time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour and 38 minutes remain.

Shri Sheo Narain: One hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, one hour more.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The extension should not prevent the moving of the next resolution.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Even the Mover of this resolution would agree that the second resolution is a very important one.

Probably Government will be prepared to make some announcement on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Extended by half an hour.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अभी कहा कि वन घंटे मोर और अब आधा घंटा कर दिया ?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: This resolution asks us to agree to a Pacific Concord. We can all welcome any kind of a Pacific concord, but in this particular case, this Pacific and concord is expected to lead to firm, defensive understandings with Japan, Australia and other democratic countries.

Here, I would like you to remember that in the first place we should not lose sight of the fact that our country has adopted a policy of non-alignment and that policy of non-alignment has worked very well so far. If we really try to enter into any kind of arrangement leading to defensive understandings with Japan, Australia and such other countries, we would really be assisting in the process of, and asking other countries to join us in, ganging up against the Chinese Republic.

15.34 hrs.

[**SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair**]

We must always remember that China is a neighbour of this country whether we like it or not, and this fact cannot be changed, and it does not pay a country like India to appear interested in getting other countries to gang up against a neighbouring country like China. I know that the Chinese have expansionist aims, and these expansionist aims have to be kept in check, but there are other means of doing that, instead of taking recourse to these things.

When we are talking about Japan and Australia, the two countries

named—and other democratic countries are also implied—are we so sure that Japan would be interested in joining in such a defensive arrangement as is contemplated in this resolution, for I know very well that recently there was a meeting between Mao Tse Tung and some Japanese journalists....

Mr. Chairman: May I know how much time the hon. Minister will want for reply?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): If I have the permission of the House, I would like to intervene may be for about half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: What do you mean by intervening?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a resolution by Shri Ranga. He will have the right of replying.

Mr. Chairman: How much time will he take?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Ten to 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I have to bring it home to the hon. House that we have from 3.30 only two hours and 8 minutes, but up to this time I have received 16 names of Members who want to speak. Therefore, it will be physically not possible to accommodate everybody. So, I would request that at best for six minutes hon. Members would speak.

श्री शिव नारायण : चैयमैन साहब, मैंने अभी प्रार्थना की थी इण्टी म्योकर साहब से कि एक घंटा टाइम इस पर बढ़ा दिया जाय। उन्होंने पहले एक घंटा टाइम बढ़ाया था फिर उसको आधा घंटा कर दिया। अगर वह एक घंटा होता तो सब को टाइम मिल जाता। (ध्यवधान)।

We are entitled to speak on the subject. It is not the monopoly of some people.

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, जो कुछ डिब्बी स्पीकर साहब कर चुके हैं, अब हम उसको बदल नहीं सकते हैं। उसी के हिसाब से चलें। जितने साहब लोग बोल सकें, बोलिए। ऐट दि मोस्ट प्राठ मिनट ले लीजिए।

Shri Swaran Singh: I will take 20 minutes and not half an hour.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Are we so sure that the Japanese would be interested in joining the kind of arrangement contemplated in this resolution? We know that the Japanese are also showing interest in the potentialities of trade with China. Recently, there was a meeting between Mao Tse Tung and a number of Japanese journalists and he sent them away with the impression that Japan was not an enemy of China but it was Russia which was the enemy of China and the Japanese trade with China which was almost zero five years ago now has gone up to a few hundred million pounds. So, far as Australia is concerned, it is a country of only limited value in any contemplated defence arrangement. In view of these things, I do not see any practical value in wanting to enter into an arrangement against a country with which we have to live as neighbour for a long time.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य श्री रंगा ने सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है उस प्रस्ताव का मैं अभी समर्थन नहीं कर सकता लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि चीन की जो आज नीति हो रही है और भारत ने यह समझ करके कि चीन हम लोगों का पड़ोसी देश है उससे मैत्री करने की पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में बड़ी कोशिश की। हमने चाहा कि चीन जैसा देश ऐसी नीति अपनायेगा जिससे दुनिया के सभी देश छोटे और बड़े शान्तिपूर्वक रह सकेंगे और हमारा जो उनके साथ समझौता हुआ उस समझौते को उन्होंने जो पंचशील का सिद्धान्त है उसका तहेंदिल से समर्थन किया और शान्तिपूर्ण सहप्रस्थित्व का जो सिद्धान्त है उस पर बड़ा जोर दिया। हमारा विश्वास

था कि चीन उस नीति का समर्थन करते हुए अपने कामों को चलायेगा लेकिन चीन ने हमारे साथ और हमारे साथ नहीं आज दुनिया के अफ्रीका के और एशिया के और जो दूसरे देश हैं उन देशों में उन लोगों का जो व्यवहार हो रहा है उससे दुनिया की आंखें खुल गयी हैं। वह समझ गयी है कि चीन ने जब सहप्रस्थित्व और पंचशील के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन किया तो वह एक ढकोसला था और उस की भाड़ में वह अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति को फँलाना चाहता था। हमारे साथ 1962 ई० में जो व्यवहार चीन ने किया तो आज केवल भारत ही नहीं अपितु एशिया और अफ्रीका के जो दूसरे देश हैं वह यह सोचने लग गये हैं कि चीन की जो आक्रामक नीति है या चीन की जो विस्तारवादी नीति है उसका मुकाबला कैसे करें? यह बात सही है कि हमारी एकता उन गुटों के देशों ने इस बात को पहले ही महसूस कर लिया था लेकिन आज की स्थिति में विशेष कर जां दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देश हैं उन पर चीन से क्या खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है इस बात का अनुमान कोई भी राजनीति का जानने वाला कर सकता है। ऐसी हालत में हमारी नीति यह सही है कि हम दुनिया में जो दो शक्तिशाली गुट हैं उन गुटों से अलग रहना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी सभी देशों के साथ दोस्ती हो। हम जो सहप्रस्थित्व का सिद्धान्त है उसको पूरे तौर से मानते हैं। साथ ही साथ चीन जैसे देश की जो शक्ति है और आज जो चीन अणुशक्ति का भी प्रयोग सफलतापूर्वक करने जा रहा है वैसी हालत में दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के जो देश हैं उनका डरना एक स्वाभाविक बात है। साथ ही साथ हम यह भी देख चुके हैं कि अमरीका और उसके जो गुट के देश हैं उनके पास अणुशक्ति है उग अणुशक्ति से हमारी रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। उनके भी अपने अपने स्वार्थ के सिद्धान्त हैं और वह स्वार्थ के सिद्धान्त पर अपनी नीति का निर्धारण करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में दक्षिण

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

पूर्व एशिया के देशों का यह कर्त्तव्य हो गया है कि यह तीसरी शक्ति हम न बना कर तीसरा गुट न बनायें लेकिन इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने का वक्त आ गया है कि यह जो छोटे छोटे देश हैं उनकी, यह जो चीन की आक्रामक नीति है, विस्तारवादी नीति है, उस नीति से कैसे रक्षा कर सकते हैं ? इस पर विचार करने का समय अब आ गया है। इसलिए अभी हमारे सामने जो स्थिति है, जानकारी है उस जानकारी के आधार पर अभी हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देशों में तुरन्त एक कनकोर्ड कायम करके तीसरा गुट बना कर कोई नीति निर्धारित करें हम उसे सफलतापूर्वक कर सकते हैं यह मुझे विश्वास नहीं होता लेकिन मैं माननीय मन्त्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत आ पड़ी है कि इस तरह के कनकोर्ड की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। यह वांछित है या नहीं या वह एक व्यवहारिक रूप में हो सकता है या नहीं इस पर पहले से विचार करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैंने यह जो संशोधन दिया है उस संशोधन में सिर्फ यह नहीं है कि कनकोर्ड के बारे में उसकी आवश्यकता और व्यवहारिकता पर विचार करने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन हो लेकिन साथ ही साथ दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया को चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति से बचाने के लिए एक कनकोर्ड बनायें। अगर उसके लिए कोई उपाय निकाला जा सकता है तो उस उपाय को सोच निकालें। इसलिए मैंने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि एक हाई पावर कमीशन की नियुक्ति की जाय जो कि जल्द से जल्द इन सभी मामलों पर विचार करे ताकि जो हमारे प्रजातांत्रिकवादी देश दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में हैं उनकी रक्षा चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति से कैसे हो सकती है। इस बात में कोई शंका नहीं है कि आज दुनिया में चीन की जो नीति हो रही है और जैसे कि अभी एक ऐफोएशियन कान्फ्रेंस होने वाली थी उममें चीन ने जो रुख

ग्रहण किया एक बार तो यह कि जल्द से जल्द सम्मेलन होना चाहिए लेकिन जब काहिरा में सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ और चीन ने जब देखा कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश उसकी नीति का पूरे तौर से समर्थन नहीं करेंगे तो उस सम्मेलन को भंग करने की कोशिश उन्होंने की। हम देखते हैं कि एशिया के अन्दर अफ्रीका के अन्दर जितने देश हैं उसमें रूस भी एक देश शामिल है, मलेशिया भी शामिल है सिंगापुर भी शामिल है, सब को मिला कर के अफ्रीकन एशियाई कान्फ्रेंस में एशिया व अफ्रीका के देशों की सुरक्षा के लिए अधिक से अधिक और जल्द से जल्द इन्तजाम करें ताकि किसी भी बाहरी शक्ति का हमारे ऊपर किसी प्रकार का आक्रमण न हो और किसी प्रकार का हमारे कामों में हस्तक्षेप न हो। लेकिन चीन इस बात पर हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम करते हुए हिन्दुस्तान को साम्राज्यवाद की तरफ जाते हुए हिन्दुस्तान को अमरीका और रूस के गुट में समझते हुए वह जिस प्रकार का प्रचार कर रहा है वह हिन्दुस्तान के ही ऊपर आक्रमण नहीं है वह धीरे धीरे हिन्दुस्तान को नीचे दबाना है। हिन्दुस्तान इस क्षेत्र में एक बहुत शक्तिशाली प्रजातंत्र है और होने वाला है। उसको चीन वाले अच्छी तरह से नहीं देख सकते हैं इसलिए इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं चाहे इंटरनल तरीके से चाहे बाह्य रूप से ताकि यह दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया का प्रधान देश हिन्दुस्तान को कहीं खरा देंगे और जितने छोटे छोटे देश हैं वह हमारी मातृहृत् में आ जायेंगे हमारे प्रभाव में आ जायेंगे। इस बात का मुकाबला करने के लिए इस बात पर सोचने की जरूरत है। यह समस्या गम्भीर है इसलिए इस पर हाई पावर कमीशन के द्वारा विचार किया जाना चाहिए और जो कुछ भी सुझाव व सफाई उनके उनकी तरफ से यायें उन पर सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। मैं अपने संशोधन को पेश करते हुए उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह मदन का स्वीकार्य होगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Prof. Ranga's resolution should be viewed not as a concretised, tangible and detailed proposal but as a starting point of a review of our policies of our national interest in the Asian continent vis-a-vis our neighbours and other Asian colleagues. It seems that the emphasis in Prof. Ranga's resolution is largely on forging a defensive alliance. The emphasis is necessitated, I suppose, because of the spectre of Chinese expansionism which the Government of communist China has been pursuing relentlessly in such a manner that no Asian nation concerned with its security can view it with equanimity. That being so, the first thing that we should do is to recognise that in the stream of security consciousness of our country we would have to forge certain understandings and concords with our neighbours, with our friends in the Asian continent as well as with others. The supreme consideration should be the consideration of national self-interest. It must be recognised that India was one of the first promoters of the concept of Asianism and later of Afro-Asianism. We sponsored the Asian Relations Conference soon after India attained Independence. We were one of the principal sponsors of the Bandung Conference and the whole idea of Afro-Asian entity. Unfortunately, the Afro-Asian concept has been drained of its vitality. The Afro-Asian concept has been supplanted by smaller groups and by the assertion of the individuality of various nation-states composing the Afro-Asian community, largely because of the Chinese attitude of aggression, of over-powering and overbearing, upon other countries and not collaborating with them.

It is in this context that we must consider this. Before we can consider a defensive alliance or a defensive concord, whether it is bilateral or multilateral, we must forge the links and the nexus of functional collaboration. We must forge institutions of consultations among Asian nations and

350 (Ai) LSD—8.

among the Pacific nations. Unless we do that, I do not think we can arrive at any defensive concord. What would have been very meaningful, I think, is to explore the possibility of increasing the strength and the effectiveness of specialised agencies on a functional basis on the continent of Asia, and if we can include other nations similarly circumstanced, it would be a welcome move. It is on this functional basis that we can forge a better understanding, both political and diplomatic, in the world of today. This could be done not only on a bilateral basis but on a multilateral basis, particularly if we are to forge the institutional framework in the image of a specialised functional agency of the United Nations. We have made a beginning. There already exist a few agencies. The Asian Bank is in the offing; there are certain other regional organisations which are already in existence, and it is on this front that I think we should concentrate our attention preparatory to an institutional framework of a very permanent character, and of a multilateral character among the Asian nations.

Having said that, I would like to make a reference to the proceedings of the International Commission of Jurists, in a resolution at a conference convened by Ceylon. This is of very considerable relevance to what we are discussing today. It says:

"On the Asian continent in the Pacific region, there are many countries which have achieved their independence in recent years. These and other countries in the area have numerous problems of common interest and urgency relating to the fundamental programmes of social, economic and cultural matters. This Conference considers that the sharing of experience by these countries would be of great value to them all. This Conference, therefore, considers that the machinery for debate, consultation and co-ordinated action at parliamentary and governmental levels is necessary."

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

for implementing the common aspirations and needs of these countries, resolving their problems and promoting peace based upon social justice and international co-operation. This Conference therefore favours the establishment of an organisation representing parliaments and governments for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating economic and social development, based on the rule of law and social justice. Participation in this organisation shall not effect collaboration of these members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organisations or unions to which they are parties. Matters relating to national defence shall not fall within the scope of the Council of Asia and the Pacific. In this connection, it would be relevant to have regard to the manner in which similar problems in Europe have been dealt with by studies made on the working of the Council of Europe."

Before I conclude, I would like to draw attention of the House to the remarkably constructive manner in which the Council of Europe has functioned: slow but sure, steady but promising, and it is this example which I think should be studied with great care in our country, before we proceed to forge an alliance mainly for defensive purposes because the problems of culture on the Asian continent are not merely Asian in character. That is what we found when the Afro-Asian Conference concept began to wither away and that is the consideration which must remain in our thinking; and unless that consideration is taken into account, we will again float a concept perhaps, which may not work out successfully and tangibly.

I would like to add that we should spare no effort in making diplomatic overtures, in making political efforts

to bring about a community of thinking, to bring about an identity of approach among Asian nations, particularly in respect of the threat, which the growing expansionism of China poses to us all. That is a common threat and in that perspective I think the resolution should be considered, and considered with sympathy and understanding. It may be that all of us would not agree with the detailed way in which Prof. Ranga would like to have this organisation established, but there is no doubt that the consciousness and the needs for such a move are today the dominant factor in our thinking. There is no doubt that a functional agency on the analogy of the Council of Europe would contribute in a significant measure to the solution of our problems and to the emergence of an Asian identity at least among those nations who are committed to the concept of the rule of law and of social justice.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री रंगा, ने जो विचार उपस्थित किया है, वह विचार कोई नवीन विचार नहीं है। प्राज से 125 वर्ष पूर्व भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार का विचार उठा था। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में नेपाल के महामंत्री, श्री भीमसेन थापा, और पंजाब के राजा, श्री रणजीत सिंह, का नाम याद आता है। उस समय जब एशिया में यूरोपियनों की विस्तारवादी नीति चली, तो लाहौर में निश्चय किया गया कि सारे एशिया में, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में, जिनमें चाइना और जापान भी हैं, हमें एक ऐसी एकता कायम करनी चाहिए, ताकि एशिया में जो यूरोपियन साम्राज्यवादी अपनी विस्तारवादी नीति के कारण बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको रोका जाये। लेकिन अंग्रेजों के कारण श्री भीमसेन थापा की हत्या की गई और श्री रणजीत सिंह के पश्चात् नौनिहाल सिंह के इत्काल के बाद यह विचार मूर्तिमान न हो सका।

उसके बाद एक बार फिर यह विचार श्री सुभाषचंद्र बोस के दिमाग

में आया, जब उन्होंने यह नारा लगाया कि एक विशाल एशिया स्थापित होना चाहिए।

125 वर्ष के पश्चात् आज इस बात की विशेष रूप से आवश्यकता है। खास तौर पर आज हिन्दुस्तान को यह विचार करना है कि उसकी विदेश नीति क्या हो। हम इस बात का निर्णय किस तरह करते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति सफल है या नहीं? जब हम पर आपत्ति आती है, जब आपत्काल आता है, उस समय यह देखा जाता है कि कौन हमारा मित्र है और कौन हमारा शत्रु है। उसी के अनुसार विदेश नीति की सफलता आती जाती है।

हम पर दो बार आपत्काल आया— एक बार चीन का आक्रमण हुआ और दूसरी बार पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ।

जितने अरब देश हैं, रावी से लेकर अटलांटिक महासागर तक जितने देश हैं, आजादी लेने में हमने जिनकी मदद की, जिनकी हम हर तरह से सहायता करते रहे, उनमें से एक भी चीन के आक्रमणकाल में हमारे साथ नहीं आया। उस समय अगर हमारे साथ कोई आया और जिसने कहा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो वह मलेशिया था, थाईलैंड था और ताइवान था। हमके लिये हम उनके आभारी हैं।

16 hrs.

दूसरा आपत्काल हम पर उस वक्त आया, जब कि पाकिस्तान ने हम पर आक्रमण किया। उस समय किन मुल्कों ने खुले तौर से आगे आ कर हमारा समर्थन किया और हमारे साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर आगे चलने के लिए कदम उठाने की तैयारी की? उस समय भी रावी से लेकर अटलांटिक तक कोई मुल्क हमारे साथ नहीं आया। हमारे साथ वही आगे, जिनको माउथ ईस्ट

एशिया, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया, के देश कहते हैं अर्थात् थाईलैंड आदि देश खुले तौर पर आगे आए कि वे सहायता करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ताइवान खुले आगे आया कि वह सहायता करने के बास्ते तैयार है, मलेशिया खुले आगे आया कि हम आपकी सहायता करने के बास्ते तैयार हैं। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ क्या हुआ? ईरान ने, जिसका हमने कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ा, मदद की पाकिस्तान की, तुर्की ने पाकिस्तान की मदद की, जोर्डन ने पाकिस्तान की मदद की और साउदी अरेबिया के किंग फैजल कराची आते हैं, कल कराची में उन्होंने उद्घोष किया कि हम पान-इस्लामिज्म कायम करेंगे और 100 मिलियन डालर की सहायता करने के बास्ते पाकिस्तान को वचन दिया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 100 मिलियन डालर की सहायता किस के खिलाफ है, यह रावी से अटलांटिक तक के जो देश हैं, उनके खिलाफ नहीं है, वे तो सभी इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज हैं, यह नारा हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ है, यह नारा उनके खिलाफ है जो इस्लाम धर्म को नहीं मानते। आज किंग फैजल साहब को इन लोगों को फिर से विचार करना चाहिए कि धर्मवादिता का नारा, साम्प्रदायिकता का नारा पुराना नारा हो गया है, आज इस नारे को उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान का नारा धर्म-निरपेक्षता का नारा है और उमी धर्म निरपेक्षता के नारे के आधार पर आज ये 125 वर्ष पहले भीमसेन थापा और रणजीतसिंह ने नारा बुलन्द किया था सो- आज एशिया के देशों को युरोपियन विस्तारवादी नीति के खिलाफ चलना चाहिये माउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देश लंका, जापान, जितने भी देश हैं, चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति के खिलाफ उनके धन्दर एकता होनी चाहिये।

हम डेमोक्रेटिक कन्ट्री हैं, हम लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं, लोकतन्त्र का आदर करते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि सारे माउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देशों में लोकतन्त्र की स्थापना

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हैं। हमारे हृदय को धक्का लगता है जब हम देखते हैं कि वियतनाम में हमारे भाई, एशिया के भाइयों का खून किया जा रहा है।

जब हम देखते हैं कि ढाई लाख भ्रमरीकी फाँजें वियतनाम की जमीन पर हैं, एशिया के आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं, हमारे भाई मारे जा रहे हैं, तो दिल में एक हूक सी उठती है।

साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज ताइवान न होता, तो आज चाइना बहुत बड़ गया होता। ताइवान के पास 6 लाख फ़ौजें हैं, ताइवान के पास बड़ी अच्छी नेवी है, ताइवान के पास चीन से अच्छी एयर-फ़ोर्स है। अगर ताइवान का भय न होता तो चाइना हिन्दुस्तान में आगे बढ़ जाता, लेकिन ताइवान की शक्ति का फ़ायदा उठाना चाहिये था, क्योंकि चाइना ने आक्रमण किया था, तो हम फ़ायदा नहीं उठा सके, हमारे मनोबल से डर कर चीन को पीछे हटना पड़ा। क्युमाय आइलैंड जो कि बिल्कुल चाइना के समीप है, ताइवान के पाम है, वहाँ पर आज चीनी हुकमत नहीं हो सकी, फार्मूसा एक छोटा सा देश है, जिसको चीन कहता है कि हमारा देश है, उसको भी वह नहीं ले सका, उसका कारण यह है कि उसकी सैनिक शक्ति बहुत मजबूत शक्ति है, इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें जोरो के साथ जितने भी साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के मुल्क हैं, उसका संगठन बनाना चाहिये। संगठन का आधार क्या होगा? उसका आधार होगा हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी सभ्यता। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की संस्कृति हिन्दुस्तानी संस्कृति है, यहाँ से ही वह संस्कृति वहाँ गई है। आप वियतनाम को लें, 90 प्रतिशत वहाँ के रहने वाले बौद्ध हैं लेकिन आज उनका राज्य में कोई स्थान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इतनी बड़ी ताकत है, जिसको संस्कृति के नाम पर, सभ्यता के नाम

पर एकत्रित किया जा सकता है, जो आपके साथ कंधा मिला कर, आपकी संस्कृति, आपकी सभ्यता की रक्षा करने के लिये हथियार उठा सकते हैं, उनका समर्थन हम क्यों न प्राप्त करें? उनको हमें अपने साथ लेना चाहिये। न्यूजीलैंड और आस्ट्रेलिया को भी साथ लेने के लिये हमने जो एमेण्डमेण्ट रखा है, वह इस वास्ते रखा है कि आज इंग्लैंड के ऊपर विश्वास करना बिल्कुल मूर्खता होगी। इस वास्ते कि यू० के० ने चाइना के आक्रमण के समय कुछ नहीं किया। क्वीन ने स्टेटमेंट तो दिया कि हम सहायता करेंगे, लेकिन कुछ सहायता आई नहीं, वह बपोर-शंख साबित हुई, शंख साबित नहीं हुई। इसी तरह से जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया, यू० के० ने कोई मदद नहीं की, बल्कि हमारे रास्ते में अड़ंगा लगाया और सब से लेटेस्ट एक्ज़ाम्पल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान ने एक सब-मैरीन की मांग उनके सामने रखी थी कि हमको दे दीजिये ट्रेनिंग के लिये, लेकिन उसने नहीं दी, जबकि अभी एक महीना हुआ दो सब-मैरीन्ज यू० के० ने इसरायल के हाथ बेच दीं। दुनिया भर के साथ अस्त्र बेचने के लिये तैयार है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान खरीदना चाहता है तो उसको देने को तैयार नहीं है।

अब समय आ गया है कि यू० के० के साथ भारत की नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, न्यूजीलैंड और आस्ट्रेलिया के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध डाइरेक्ट होने चाहिये, प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध होने चाहिये, कामनवेल्थ के देशों के रूप में नहीं। अब द्रविड़ प्राणायाम करने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमको सीधे प्राणायाम करने की जरूरत है, यू० के० के द्वारा जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, डाइरेक्ट जाने की जरूरत है। मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज

समय आया है कि ठण्डे दिमाग से चीन के आक्रमण के, पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण से हमें शिक्षा लेनी चाहिये और उस शिक्षा को लेकर हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों। हमारी अपनी वैदेशिक नीति होनी चाहिये, हमें उसमें हिचकना नहीं चाहिये। पाकिस्तान इस्लामिक आधार पर राष्ट्रों का संगठन कर रहा है अगर हम बौद्ध राष्ट्रों का संगठन करें तो उसमें क्या बेजा काम करोगे। हमारी सभ्यता एक है, संस्कृति एक है, वह धर्म हिन्दुस्तान से गया है, यदि हम इनका संगठन कर, अपनी रक्षा के वास्ते और चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति के खिलाफ तो इसमें अपमान और लज्जा की कोई बात नहीं है।

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Sir, the forging of a pact of Asian defence with Japan in the North and India in the south will lead to the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet pact. An anti-Russian military alliance exists between Japan and America. Any military alliance with Japan is tantamount to a military alliance with the USA with the object of containing not only China but Russia as well.

Afro-Asia in general and India in particular will be divided either into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Russian—if the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet pact leads to the withdrawal of America from Afro-Asia or into three spheres of influence—Russian, Chinese and American—if the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet pact does not lead to the withdrawal of America from Afro-Asia.

The threat of Chinese expansionism will be liquidated if a war breaks out either between India and China on the question of Kashmir, or between China and USA on the question of Vietnam or between Russia and China on the question of territorial disputes covering an area of more than 7 lakh square kilometres of Russian territory in the Heartland. If Japan has to choose between India and Russia, it will choose Russia. If it has to

choose between India and China, it will choose India. If it has to choose between China and America, it will choose China. If it has to choose between Russian and America, it will choose Russia. If it has to choose between China and Russia, it will choose China.

Japan will be integrated with Russia either if the Sino-Soviet pact is resurrected or if the Russo-American alliance is forged. Japan will be integrated with China either if the Sino-American alliance or the Sino-Pan Islamic alliance is forged. President Eisenhower was not allowed to land in Japan. Let us not forget the significance of the sentiments of the people of Japan.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid I must oppose entirely the resolution which my friend and neighbour, Professor Ranga, has brought before the House. It is a most all-advised and dangerous resolution which should be thrown out by Parliament. Our friend, the suave Dr. Singhvi said that it was perhaps in some ways an attempt to review the basis of our foreign policy, but far from being a review its objective seems to be the entire upturning and demolition of the basis of our foreign policy.

This country has decided upon a policy of non-alignment and the basis for that was supplied by Jawaharlal Nehru a long time ago. In 1948 he made a speech where he said—I am quoting his words:

"It is foolish for us to get frightened even from a military point of view of the greatest of the powers today. Not that I delude myself about what can happen to us if a great power in a military sense comes against us. I have no doubt it can injure us."

Then he added:

"Let us not be frightened too much of the military might of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

this or that group. I am not frightened and I want to tell the world, on behalf of this country, that we **are** not frightened."

In spite of whatever China might be trying to do or Pakistan into the bargain, let us not be frightened and intimidated into acquiescence with the kind of policy which my hon. friend, Professor Ranga suggests. I leave it to my very capable friend, the Minister of External Affairs, to deal with such colleagues of his in the Congress Party as Shri Raghunath Singh, a former Secretary of the Party, but I would like just to remind Shri Raghunath Singh that Taiwan, about which he waxed eloquent, agreed with the People's Republic of China in so far as its demands against India about frontier readjustments are concerned. I will leave his argument at that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They have also extended their friendship.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have in the world a number of multi-lateral pacts like NATO, SEATO, CENTO and so on and so forth, and also bi-lateral pacts specialised in by the United States of America—US-Pak Pact, US-Japanese, US-Iran, US-South Korea, US-South Vietnam, US-Taiwan, US-Turkey and God knows with what other countries—and they are all dominated by whatever the US wishes the pacts to be like.

Our line is that we want peace, we want to see a better world and we steer clear of this division of this world into blocs. We do not want to join one military bloc or another. We remember, how in the years 1950—1960, that decade, a number of wars took place, which took place at the instance of the western "democratic" powers. They were wars by proxy, all on Asian soil, beginning with Korea going on to the dirty war, as it was called by the French themselves, in Indo-China, and climaxing

in the aggression of England and France in the Suez case. Each one of these could have escalated into a nuclear conflagration between the two camps. But this was the kind of things which we wanted to stop. India's foreign policy has always been to see that this kind of thing does not happen.

Now, we have heard some very reasonable statements also in the course of the debate in regard to the position actually taken up by Japan and Australia. These are "democratic" countries. What is the definition of 'democratic countries'. If we think of the idea of peace as a sort of touchstone in regard to democratic ideas, we find that in November 1961, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes, and this country as a non-aligned country along with the socialist countries and so many other countries voted for it. But among those who voted against it were, of course, Australia, United States of America, the United Kingdom and—I need not name them—the other satellite countries of western democracy, and some junior Asian partners of the so-called democracies abstained from voting on that occasion—Pakistan, Thailand and Philippines. This is the character of these democracies. When Algeria was fighting for freedom, the French used American weapons delivered through NATO channels and American assistance was one of the main reasons why the Algerians had to go through a blood bath of a sort which we who gloat over what we did in the course of the Indo-Pakistan confrontation find perhaps very difficult even to conceive. The kind of courageous fight which the Algerians had to put up, the kind of courageous fight which the North Vietnamese people and the people of South Vietnam led by the National Liberation Front put up, the kind of fight they are carrying on

against the so-called democratic powers, is something which is beyond our ken. That is why we talk about these democratic countries.

Are we just too angry and annoyed about what China is doing to us? There is no doubt about our having been irritated by what China is doing to us. Are we so pushed off our balance that we are thinking of putting up a *cordon sanitaire*—a sanitary cordon—against China, and for that purpose we call in Japan, Australia and all the rest of them? Don't we know that Japan for her own reasons wants to have closer relations with China? Don't we know that the United Kingdom is today trying to have much more closer relations with China than we perhaps think desirable? That sort of thing is happening. Don't you know that Australia, New Zealand and all those countries have no other go, no other alternative, than to say ditto to all that is said by Washington? There is no other way about it. Are we going to have an alliance where there is South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Thailand, Philippines and God knows what other countries? Are we going into that kind of combination? And, for what reason? South Vietnam is a kind of country where not even the most careful political chronicler can take note of who is in power at a particular moment, because every single one of them is a puppet put up by the US forces and they cannot last a day longer than they are propped up by the American forces.

We have been against foreign military base. But Japan is still an enormous military base which the Americans want to utilise. That is why in Japan, as my hon. friend, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad rightly pointed out, there is so much feeling against the American Government, that Eisenhower could not even land in Japan. Even so the Japanese ruling class is still under the thumb of the Americans and Japan is no better or no worse than a big American base.

The policy of the Americans has always been to get Asians fight Asians. That is why it came out in one of the US Congressional investigations in 1954 that it costs 10 dollars to get a Pakistani soldier supplied with a rifle by the US, but it costs 5555 dollars to get an American on the scene with a rifle to operate. If we want to get into the bandwagon which the Americans want to see performing in our part of the world, that is a different matter.

I would say, lastly, that expansionism when it takes place, whether in the case of China or any other country, and if it affects us prejudicially, we certainly have to resist. Trust in peace but keep your powder dry, that should be our policy and that is our policy. But there is no question of fighting Communist expansionism. There is no such thing. Communism is an idea which expands because there are some things innate in the very forces of society. Communism is not a matter of export or import. It cannot be taken in a suitcase from one country to another. It cannot go as part of the baggage of a military expedition from one country into the other. It grows from out of the conditions in the soil. If communism can wipe the tears in the eyes of the people in agony and capitalism cannot, then we have to say: God bless communism. There is no question of fighting against communism. If you want to fight against communism, then you have to think of a world where between communism and capitalism there is fight almost in the nature of the old crusade, but that is a completely outdated, medieval conception which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sought all his life to train our people to believe something very differently about. Obviously, he has not succeeded even in the case of such eminent members of the Congress Party as Shri Raghunath Singh, but in any case Shri Ranga would derive a great deal of satisfaction out of some support which he is getting for a motion which is

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

entirely mischievous, which is completely out of tune with the fundamentals of our foreign policy and which has not one single iota of commonsense or wisdom or principle about it. That is why it should be discarded by the House in the way it deems fit.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया)

महापति महोदय, श्री रंगा द्वारा प्रस्तावित प्रस्ताव की शब्दावली से जान पड़ता है कि देश की रक्षा से प्रेरित होकर उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन के सामने रखा है लेकिन उसकी तह में धगर जाया जाए, उस पर यदि विचार किया जाय तो जो लक्ष्य जान पड़ता है—उनका या इस प्रस्ताव का—उसके ठीक विपरित उस बात की संभावना है जिसके नाम पर उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर पेश किया है। उनका यह मत है कि पैसिफिक समुद्र के जो देश हैं उनसे हम आपस में समझौता करें या सन्धि करें हमारी रक्षा हो और विस्तारवादी चीन के खिलाफ हम संगठित हो सकें। एक तरह से यह बड़ा अच्छा जान पड़ता है। हम मानते हैं कि चीन की नीति विस्तारवादी है उससे सिर्फ हमारा ही नहीं बल्कि कम्यूनिस्ट कंट्रीज, दूसरे देश जहां पर कि कम्यूनिज्म है या सोवियत है उनको भी इस बात से मतभेद है और मतभेद यहीं तक नहीं है बल्कि चीन और रूस की सीमा के विवाद के सम्बन्ध में भी वह मतभेद है। उसके और भी कई कारण हैं लेकिन कम से कम मतभेद तो हैं। चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति का समर्थन कोई दूसरा कम्यूनिस्ट देश नहीं करता। यह सही है कि जो देश उसके दबाव में हैं जैसे उत्तरी वियतनाम का कुछ हिस्सा वह समर्थन भले ही करें, लेकिन ग्राम तोर से जो दूसरे कम्यूनिस्ट देश हैं वह कम्यूनिस्ट चीन की इस विस्तारवादी नीति का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं। ऐसी दशा में उनका—श्री रंगा का—लक्ष्य क्या है? कम्यूनिस्ट चीन को विस्तारवादी नीति को रोका जाय, उससे अपने देश की रक्षा हो, उसके लिये किसी

दूसरे गुट को पैदा किया जाय वह जिस गुट को बनाने की बात सोचते हैं उसका सम्बन्ध किससे है? न केवल हमसे है बल्कि उसका सम्बन्ध दुनिया के ऐसे देशों से भी है जिनको हम डेमोक्रेसी का नाम होने पर भी लोकतंत्र का नाम लेने पर भी यह कह सकते हैं कि वे साम्राज्यवादी देश हैं। वैसे देश हो या सोवियत देश हो, कम्यूनिस्ट देश हो या प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर दूसरे देशों का शोषण करने वाली कोई शासन प्रणाली हो किसी से भी हम गुट में बन्ध कर ठीक हम उस लक्ष्य के उलट जायेंगे जिस लक्ष्य के बारे में हमारे श्री रंगा साहब ने यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। इस देश में तो आज से नहीं, बहुत पहले से राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गान्धी से लेकर उनके उत्तराधिकारी स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू या स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने इस नीति को अपनाया था कि हम किसी गुट से अपने को बांध कर अपनी रक्षा उतनी नहीं कर सकेंगे जितनी अपनी आन्तरिक शक्तियों को बढ़ाकर और और एक गुट या एक देश से साधन या सहयोग प्राप्त करके कर सकते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे साथी और सहयोगी श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने पान-इस्लामिक के नारे वा विरोध किया, मैं भी उसका विरोध करता हूं। कोई धर्म के नाम पर या जाति के नाम पर दूसरे देश का शोषण करे या उसको राजनीतिक या आर्थिक प्रभुत्व में लेकर उसका शोषण करे तो उसके विरोधी तो हम हैं लेकिन अगर एक देश दूसरे देश से किसी नाते या किसी कारण अपना समझौता करना चाहता है तो उसमें हमें बाधक नहीं होना चाहिये। इसी नीति को राष्ट्रपिता गान्धी जी ने माना और हमारी सरकार ने माना। धर्म निरपेक्ष नीति को अगर हम मानते हैं और देश मानता है तो उस वक्त अगर दूसरा देश चाहे धर्म के नाम पर कुछ करता हो, भले ही हम उसके विरोधी हो, लेकिन तब भी उसके लिए टीकाटिप्पणी करना तो बचना ही है। साथ ही साथ जो दूसरी

तरफ धर्म और संस्कृति का नाम लेकर दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के देशों को हम अपना समझते हैं, वह सही है। सारा विषय ही हमारा अपना है। उचित काम के लिए जितने हमारे सहयोगी हैं सब साथी हैं, सब भाई हैं और सबके साथ हमारी सहानुभूति है जैसे उनकी सहानुभूति की हम आशा करते हैं। लेकिन एक की विस्तारवादी नीति को रोकने के लिए दूसरे गुट में चाहे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से वह आक्रमणकारी न हो, उसमें सम्मिलित होकर हम उनके एक साधन बन जायें और उनकी प्रतिक्रियावादी न भी कहें, अग्रगतिशील नीति के हम साधन बन जाएं यह हमारे भारतीय राष्ट्र के लिए, भारतीय सरकार के लिए और हम संसद के लिए भी उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ। हमारे दूसरे सहयोगी श्री श्रीनारायण दास के उस संशोधन का भी मैं विरोध करता हूँ जिससे वह एक कमीशन द्वारा इस पर विचार करने की बात करते हैं। क्या हमारी सरकार या कैबिनेट या यह सदन उस पर विचार नहीं करता ? कोई विशेषता या स्पेशलिटी की बात तो नहीं है कि उसके लिए कमीशन बैठाने की जरूरत हो। वह तो सोचते ही हैं और यही बात नहीं है, बहुत सी अन्दरूनी बातें हैं जिनको हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय जानता है और करता है।

बहरहाल, अन्त में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास करने का मतलब यही है कि जो हमारी पहले की नीति रही है जिस नीति के कारण चाहे चीनी आक्रमण का समय रहा हो, चाहे पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण का समय रहा हो, दुनिया के देश हमारे साथ रहे हैं उनकी सहानुभूति हमारे साथ रही है, भले ही कोई सहायत के लिए न आया हो लेकिन मर हमारा ऊंचा था, नीति हमारी स्पष्ट थी, आदर्श हमारे सामने था और उसी के अधार पर चीन को रोकने के लिए सोवियत रूस की भी सहानुभूति हमारे साथ थी, चीन के विरुद्ध थी और पाकिस्तानी को रोकने के लिए अमेरिका और रूस दोनों की तरफ से भी यह

बात हुई कि सम्झौता हो, लड़ाई बन्द हो, वह बदला जाय। ऐसी नीति इस मुल्क की अब तक थी। सही है कि जो आन्तरिक बातें हैं उनको हमें बढ़ाना है। हमें साधन को बढ़ाना है। और उस सम्बन्ध में हमारे साथी और सदन के लोग याद करें उस बात को जो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने चीनी आक्रमण के समय या उसके बाद बहस का उत्तर देते हुए कही थी कि जिस समय मई 1957 में रक्षा मंत्रालय ने चार्ज लिया था उस समय रक्षा की सामग्री 14 करोड़ की बनती थी और 1962 में 62 या 63 करोड़ की यह सामग्री हो गई। इस तरह से अपने साधनों को हमने बढ़ाया ऐसे ही जहां से वह साधन मिलते हो, उसे लेकर हमें उन्हें बढ़ाना चाहिये। दूसरे के सहयोग से मिलते हों तो उससे भी लेकर हम बढ़ावें। केवल हम किसी गुट में शरीक होकर कई बड़े देशों की सहानुभूति जिनसे हमें सहानुभूति मिलती है, उस सहानुभूति को खोना, अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा, बल्कि वह हानिकारक होगा।

श्री शिव नारायण : बेयरमैन महादय, प्रोफेसर रंगा का जो प्रस्ताव है यह कोई अनुचित नहीं दिखाई देता है। उसमें हमको यह झलक आती है कि शांति का विचार है उस में और यह देश हमारा जो है, बाबू रघुनाथ सिंह ने बड़ा कम समय आंका, मैं उनका ध्यान भगवान बुद्ध की तरफ से जाना चाहता हूँ। उस जमाने में इस देश ने शांति का संदेश दुनिया को दिया और भारत आज भी उसी पर टिका हुआ है। मैं प्रोफेसर रंगा की कदर करता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई अनुचित बात नहीं कही। वह शांति की बात कहते हैं, कि आस्ट्रेलिया, जापान, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया ये जितने मुल्क हैं जितने हमारे पड़ोसी हैं, वह मिलकर एक हो जायें। मैं कहता हूँ महिमा षटी समुद्र की रावण बस्यो पड़ोस। अध्यक्ष महादय, आज चीन हमारे लिए रावण

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हो गया है। देश का सर्वनाश करना चाहता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रोफेसर रंगा ने जो यह नीति रखी है कि हम और लोगों को मिलाकर नीतिवान बनें और शांति का सन्देश दें, वह कोई अनुचित नहीं है। जो यह छोटे-छोटे मुल्क जो एशिया के और अफ्रीका के हैं, अगर हम एक साथ हो जायेंगे तो अमेरिका भी हमको समझेगा और रूस भी हमको समझेगा और अगर हम निर्बल रहे तो सब लोग अपना अभिर्नेस चाहेंगे। सब अपना रोब हमारे ऊपर चलाना चाहेंगे। इस प्रस्ताव में यह झलक है। यह हम जानते हैं, प्रोफेसर रंगा कोई नये आदमी नहीं हैं, कांग्रेस के पुराने आदमी हैं, देश-सेवक रहे हैं, जेल गए हैं, डंडे खाये हैं, हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी से उनका त्याग कम नहीं है देश के अन्दर, मैं हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी को बेलैज करता हूँ, आपसे कम नहीं हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) इसी जन्म में, सुनिए . . . (व्यवधान) हाँ, वह जरूर आयेंगे। जितने अच्छे लोग हमारे घर से नाराज होकर गए हैं वह सब लोटकर जरूर आयेंगे।

तो मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें शान्ति का सन्देश है। एक कहावत है कि :

Worst peace is better than good war.

हम अगर आस्ट्रेलिया को जापान को मिला लें, बजाय इसके कि हम अमेरिका जायें और दूर जायें, नजदीक में पड़ोसियों से मेल रखें, एक नीति है मान्यवर कि पड़ोसी से बैर नहीं लेना चाहिये। हमने इससे पहले चीन से दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया और हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई का नारा लगाया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . ., अभी पाकिस्तान का भी जवाब देता हूँ। लेकिन हमारे साथ कितना बड़ा विश्वासघात चीन ने किया? मित्र बनकर धोखा दिया हमको। संसार के इतिहास के पन्ने खोलकर देखिए मैंने सब इतिहास देखा, ऐसा उदाहरण कहीं नहीं मिला। दोस्त बनकर चीन ने हमारी पीठ में छुरा

भोंका। मैं हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी की भाषा को समझता हूँ। सांपनाथ और नागनाथ में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। इस गवर्नमेंट को समझना चाहिए कि कौन क्या बोल रहा है? भावना जिसकी जैसी है वह बाहर निकलती है, अन्तरात्मा से वह छिपती नहीं है। वह बात खुलकर रहती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रोफेसर रंगा का जो प्रस्ताव है वह मुनासिब है और हमको गठित होना चाहिए। अपने पड़ोसी मुल्कों को आस्ट्रेलिया को, जापान को, थाई लैण्ड को और उन मुल्कों को जिनको हमारे भाई रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा सबको मिलाकर हमें संगठित हो जाना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूँ कि उन मुल्कों को देखिए जिन्होंने जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया, चीन ने हमला किया, उस समय जो खुलकर आये। छोटा सा मुल्क मलेशिया है, उसकी इज्जत होनी चाहिए, हमारे देश का वच्चा बच्चा मलेशिया की इज्जत हमेशा करेगा। हमें हमेशा उसका मित्र रहना चाहिए। वह हमारा साथी है।

बुद्धिज्म का प्रचार इस देश ने किया। शान्ति का सन्देश इस देश ने दिया। अशोक ने अपने बच्चों को, बेटे और बेटों को शान्ति का सन्देश देने के लिए दुनियां में भेजा। आज भी गान्धी और नेहरू का नाम उसी पर बेस्ठ है, उसी बुद्धिज्म के नाम पर हमारा हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा बुलन्द है और संसार में पंचशील का सिद्धांत भी नेहरू ने दिया इसी हिन्दुस्तान से। दिल्ली में एशियान कान्फेंस नेहरू ने किया।

मेरे मित्र ने सरदार रणजीत सिंह का नाम लिया था तो उन्हें इसकी खुशी होनी चाहिए कि आज यहां उन्हीं सरदार रणजीत सिंह की श्रीलाद सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह बैठे हुए हैं। यह मंत्री जो उन्हीं के बच्चे हैं जिनके कि हाथ में विदेश मंत्रालय की चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है। मुझे आशा है कि इस प्रस्ताव में जो एक अच्छी बात है उसे ग्रहण कर लिया जायगा

क्योंकि सोना कहीं भी पड़ा हो उसे उठाने में कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है। मैं तो इस सिद्धांत का मानने वाला हूँ कि मुनासिब बात को स्वीकार करने में कोई संकोच नहीं करना चाहिये भल ही वह उधर से आई हो या कहीं से भी आई हो। अच्छी चीज जहाँ से भी मिले उसे ले लेना चाहिए; सोना जहाँ भी हो हमें उस की कद्र करनी चाहिए। अच्छी बात की कद्र करनी चाहिए। यही हमारी नीति एलाइमेंट की पालिसी है। हमारी पालिसी यही है कि अच्छी चीज जहाँ से भी मिल सके ले लेनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) हंसिये नहीं। ऊपर से कुछ कहें दिल में कुछ रहे हमारी नीति यह नहीं है। हमारी नीति बिल्कुल खुली नीति है। संसार के सामने हमने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक शान्तिप्रिय देश है और वह पंचशील और सहस्रस्तिव के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास करता है। मैं श्री रघुनाथ सिंह के कथन का समर्थन करता हूँ। अंग्रेज हमारे दोस्त नहीं हैं और यदि कोई भी मिनिस्टर ऐसा समझता है कि अंग्रेज हमारे दोस्त हैं तो भ्रमकार में है। अंग्रेज यहाँ बनिचे बन कर आये थे और उन्होंने जाल फैला कर हमें अपने कब्जे में कर लिया और व्यापारी से देश के शासक बन बैठे। इसलिए मैं अपने देश और गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी इस बनियावादी नीति से सावधान रहें, अमरीका से भी सावधान रहें और दुनिया से भी सावधान रहें। दूसरे की तरफ न देख कर अपने खुद पर भरोसा करें।

“कर बहियां बल आपनी तजौ पराई प्राप्त”।

हमें अपने बाहुबल को बढ़ाना है और उसी का भरोसा करना है। हमें इस बात पर गर्व है कि पिछले पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय हमारे देशवासियों ने बड़ी बहादुरी और जवांमर्दी का सबूत दिया। हमने देखा कि हमारे जवानों ने पाकिस्तान को मूंहतोड़ जवाब दिया। हमारे देश के छोटे छोटे 22, 22 वर्ष के बच्चों ने मिलैटरी का चार्ज ले लिया

और हमारे देश के उन बच्चों की वीरता को देखकर गांधी जो और जवाहरलाल नेहरू की आत्मा को शांति मिल गयी। देखने योग्य नजारा था जब हमारे 22, 22 वर्ष के बच्चों ने मिलैटरी का चार्ज ले लिया और हमारे छोटे छोटे नैट्स ने पाकिस्तानी जैट्स को मार गिराया।

मैं श्री रंगा को उनके सुन्दर विचारों के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। भगवान करे आपको सद्बुद्धि मिले और आप फिर से हमारी तरफ आ जायें और हमारी पार्टी में लौट आयें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Khadlikar (Khed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution contains a move of development of Pacific Concord and we have got to examine whether it is in keeping with the objectives of our foreign policy. If this move is not in keeping with the objectives of our foreign policy, then automatically, it is designed to serve as an instrument of a policy designed somewhere else and not in this country.

Recently, I came across an article, a very interesting article, in the *New Statesman* of the 8th April—Non-alignment by O'Brien. In that article, the present state of non-alignment in the world—and he has referred to India also—has been very objectively reviewed. What has he got to say? He says that non-alignment is losing its formal content altogether and in the African continent, in the Asiatic world, America is trying to topple down the Governments. He says that new Governments, first Governments, were there at the upsurge of national movement and then, after toppling them, now a dictatorship or a military junta comes into power. He says. Governments come with their national anthem, with their flags and their national airways—they were the outer symbols of their freedoms. But these Governments, as they lacked basic stability, could be made to serve the world-wide strategy of America, Ame-

[Shri Khadilkar]

rican foreign policy and they were used as an instrument of that foreign policy of anti-communism, war against communist world.

Now, I want to ask: Is this country ever going to adopt this attitude? Nehru is dead but Nehru is too much alive in this House and with us and he had a certain concept of the world and he had made it very clear that with the rising world of socialism, if you are going to declare war and serve as an instrument of American policy, there is no question of peace or development for a newly independent country. The writer has drawn some very interesting conclusions. I have no time to read all that. He says:

"All the major non-aligned States have shifted the emphasis of their non-alignment in a sense favourable to the West. This is true of India."

It is for the External Affairs Minister to state whether there is a shift in our policy or not. The mover of the Resolution, the spokesman of the Swatantra Party, in moving the Resolution has said that this is the major difference with the Congress Party, if I remember him correctly. What is this move? Formerly, Phillipines, Thailand, Japan and Australia were in some way or other in some military pact. As you know, SEATO is the recent thing—and this was before. But what is the state of affairs now? Are they military powers in any sense even if you combine them? Unless they form a sort of instrument for the foreign strategy of America, can they have any strength to stop this China's expansionism? This must be made very clear. This House knows it very clearly. Even when China attacked India, it was said by Panditji then and it was endorsed later on by our Foreign Minister on two occasions, if I remember correctly, that our quarrel is with China, with their expansion, but our quarrel is not with communism. Communism is a philosophy. We will fight it as any other

philosophy. We have a democratic socialistic philosophy of our own.

What is the state of affairs of the world? In the West, France wants a different approach to China, as you know very well. In the East, in Japan, there is a big division and the so-called socialists, Mr. Dwivedy's counterparts there, are demanding closer relationship with China and want to get away from America.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We have no counterparts.

Shri Khadilkar: I am talking about the socialist policy. I think it is a world movement; your movement is a world movement. That party says, "We do not want to remain under the heels of American domination any longer." They are quite free to develop their strength. This is the position.

Thailand is the seat of SEATO, the military alliance. Put all these countries together. What does it mean? It is a projection of the present American policy. Now, former military bases have lost all their meaning with the new development of destructive weapons, and that too with a great deal of speed to reach the targets. New military alliances have lost all their meaning and, therefore, the Concord is a new idea and the spokesman of that idea is the Swatantra Party leader in this House, Prof. Ranga. I am surprised. With his political past, a good political past, I must say, and everybody would be proud of it, because we have worked together, he comes forward with a suggestion that we should join with these small nations who are dependent on some other power. They are not independent in the true sense of the word. Their power is very limited. At the same time, by the backdoor, what is America doing in Poland? For several months, they are trying to prove the China's mind on the Polish soil, as you know. Continuous negotiations are going on with China.

What is the purpose? It is to probe China's mind. What is the secret about it? Their secret reports are available here; they are published documents, sort of defence documents. They have stated there that so far as Chinese military potential is concerned, it is not a danger to Soviet Union or America. The possibility is that ultimately you will have to recognise China, whether you like it or not. It is a fact that one Asiatic power in this part of the world, has, for the first time, acquired the nuclear device and tried to break the western monopoly. Whether we like it or not. But if it poses a threat, we must meet it. There is no doubt about it. But that threat should not drive us into a camp where the instrument of policy is American policy with a view to undermine the so-called non-aligned countries whose basic need today, is development, for strengthening of their freedom, is progress and, without peace, no progress is possible. Therefore, this Resolution runs counter to the basic tenets of our policy. I am surprised some people here, perhaps ignorantly, emotionally went over to Prof. Ranga. They do not know what they are taking. I can understand their emotions; I can understand their patriotism. But patriotism and chauvinism sometimes blind the people. With open eyes, we must keep ourselves clear as to what is the policy that we have laid down, what is the objective that is before us, and reject the motion that has been put forward by Acharya Ranga because it runs counter to the basic tenets of our foreign policy of peace, non-alignments and progress.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय श्री रंगा की देश भक्ति पर उन के मुखालफों को भी शक नहीं है। मैं उन की पैट्रियाटिज्म का हमेशा प्रशंसक रहा हूँ। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के लोग हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन में आगे आये लेकिन उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन में रखा है, उस में वह यह कहना भूल गए कि

भारत जब तक खुद मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारी दोस्ती कोई पसन्द नहीं करेगा, क्योंकि दुनिया का यह कायदा है कि कमजोर के साथ कोई दोस्ती करना पसन्द नहीं करता है। सारी दुनिया का यह कायदा है कि जबते हुए सूरज को प्रणाम किया जाता है और छुपते हुए सूरज को कोई प्रणाम नहीं करता है।

जो लोग सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उन की बात मान कर इन घठारह सालों में देश को क्या मिला है? इन घठारह बरसों में उन की पालिसी का नतीजा क्या है?—पिटार्ड, डिफ्रीट, पराज्य, शिकस्त। किस के हाथ से ये पिटे नहीं हैं? छोटे छोटे मुल्कों ने इन को डिफ्रीट दी है। छोटे छोटे मुल्कों के सामने हम को अपमान सहना पड़ा है। यह पालिसी बदलनी पड़ेगी। इस पालिसी में धामूल-बून परिवर्तन करना होगा।

जनता ने इन लोगों को इस लिए रखा कि ये देश की रक्षा करें, लेकिन ये उस काम को छोड़ कर वर्ल्ड पीस की रक्षा के काम में लग गए। सभापति महोदय, आप ने नौकरों को इस लिए रखा कि वह घोड़ा पाले, जिस पर आप सवारी करें। लेकिन नौकर ने भेंड़िया पाम कर दिया और वह भेंड़िया मालिक का खून पीना चाहता है—उस को मालिक का खून मीठा लगता है। इस सरकार ने इन घठारह सालों में जितनी ताकत वर्ल्ड पीस के लिए लगाई, अगर वह उतनी ताकत इस मुल्क के सैल्फ-डिफेंस पर लगाती, तो आज दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का परबम लहराता नजर आता।

इस के अलावा इन लोगों की क्या हकीकत है कि वे वर्ल्ड पीस की रक्षा कर सकें? छोटी उम्र में हम अपनी मां से यह कहानी सुना करते थे कि एक छोटा सा जानवर होता है, जिस को बैंग कहते हैं, वह रात को ऊपर की तरफ पैर कर के सोता है। जब उस की मां पूछती है कि वह ऐसा क्यों करता है, तो वह जवाब देता है कि मैं इस लिए पैर ऊपर कर के सोता हूँ कि जब आसमान गिरेगा, तो मैं उस को अपने पैरों पर गोक लूँ। वैसा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हो इन लोगों की क्या ताकत है कि वे वर्ल्ड पीस की रक्षा कर सकें ? जो अपनी सरहदों की रक्षा नहीं कर सके, वे वर्ल्ड पीस की क्या रक्षा करेंगे ? जो अपने कैलाश, मानसरोवर की रक्षा नहीं कर सके, क्या वे विश्वशान्ति की रक्षा कर पायेंगे ? नहीं ।

मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि इट इज नंबर टू लैंड—यह सरकार अपनी पालिसी को बदले, जो कि एपीजमेंट की पालिसी है । जनता ने इन लोगों को इस मुल्क की सरहदों की रक्षा के लिए लगाया हुआ है, हिमालय की रक्षा के लिए लगाया हुआ है—ताशकंद स्प्रिट की हिफाजत के लिए नहीं लगाया है, वर्ल्ड पीस की रक्षा के लिए नहीं लगाया है । आज भी मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की 45 करोड़ रूहों को जागने का मौका दिया जाता, तो वे सारे संसार के लिए एक आदर्श कायम करतीं, दुनिया में उनका परचम लहराता । इस सरकार ने 45 करोड़ रूहों को सुलाया है, जगाया नहीं है । उस ने उन की ताकत को उठने नहीं दिया है हिन्दुस्तान का आदर्श, भारतवर्ष का आइडियल यह है, “स्वर्गीय गुप्ता हि मनोः प्रसूति”—मनु भगवान की श्रीलाद अपने ही पराक्रम से, अपनी ही ताकत से, जिन्दा रहगी । वह किसी एलायंस या मिलिटरी पैक्ट से जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती है । 45 करोड़ रूहें संसार भर पर राज्य कर सकती हैं । स्ट्रॉंग इज स्ट्रॉंगर बैन एल्सोन । अगर इस देश के लोगों में ताकत है, अगर उन में देश भक्ति है, अगर वे हाथ जोड़ना छोड़ दें, अगर दूसरे मुल्कों से अनाज और रुपये की भीख मांगना बन्द कर दें, अगर इस मुल्क में सही मानों में “जय जवान” और “जय किसान” के नारे पर धमल किया जाये, अगर किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के योग्य बनाया जाये, तो कोई भी इस देश की तरफ आँख नहीं उठा सकता है । आज हालत यह है कि यह सरकार अनाज के लिए अमरीका 1 28 अरब रुपये दे चुकी है, लेकिन उस

ने किसानों को पचास करोड़ रुपये भी इमदाद के लिए नहीं दिये हैं । इस पालिसी में ग्रामूल-बूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है ।

जब हमारे देश का बच्चा-बच्चा फौजी बन कर चलेगा, जब बच्चा-बच्चा “लैफ्ट राइट” करता हुआ चलेगा, तब यह भसला हल होगा । मैं आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह भसला हाथ जोड़ने से हल नहीं होगा, ताशकंद समझौते से हल नहीं होगा, वर्ल्ड पीस से हल नहीं होगा । मैं इस सिलसिले में अपने जमाने के सब से बड़े आदमी, प्रिंस बिसमार्क, के लफ्जों के क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ : “नाट बाई पालियामेंटरी स्पीचिज आर मजारिटी बोट्स आर बि माइटी इवेरबन्ध आक्र स्टेट रिवाल्स बट इट इज यू ए पालिसी आफ ब्लड एंड आयरन ।

जिस दिन हमारे माननीय विदेश मंत्री खाकी ड्रेस पहन कर गले में रिवालवर डाल कर यहां आयेंगे और यहां के बच्चे बच्चे को फौजी तालीम दी जायेगी, उस दिन इस देश की रक्षा होगी । किसी के सामने हाथ जोड़ने से देश की रक्षा नहीं होगी ।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्र : (बिलहोर) सभापति महोदय, श्री यशपाल सिंह को अपनी मां की कही हुई चिड़िया की कहानी तो याद रही, किन्तु वह अपने पिता, श्री सुमेर सिंह, कासी कमली वाले बाबा की कहानी भूल गए जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में शान्तिपूर्वक उड़े खाए और जेलें काटीं, जिस की बदौलत मुल्क आजाद हुआ ?

सभापति महोदय : आप ने कह दिया है तो वह अब याद रखेंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They say that desperation brings together strange bed-fellows. Though I have a great deal of respect for Shri Ranga and no end of affection for my hon. friend Shri Sheo Narain, I find

today that some kind of mental exasperation or emotional disturbance or intellectual maladjustment has brought these two gentlemen together. I am very unhappy about this combination.

What does Shri Ranga want us to do? He wants us to go to a wedding feast where the wedding is almost over.

Shri Sheo Narain: My hon. friend is a professor of English. So, he may please explain the word 'concord' also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Ranga wants us to have a defensive military pact with these countries. Please look at the fate of the military pacts all over the world. What has happened to the NATO? France does not want an integrated military command, and France is telling the U.K. and other Powers that they should take away their bases and other things from that country by 1970. That was the biggest military pact that was arrived at in this world by any nation or by any group of nations.

What has happened to CENTO? It used to be located in Baghdad; the Prime Minister who was practically the architect of that pact was assassinated, and now that pact is without a home, and that pact has got those members who were not there to begin with, such as Iran and Turkey. What have they got to do with that pact?

Again, take the SEATO Pact? SEATO has a home in Thailand. I sometimes read accounts of the meeting of that Pact. I wonder if SEATO has been able to establish any sense of collective security among the nations for which it is working. Take the case of Thailand and Cambodia. Take the case of Malaysia and even Singapore. Take the case of Indonesia. I think that all these pacts are crumbling like old manuscripts made of parchment paper because they are moth-eaten.

Again, take Australia and New Zealand. They have also a pact call-

ed the ANZUS Pact. But have we ever heard of that? I think it is not to be seen anywhere. It is not functioning anywhere.

Therefore, I would say that Acharya Ranga like all teachers—I am also a teacher myself—is very much behind the times.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He is ahead of the times.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He should have brought forward this proposition ten or fifteen years ago, and at that time people might have looked at it from a different point of view. But now when these pacts have lost their potency and all their virility and vitality, it is no use asking India to join those pacts.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Since Shri D. C. Sharma is a professor, he is also behind the times.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Moreover, why does my hon. friend want us to enter some kind of an alliance through the back-door? I am against back-door policies, though in the Government of India I know that back-door policies matter much more than the other kinds of policies. What is this back-door method?

Acharya Ranga should have said to us: 'Join America', because Taiwan is under America, and in Japan there are American bases, and New Zealand and Australia are all under the influence of America, and Malaysia is under U.K. He should have asked us straightway to join the American military bloc. Then I think my hon. friend Shri Sheo Narain would have said 'No, we would not do so'. But since he has put forward this proposition in a roundabout way, I think there has been some misunderstanding, but I think the policy of our country is not to join any military blocs. Even if we had wanted to join those military blocs, the time is long past. Military blocs have come to nothing. People have discovered that they are a big failure.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

My hon. friend, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, was talking about functional relationships. I do not know what they mean by that term. I can believe in organic relationship. But what organic relationship can we have in this case? I know Pakistan is having some kind of religious relationship with other Muslim countries and all that kind of thing.

He referred to the Council of Europe. I read sometimes about the proceedings of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe has been fighting all these days about agricultural products, how much agricultural products one country should take, how much another country should take. They have arrived at no results. The Council of Europe is more a forum than an active organisation.

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that no useful purpose will be served if we join these organisations and these countries. As Shri Yashpal Singh said, our only safety lies in the augmenting of our strength. I hope we are all conscious of that.

Therefore, I would say that we should not walk into the parlour of this big country or that big country. We should try to develop ourselves in as many ways as possible.

Somebody talked about communism. And said communism is not exported. I think capitalism was not exported with as much ruthlessness as communism has been. Communism has been exported not in a suit-case, but in a barrel. What has communism brought to people? Dr. Lohia was saying that in Communist China they get only one yard of cloth per man per year. This is communism. My hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee says communism wipes out the tears from the eyes of people and communism gives people hope. Communism is the death of hope; it does not wipe tears off the cheeks of people, it pours

tears into their eyes making their eyes more swollen than they ever can be.

Therefore, I would say that we are neither communists, nor capitalists. We are neither for this bloc nor that bloc. We are Indians first, Indians last and Indians every time. We want to build up a strong India which will not have to depend on this or that country, but which will depend upon itself and its own strength.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, श्री दीवान चन्द जी शर्मा को सुनते वक्त मुझे एक बात उन से और उनके जैसे लोगों से कहनी है कि किसी सैनिक सन्धि में जाने का सवाल नहीं उठाना चाहिये और अगर आचार्य रंगा ने सवाल उठाया है तो मेरी राय से अच्छा काम नहीं किया। लेकिन ऐसे बहुत सी सैनिक संधियाँ हैं जिनके सदस्य अलग अलग देश हैं। जैसे मान लो घाज जो सवाल उठा है उसके साथ एशियाई देश सदस्य हैं। आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड को यदि छोड़ देते हैं, तो उन सात देशों के प्रति हमारा अलग अलग कैसा बर्ताव होना चाहिए, उस पर हम को अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार करना चाहिये, और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ज्यादा सुधार की जरूरत है, उन सात देशों के साथ, सिर्फ इस लिये कि वे सीटों सन्धि में चले गये थे, बहुत बेरुखा बर्ताव हुआ है, उन से प्रेम का बर्ताव होना चाहिये।

मैं इस बात को इस लिये और भी कहना हूँ कि पूर्वी जर्मनी जो घाज भी इस तरह से एक गुट के अन्दर है, रूस का एक तरह से बिल्कुल जुड़ा हुआ अंग है, अगर पूर्वी जर्मनी के साथ घाज विदेश मंत्रालय अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारने की कोशिश कर रहा है, चाहे उनको मान्यता न दी हो, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ताइवान के साथ, चाहे उनको मान्यता न दो, उसी तरह से सम्बन्ध सुधारने की क्यों

कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये ? बाखिर जो हमारी निरपेक्षता की नीति है वह तो दोनों बराबर बरती जानी चाहिये । निरपेक्षता, निरपेक्षता की धूनी रमाते रहे, तरह तरह के धूपें लगाते लगाते रहें, निरपेक्षता का मतलब है कि अपनी बुद्धि का इस्तेमाल करके जो कुछ प्रश्न सामने आये, उसके लिए अपनी राय बनाना । इस लिए मैं बड़े ध्रुव से कहना चाहूंगा न कि ताइवान के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारना इस लिए भी जरूरी है कि उस ने अमरीका से मदद लेना बन्द कर दिया है और इस मायने में आज ताइवान भारत के मुकाबले में ज्यादा स्वतंत्र हो गया है । दूसरे मायनों में उसको अमरीका शस्त्रों की हिफाजत मिलती है लेकिन इस तरह की मदद तो और भी न जाने कितने देशों को मिलती है, यह चीज सम्बन्ध के सुधारने में रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं जनरल च्यांग काई शेक के उस एक वाक्य को नहीं भूल सकता । 1942 में वह एक प्रकेले प्रादमी थे, जिसने भारत की आजादी के लिये मुंह खोला था, जब की और सभी राष्ट्र चुपचाप थे और इसके साथ जो एशिया के सात देश हैं, उनको भी मैं गिना देता हूँ थाईलैंड, मलेशिया, फ़िलिपीन, दक्षिणकोरिया दक्षिण जापान और ताइवान, ये सात देश हैं, इन सब के साथ भारत को अपने सम्बन्ध में सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । उनकी किसी शक्ति में मत आओ, उनके पलटनी करार में मत आओ, लेकिन उनके साथ अपने सम्बन्ध इस तरह से सुधारो कि जिस तरह से जापान में हुआ है । उसको आप देखें जापान 1948 में, उन वर्षों में जब हम आजाद हुए थे, धूल में मिला हुआ था । उस समय हमारी विदेशी नीति की चर्चा ही नहीं होती थी, बल्कि उम वक्त हम विदेश नीति के पर्वत के शिखर पर थे, लेकिन आज जापान की विदेशी नीति को लेकर न सिर्फ एशिया के देश, बल्कि दुनिया भर के देश अपनी माथा पष्ठी करते हैं कि वह किसर जायेंगा और हम विदेशी नीति

के मामले में धूल में पड़े हुए हैं । 18 वर्षों में यह फर्क हो गया है ।

इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है, जिसकी कि मैं भ्रमण चर्चा करूंगा । जो देश अपना पेट नहीं भर पाता, उसकी विदेशी नीति हो नहीं सकती । इस के भलाबा एक और बड़ा कारण है विदेशी नीतिको बनाते वक्त साधन और नीति में संतुलन होना चाहिये । ऐसा न करो कि साधन तो हो चुकिया के बराबर और नीति बना लो पहाड़ जैसी, वह भी खराब होगा । साधन बहुत ज्यादा हैं जैसे रूस और अमरीका के पास हैं, लेकिन नीति स्वार्थी है, यह छोटी चुकिया जैसी बनानी चाहिए । अच्छा राजनीतिज्ञ वही होगा जो साधन और नीति में संतुलन कायम कर सकेगा ।

एक बार लायड जार्ज ने कहा था, जब अमरीकी लोग 1918-19 की लड़ाई खत्म होने के बाद बहुत कुछ दुनिया भर की भलाई करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे । लायड जार्ज ने कहा अमरीका के बारे में, "मालूम होता है कि सारी दुनिया में दस आदेशों - ये फंजील के दस आदेश हैं, चोरी मत करो डाका मत डालो . ."

समाप्ति महोदय : 10 कमाण्डमेंट्स

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : 10 आदेशों और इसामसीह के बर्ताव के सन्देश की सारी जिम्मेदारी अमरीका ने अपने हाथों में ले ली है काफी व्यर्थ था इस बात में । उसके साथ साथ यह वाक्य भी था- लेकिन अमरीका उसकी व्यवहारिक जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं है । इस लिये वे दसों बातें और उसके साथ साथ ईसा मसीह की बातें सब बेकार चली जाती है ।

समाप्ति महोदय : अब आप दो मिनट में समाप्त करें ।

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : जी हां, लेकिन इस समय को हम में से काट लेना ।

मुझे यह कहना है कि भारतवर्ष ने 1948 के बाद वही गलती की है जो कि

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

1919 में लायड जार्ज के मुताबिक अमरीका ने की थी। पूर्ण और शान्ति के उपनिषद और महात्मा गांधी की पूरी जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार ने अपने ऊपर और ली है बिना सोचे हुए कि आखिर इसके हाथ पैर और ताकत कितनी है। फर्क इतना है कि अमरीका ने तो जिम्मेदारी ले ली थी, उसके पास ताकत थी लेकिन वह तब ताकत का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता था। मैं 1919 की बात कह रहा हूँ। और अब की बार ऐसा मामला है कि भारत के पास ताकत नहीं है, साधन नहीं हैं और बिना साधनों के उसने पूर्ण और शान्ति के उपनिषद और महात्मा गांधी की जिम्मेदारी ले ली है। जब विदेश नीति इस ढंग से चलती है तो नतीजा क्या होता है? नतीजा वही होता है जो हमारे सामने है। आज भारत की सरकार उलझी, टेढ़ी, बेसिर वाली नीति चला रही है। एक तरफ तो चीन उसकी जमीन हड़प चुका है। एक तरफ चीन से कम से कम अगर सक्रिय नहीं तो दुश्मनी चली आ रही है और दूसरी तरफ उसी वक्त चीन को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भरती कराने की कोशिश आप करते हैं। जानते हो इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? अगर चीन संयुक्त राष्ट्र में चला गया तो चीन सुरक्षा परिषद में जायेगी। चीन को रोक-टोक मिल जाएगा और फिर क्या होगा? तब तक मैं समझता हूँ सरदार साहब काश्मीर वाला मामला हल कर चुके होंगे। लेकिन अगर नहीं हल कर चुके होंगे तो दिन रात चीन का बीटो यानी रोक-बीटो इनके खिलाफ काश्मीर के मामले में जाएगा। ऐसा बच्चा भी नहीं देखा जो जानबूझ कर अपने हाथ पैर काटता हो। लेकिन यह सरकार जानबूझ कर काश्मीर के मामले में, अपनी जमीन के मामले में ऐसे देश को घुसा देना चाहती है सुरक्षा परिषद में कि जिस को रोक-बीटो मिल जाएगा।

इसके मुकाबले में अगर भारत को ठीक नीति चलानी होती तो वह क्या थी?

हालांकि इस वक्त पूरा सबब हो चुका है कि चीन के साथ संबंध तोड़ दें, मैं उसको पसन्द करता हूँ। लेकिन आज जबकि यह दूतावास आपने यहां पर छोड़ दिया है और न जाने वहां कौन कौन लोग रहते हैं उसी की तरह के ताईवान के साथ भी दूत संबंध कायम किये जायें या कम से कम संबंध सुधारे जायें। ताईवान आज कोई मामूली ताकत नहीं रह गई है, जापान कोई मामूली ताकत नहीं है। फिलिपाईन मलेशिया आदि जितने ये देश मैंने गिनाये हैं ये मामूली ताकतें नहीं हैं। आखिर को आड़े वक्त पर जब चीन हमारे ऊपर चपेट मारता है या जब पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर चपेट मारता है तो यही कमबख्त सिण्टो और सैटो वाले देश ही श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा जी नोट करें, आपकी मदद को दौड़ते हैं। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव पर आप विचार करें।

सभापति महोदय : जो समय आप चाहते थे, उसको काट दिया गया है।

Shri Basumatari (Gwalpara): Sir, I had very high regard for Prof. Ranga and I know him since 1946. But I did not expect him to bring such a resolution here. I was wondering if a man changes colour, he changes his mind also. He has brought such a reactionary proposition here in the House for discussion. His aim and object is to make a military alignment with the small countries with the idea that they are not supporting us. I had the privilege of attending the first general assembly, of Asian parliamentary union. There, I found that those countries which had been referred to by Dr. Lohia and also Jasvant Singh, a follower of Prof. Ranga, had high regard for India, for her policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. I had been to half the world through the kindness of our late Prime Minister and I had found that in addition to our policy, our great leader Mr. Nehru was respected like anything, not only by the

great leaders but by the common man. The moment we got in the car, we were asked by the driver: "are you from India?" We said: "Yes". "What a great man you have lost" they used to say. So, it is not only that he was a great man to our country; but he was a great man for the whole world. I had the privilege of meeting the President of France also who spoke highly of our great Prime Minister Nehru and that his demise was a irreparable loss to the whole world. He said to the extent, "we are sorry; that even in spite of being such a leader, he could not be followed in many respects, as in the case which has been referred to by the so-called leader Dr. Lohia."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Basumatari: Dr. Lohia has also referred to some countries. Dr. Lohia and also Shri Yashpal Singh, about whom I have a high regard, oppose everything, whatever the policy we are following is not acceptable to them! Dr. Lohia was referring to the point that China should not be admitted into the United Nations. They also opposed it. Firstly, both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, our great Prime Ministers, had explained the reasons; they said that uncontrolled China should be brought under some discipline and the United Nations is the only forum where aggressive China can be brought to some discipline and controlled. Likewise, we have explained India's position, and they accepted it. In the minutes drafted, you will see that they have accepted our stand. So, without knowing the attitude and the mind of the people over there Prof. Ranga brought such a proposal in the House. It is gratifying that they think that we should not be on the other side, than the side of the small countries who are already in a position to take the leadership of India.

Shri Yashpal Singh said that we are not strong. Nobody thinks that we

are a weak country; nobody outside thinks so. Our policy is such that we are in a position to get help and sympathy from all other countries. All this has shown while Chinese attacked us. It has also been proved when Pakistan attacked us.

After seeing all this, if Shri Ranga brings such a resolution to weaken our country and under-estimate the whole nation, it is a shameful thing. I hope he will take the lesson and not bring in such a resolution by which our honour and prestige are being lowered out side by people like them. I therefore request him to withdraw his reactionary resolution.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I have very carefully listened to the speaker made by the hon. Mover of this resolution and also several other Members who have participated in this debate. Very interesting observations have been made which perhaps could be made in the context of the debate on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry. I have no intention to reply to the points that have been made by several speakers who have participated. Some of them are directly relevant to the resolution and others are interesting but not quite relevant to the resolution that we are discussing. Questions about recognition or non-recognition of any State in South-east Asia are not at all relevant for the discussion of this resolution. I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the House to the resolution as such. Before I do that, I would like to say that some of the points which had been raised by Prof. Ranga in his opening speech and the points that were mentioned by others who have participated and who supported that idea either in its present form or in some modified form, have been effectively replied to by other speakers both from the Opposition Benches and from this side. My task to that extent has been greatly lightened. I would, therefore, like to confine myself not to generalities but to the Government's position on a resolution of this type.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

What is the resolution it reads thus:

"This House is of opinion that Government should initiate steps for development of Pacific concord, embodying firm defensive understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned with a view to contain Communist Chinese expansionism".

There are several components of this resolution. The first is that we should initiate steps for development of Pacific concord embodying firm defensive understandings with such and such countries. I must confess that I have not been able to fully understand the implications of these two ideas, i.e. "development of Pacific concord embodying firm defence understandings". If by Pacific concord it is suggested that we should participate increasingly in the strengthening of economic relations, exchange of technical know-how and in every way helping each other for development of our economy, trade relations and educational and cultural ties, I support him fully, because I am strongly of the opinion that we should have very strong economic and cultural relations; we should exchange technical know-how and help each other in every possible way to strengthen our economy and enrich our cultures. If by Pacific concord some such idea is meant, I am fully in agreement with it. As you know, Sir, we are already participating in several activities of the nature in the UN and several other organisations. We have always played a very important role in discussion on economic and cultural matters, human rights and several other activities in the UN, ECAFE, World Bank and the new Asian Development Bank which has been mentioned as well as in the Colombo Plan. There are several spheres of activity and we have always taken a very active part in them. I would like to remind the

mover that there is this concord on specific and peaceful spheres like economic development.

"Firm defensive understandings" is a very interesting expression and I have not been able to find any precedent for it. If there is any new concept, I do not really follow. But if it is nothing but—to use a very old expression, I would say almost a hackneyed expression—"old wine in new bottle", it is the wine that matters and not the bottle. If by this it is meant that we should initiate some action for entering into some defence pacts, it has been very ably dealt with by my friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, who for once is absent when I am paying him a compliment, by Mr. Khadilkar, Prof. Mukerjee and several other members who have participated in this debate. This is directly opposed to the policy that we have pursued all these years, which has yielded rich dividends in maintaining peace in several parts of the world and even in moments of crisis and difficulty we have received support and understanding from countries belonging to the different so-called military blocs. When I look at it from the national point of view, in our own enlightened self-interest in the pursuit of ideals for which we have stood all these years—the ideals of peace and non-alignment—there is a clear reply to all these doubts that have been raised, namely, the only way to strengthen ourselves and strengthen the forces of peace in this part of the world, to continue to make our contribution for lessening tensions everywhere is that we should continue to adhere to the policy of peace and non-alignment that we have pursued all these years.

The word "concerned" has been used. I wanted to check up as to what it really means. The only dictionary I could lay my hands on readily here in the House has given the meaning of "concord" as "agreement". Whether it is a fact or an

agreement or a concord the concept is the same. Is Professor Ranga seriously urging that India should give up its policy of non-alignment and should enter into defence pacts? Then, I am afraid, this is something which is totally opposed to our policy and the more I think of it the more I feel convinced that we should continue to adhere to our policy in a steadfast and resolute manner and not to deviate from that policy merely because we might be facing some difficulties at the moment. Difficulties come and go, and even to face those difficulties it is better to stick to principles rather than to give them up when we are subject to some strain. So I would say that we should not leave the policy that we have pursued so far.

Again, what is the other content in this resolution. He says we should initiate steps for development of Pacific concord, embodying firm defensive understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned. We have got very good relations with practically all the countries in South-East Asia. It is our misfortune that in spite of our best efforts our next door neighbours in the north and in the west, namely, Pakistan and China, have got relations with us which are at the moment bad, which are not good relations at all. I am sure that the people of both India and Pakistan want peace. It is the present leadership of Pakistan that is coming in the way. Similarly, I refuse to believe that the people of China have got any animosity, and ill-will or any hatred against the people of India. Whatever may be our present difficulties, whatever may be our present irritations, whatever may be the present stresses and strains, we must not give up the idea that ultimately with the neighbouring countries we have to develop relations which are based on the normal good neighbourly relations and not to have for all times to come an attitude of tension or of animosity or of hatred. That will

not be wise even in our national interest.

Then, what is the resolution suggesting? It says we should have some firm defensive understandings with Japan, Australia and other countries. If the intention is that we should get help from Japan, from Australia, from any of these countries or from any part of the world, to strengthen our defence potential, I support the idea. We should try to acquire our military hardware of any type from any part of the world. I am prepared to go to any country which is prepared to help us. I am prepared to get military hardware from any of these countries. I am also prepared to get equipment which might help the country to build those industries which produce equipments which are required for our defence. I am prepared to get any help from these countries to strengthen the economy and industrial base of the country because the real defence potential of a country depends upon not only upon the soldiers, air force and the navy, but also upon a strong industrial base and a strong economy. Any help that can be got from any of these countries or, in fact, from any part of the world, to strengthen India's economy and industrial base, I am prepared to go and ask for that help and assistance and collaboration from any country. But if the idea is that there should be this pact idea, that we mortgage our freedom to judge any issue when it arises, then, automatically, because of the so-called firm defensive understanding, we are unnecessarily dragged into this whirlpool of the things that follow from the clauses of any such agreement or any such pact. Then I would say that it is not proper that a country of the size of India, a country that has stood for certain ideals and certain principles, should mortgage its freedom and independence, freedom of action in any given situation, and should automatically be drawn into the consequences of something happening somewhere else.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Hence, this policy of non-alignment, this policy of not entering any defence pacts; we have consistently followed this policy of abhorring military pacts because we feel that they increase tension and that they do not solve even the immediate problems. Therefore, on this occasion to suggest that we should enter into these pacts is not good. As has been pointed out by several hon. Members, these pacts themselves are changing in concept and in content. Even their effectiveness is changing very much.

Many countries in South East Asia are members of these pacts. Now, did these pacts help them in the Vietnam situation? The Vietnam situation is getting more and more complicated every day. The Vietnamese are dying and it is Asian blood that is being spilt there. Where are those pacts? There are several other situations which have arisen. Has any of these defence pacts helped any of these countries at the time of real conflict or real trouble?

I would go a step further. At one time, Pakistan was seriously considering that her membership of SEATO and of CENTO can give Pakistan certain guarantees under those pacts and so she could invoke those clauses when the conflict took place between India and Pakistan as a result of Pakistan mounting an aggression against us. But it did not help Pakistan. The pact countries refused to be drawn into this conflict on the clear assessment that Pakistan had started this fight and the type of pacts that were there could not at all be invoked for this purpose. So, they had no enthusiasm for it.

We in India are in a very peculiar situation. We have got the best of relations with many of the countries who are our neighbours. Many of these countries are following a policy of non-alignment. Look at our near neighbours like Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon. All these countries who are almost next-door neigh-

bours to us, they are absolutely non-aligned countries; they are not members of any pacts. So, what is this "firm defensive understanding" meant for? Then, there are other countries like Cambodia and Indonesia where some new changes are taking place. We have to look at the picture as a whole and we should not grip our minds with a problem which has some special significance to us in view of the special situation that has arisen today. Even to manage that it is necessary to understand the situation and not be carried away by considerations of the moment.

What is the real Chinese threat in this part and in other parts? Perhaps, Professor Ranga thinks that it is purely military. There is a military component of it but, I would add, that there is something more significant than just military component of it. The policy which they are pursuing and their activities in several countries may perhaps not take the form of a direct military conflict; it might take many other forms. Unfortunately, the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs is not fully understood and followed by a country like China. It is the experience of the countries in the world that there are several ways in which commotions can be caused inside the country. In a situation like that, it is the strengthening of strong progressive national forces in those countries that is the biggest guarantee against any attempts to cause subversive activities of that nature and no amount of military alliance can really be the answer in a situation like that. It will be over-simplification to attempt to meet the real threat from China by thinking only of these defence pacts and the like. Therefore, for variety of reasons, the Government is firmly of the opinion that to think in the terms of this Resolution is really giving up of our policy and pursuing a line of action which is opposed to our accepted stand and is also against our national interest.

I would, therefore, request Prof. Ranga not to press his Resolution.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely sorry that my hon. friend, Sardar Swaran Singh, has missed this very good opportunity that I have been able to provide with the cooperation of these friends who have suggested some amendments to take time by its forelock and to give an indication to the people that Government has a sense of realism in regard to the present-day threat that is held to us and to all these other countries also in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans by China.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mukerjee, committed an unpardonable mistake of even after having, as he said, read by speech, not noticing the distinction that I made between Taiwan and China. I myself took care to say that. I was calling China as Communist China for the simple reason that I wanted the House to distinguish one from the other. It is not merely because China happens to be communist that she has become expansionist and she poses a threat to us. At one time, it was so. That was so of Russia also. But after a time, we have found that Russia has learnt the wisdom of living in co-existence with the rest of the world. Therefore, it is not necessary to style China as Communist China in order to consider her to be an expansionist power. Why did Russia give up her policy of exporting her communism through the threat of war, of atomic power and arson? It is because she realised that it would not pay her to pursue that policy as she found the rest of the world so organised enough to be able to resist her threat and her policies. Therefore, she has become pacific to this extent that she has agreed to live in co-existence. Similarly, a time might come when China also, this Communist China also, might see the wisdom of pursuing such a policy. That is exactly, I believe, Russia is recommending to Communist China but she has no mind to accept that policy at all. So long as Communist China

continues to hold the threat of expansionism against all these countries in the two oceans, it is necessary that this Government should be prepared to re-orient their foreign policy along with their own defence policy and also cultural policies and strengthen this country while helping other countries to strengthen themselves and gaining strength from those countries also through this kind of a Concord.

Sir, it is wrong for my hon. friend not to have laid sufficient stress on this need for Concord as against the Chinese expansionist threat. It is very foolish of him, if I may say so, holding this very important portfolio in the Government.....

Mr. Chairman: Will that be a parliamentary expression?

Shri Ranga: Yes, it is. It is irresponsible enough for him, holding the important position that he does in the Government, not to have laid as much attention to the need for India as well as all these countries to develop sufficient strength within themselves, in their own countries, culturally, economically and from a defence point of view also, as to be able to reason with Communist China, and persuade Communist China through the very existence of their growing strength, individually as well as collectively; reason with her and persuade her not to pursue the policy that she has been following but, on the other hand, adopt the kind of policy which even the Soviet Russia has started pursuing. I expected him to approach this subject from that end; instead in a lawyer-like fashion—he had been a lawyer—he dealt with it step by step and then said, “there is nothing to do”. There is everything in it. Why it is that I have not used the word ‘pact’? Because I have known the weaknesses of pacts, just as he himself has detailed and several other friends have detailed. More than pacts, it is an understanding between these countries as to how to correlate

(Res.)

[Shri Ranga]

their own defence programmes, developments and ordnance factories, military potential, civic, cultural and economic potential, and to so develop them that, at any moment whenever any threat comes in, they would be able to offer the kind of help that these countries would need not only in non-military affairs but also in military affairs to the extent that it would be possible for them. Once there is that understanding, even without their actual offer of military help or cultural help, their very psychological alignment with India would prove to be a sufficient deterrent.

What happened when China came upon us? All these talks of policies that we have heard over all these years become irrelevant in the light of what happened when China invaded us. What happened then? Did we not look round the whole world in order to see who, of all these countries, would like to be with us in sympathy and did we not also bemoan the fact that very few countries were willing to side with us? And you hang on to the policies that you have followed over all these eighteen years, quote the sayings of our earlier leaders and then say "we are going to stick to it". You have stuck to it so well that you were defeated on the NEFA frontier; we were made to eat the dust and we were humbled in the face of the whole world. It was all because we did not take sufficient care to build up our own national morale, our own economic strength, our own defence potential, and also to build this kind of a concord between all these countries.

In those years when I was working with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and all those other friends, when we were all opposed to the idea of a pact, I had the good fortune to initiate this idea of Pacific Concord. Even then there was the threat coming from the Communist China, as it is even now, and why was I able to take that

initiative was because I took a warning from Jawaharlal Nehru's concession of Tibet to China and China was becoming our neighbour over a distance of 2,700 miles on our Himalayan front. I knew the threat and in the face of that threat, what was it that India could possibly do? Therefore, I proposed that Pacific Concord to my hon. friend, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in all the various Committees in which we had been colleagues, but unfortunately he would not take any initiative in this direction, although he should have done it in the light of the Resolution that we passed in the First Asian Conference that was held in Indraprastha. While Mahatma Gandhi was still alive, he did not do that and we know the consequences—the invasion of India and the defeat of India at the hands of the Chinese invaders.

Does my hon. friend see any distinction at all on the Communist benches? I thought that, when they divided themselves into rightists and leftists—our communist friends—along with the help or support or sympathy or understanding of some of the fellow travellers like my eloquent friend Mr. Khadilkar, there would be a fundamental difference between these people on the anvil of India's safety and defence. But I find now, when it comes to brass tacks, however soft-spoken my hon. friend, Mr. Hiren Mukerjee, may happen to be, however good a friend he happens to be personally, they are all alike; the whole lot of them are like the leopard which does not change its spot.

Shri Swaran Singh: Personally the hon. Member is also very friendly to us.

Shri Ranga: So, this is the difficulty with these friends. They are not able to distinguish between Soviet Russia and Communist China, just because they are wedded to these two countries through that common wedding

string of communism. But there is a world of difference between these two countries. It is quite possible that a day might come, as I have already said, when China would learn the wisdom or the advantage of pursuing the path of peace. So long as China does not pursue that path and does not accept that policy of peace, so long as she continues to be our neighbour over this huge distance of 2700 miles; there can be no escape for this Government from following the policy that is suggested in this resolution and also by several of my hon. friends that there should be a concord between all these countries and we should aim at it.

When we aim at it, would these countries be able to come to our rescue if China were to attack us again with or without the help or assistance or collusion of Pakistan? They may or may not. Even if they do not, in their hearts, in their policy, in their programme, in their radio and in all their publicity they would be with us. They would be able to give this token support. Even that would be a much better thing because that would put us in a much better position than what we were in 1962.

A lot was talked about the USA and the threat from the USA and so on. The threat from America is not so vital. You are seeing it now in the case of Pakistan; you are seeing it in the case of France. They have all been beneficiaries of help from America and yet they are not the slaves of the USA. And we would not be slaves to America or any other country, more so when we assure ourselves of this kind of a concord from now onwards.

In conclusion, I wish to thank those friends who have supported this resolution and suggested various amendments. I am all in agreement with those amendments, and I hope that Government, in spite of what my hon. friend has said so publicly, will now try and see the wisdom of reorienting their own policy and pursuing and

developing a policy which would be more realistic, more positive, more timely and more patriotic than their present policy.

Mr. Chairman: Before I proceed further, I wish to say that while Shri Ranga was speaking, he wanted to know whether 'foolish' would be an unparliamentary expression. I am glad to find that it has already been held to be unparliamentary. Therefore, I hold that it would be unparliamentary.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Then, that should be expunged.

Shri Ranga: I have amended it myself already.

Mr. Chairman: Before I put the main resolution to vote, I would like to know whether the hon. Movers of the substitute resolutions are pressing them.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The substitute motion (No. 3) was by leave, withdrawn.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Shri Ranga: That is how the Congress tames even the lion.

Shri Swaran Singh: That means the strength of the party.

Mr. Chairman: Have these hon. Members leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

Several hon. Members: Yes.

The amendments Nos. 2 and 4 were by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

'This House is of opinion that Government should initiate steps

[Mr. Chairman]

for development of Pacific concord embodying firm defensive understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned with a view to contain Communist Chinese expansionism."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that Government should initiate steps for development of Pacific concord, embodying firm defensive understandings with Japan and Australia and other democratic countries concerned with a view to contain Communist Chinese expansionism".

The motion was negatived.

17.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REVOCATION OF EMERGENCY AND DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I move the following Resolution:

"This House calls upon the Government to take steps to revoke the Proclamation of Emergency and to repeal the Defence of India Act without delay".

Sir, the fair name of our democracy has been tarnished by the adoption of these police methods by the present Government. We have been discussing about this proclamation of emergency in the House almost from the beginning of this session and we had been assured several times by the Prime Minister that this emergency would not remain a day longer than necessary. She said that on February 28th while replying to the debate on the President's Address, and again on the 19th April, while addressing a press conference, she repeated the same thing, but in spite of that, this continues, and today, while this

House is discussing this very important issue and wants to give a mandate to the Government to revoke the emergency and repeal . . .

Mr. Chairman: I forgot to mention one thing, that the hon. Home Minister is at the moment busy in certain discussions with the Chief Ministers as already announced in the House; therefore, he could not be present in the House. I thought he might refer to it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think the Home Minister should have been present in the House, because, after all, if a mandate is to be given regarding this matter, it is not the Chief Ministers but this House, this Parliament alone which can give it. It is really surprising that when Parliament is discussing this matter, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister are engaged in confabulations with Chief Ministers who have no *locus standi* on this matter. Who are they? Who are these johnnies to advise the Government of India about the national security and defence of this country? Who are they under the Constitution, I want to ask. After all, whether there is danger to democracy, whether there is danger to national security, how to defend our country—this assessment has to be made not by the Chief Ministers, but . . .

Mr. Chairman: I must say they have a position in the Constitution of the country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have, but no *locus standi* so far as this matter is concerned. After all, it is Parliament that has vested the Government with these powers, it is not the Chief Ministers or the State legislatures. After all, we have suspended some provisions of our Constitution for the sake of the security of our nation, Chief Ministers or no Chief Ministers. It is the duty of this Government to explain to the people, to take into account the pre-

vailing situation and make a proper assessment whether such continuance of the emergency is in the best interests of the country or not.

We find nowadays that the Centre has become almost powerless. The Chief Ministers of the States are controlling and are even going beyond their own spheres. In this matter I take strong exception, and again I repeat that there is no Central Government functioning today because the Prime Minister of the country has been elected as the leader of the Congress Party by the combination of some provincial bosses. Therefore, they have completely abdicated their authority, and Parliament's authority is also being undermined.

The Constitution gives us certain powers, some fundamental rights to the citizens of the country. Because of very special circumstances, we agreed that those powers should be suspended. The constitutional powers are not given to the States. The powers derived from the Constitution are for the people. It is not for the States, nor for the Chief Ministers, but it is for this Parliament to decide. I want to know why this conference has been called. Were the Chief Ministers consulted when the proclamation of emergency was made, when the Defence of India Bill was introduced in the House? Were they called for a conference to decide whether there was emergency in this country or not? Nowhere were they in the picture at that time.

Mr. Chairman: I think they have to remain in the picture.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whatever may be your opinion, I want to say that their convenience cannot be the arbiter of our country's future. Therefore, I say that the State Chief Ministers and the State Governments have taken this emergency and the Defence of India rules as a handy weapon in order to muzzle public opinion, suppress freedom and arrest persons without any rhyme or reason, or to take recourse to methods which

are unheard of in any democracy. Are we a democratic State today? It is a misfortune that although we are the greatest democracy, although we have a Constitution conferring on us fundamental rights, the powers have been misused by the State and Central Governments. It appears as if we are not only under a constitutional dictatorship but the dictatorship of the ruling party. That is really in existence today in the name of emergency. What have the states done? Always they have taken recourse to the army, the DIR and other special provisions of law provided in the name of emergency to deal with internal disturbances or even peaceful agitations. There is no uniform policy. I would have agreed if the states had shown that the internal situation is such that it is impossible to run the government in this country without special powers. The very fact that the Home Minister is asking the states to restrict the use of the Defence of India Rules only in certain respects shows that these have been used and misused without taking into account the people's freedom or considering whether it was at all necessary or not. The Central Government, all of us are aware, due to the pressure of public opinion, has seriously been thinking about the revocation of the emergency. Only on the 10th of April, when the Chief Ministers' conference was called, they voted against it and they said: no, we cannot take any steps to revoke the emergency. The Home Minister got a rebuff from them; even one Chief Minister asked the Home Minister: if you are prepared to do away with the Defence of India Act, start with Kerala; it is under your own government; why do you ask us to do it. They are terribly afraid because they are used in such a manner. I know in Bengal the Chief Minister is afraid because in the first instance in respect of an order about preparation of sandesh the court overruled and that order had to be made again under the Defence of India Act. So, they have been using this Act against the decisions of

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the court. He feels he will be in a very compromising position. That is the way they have been using this Act. I think the government should show greater respect and regard to the Constitution, to the Parliament and not to the state chief ministers. They should not surrender the central authority to the chief ministers. Are they the proper authority to assess whether the emergency has ended, whether the Defence of India is to be repealed or not or is it the Parliament and the Central Government? This Parliament has never hesitated, in case of need, to arm the government with enormous powers. Six days after the invasion of China, there was this proclamation of emergency. There was no hesitation when the Defence of India Bill was brought before the House. Almost unanimously the House supported it; there was no declared war. Wherever such special powers had been taken by governments, it is in the midst of a war. In order to meet such a contingency special powers are vested with the executive. There are three conditions under which these powers which are special powers are vested with the executive. The first is, when there is a real, actual conduct of war and preparations to meet that imminent danger. The second is, when there is threat or presence of internal subversion, and the third is, when there is emergency caused by the breakdown or potential breakdown in the economy. When all these three factors are there, it could exist. I am told that even before our Constitution came into being, nowhere in the world, in any of the democratic constitutions, there was any provision for preventive detention even. Here, when the first Defence of India Act was promulgated, that is, during the British time, even in that very Act, sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Defence of India Act, 1939, said that the "Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter".

But here, it is continuing for the last 43 or 44 months, and yet they are not ashamed of it. The Ministers have come forward to defend it, by saying that it is being used sparingly. During these four years, when these powers were given, there was no war. There was threat of war: that is all right. These powers were given for the purpose of rallying our people and preparing for the emergency, and at the same time, people thought that they are taking recourse to measures in order to drive away the invaders from the country. But what happened? The Chinese remain where they were. If these people are sincere, if they do not want to use these powers for defending themselves from the people's wrath and anger as they were mismanaging the whole country's affairs, then, the moment the Chinese withdrew from NEFA, these powers should have been withdrawn. They did not do that. They went on merrily. Then there was the Pakistani war; that was also an undeclared war. We are maintaining relationship with both the countries, but still, the people in their anxiety to save the nation from the enemy gave the Government full support. Powers or no powers, when there is emergency when there is the problem of defending the country, the people as a whole unitedly would support any measures which will be in the interests of defending the country. Therefore, even after that, when they are talking of the Tashkent spirit, even after the Tashkent declaration,—

Shri Shree Narain (Bansi): There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: Quorum has been challenged. The bell is being rung.

जो बहस जारी थी वह धमले दिन चलेगी ।

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 25, 1966/Vaisakha 5, 1883(Saka).