

की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है। यह जो बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। जहाँ तक इस सवाल का तात्पर्य है वह इस बारे में है कि किस किस मिल को फोर्ट के रिस्वीवर के नीचे लिया गया है। जहाँ तक मिलों के बन्द होने का सवाल है, ३६ मिलें बन्द हैं, ३२ पारवर्ली क्लोज्ड हैं। हमने जो काम किया है उसके नतीजे के तौर पर दस मिलें फिर इसी साल के अन्दर चालू हो गई हैं। हम हर मिल के नीचे जाते हैं, देखते हैं कि किस वजह से वह बन्द हुई है, क्या किया जा सकता है जिससे वह चालू हो सकती है तथा कौन से तरीके किये जा सकते हैं। हमारी तबज़्जह इस तरह है कि जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलें हो सकें, चालू हो जायें।

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know on what terms the Government will release those mills to the owners and within what time-limit, if better times come and the owners of the various mills want to have them back?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is nothing to prevent them from taking back. If a mill is taken over under sections 15, 16, 17 or 18 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and if the Government is satisfied that as a result of the efforts of the various controllers the mills or the economic units started re-working and if the previous owners or shareholders apply to us, we will give due consideration. But it must be not forgotten that we must be in a position to rectify those misdeeds of years and decades in a year or two, and also, we would not hand over the factories back to them unless we are absolutely sure that the management of the new mills by the old people will improve.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know if the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee to have a Corporation to run these closed mills and, if not, what is the alternative proposal of

the Government to run these factories?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going into a larger question. The question must be confined only to attempts made to ask the State Governments to take over the mills.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** 70 mills have closed down in India. That is a serious matter.

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going to have a discussion on the Textile Committee Report and also on export promotion very shortly. Hon. Members will kindly reserve all their questions for that occasion.

#### Indian Traders in Tibet

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✓\*503. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan:**  
**Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Association of Indian businessmen trading with Tibet submitted to him a memorandum pointing out the sad plight of Indian businessmen there;

(b) if so, the precise nature of their grievances; and

(c) the steps so far taken to remove them?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum related to a number of points for the improvement of condition of Indian traders in Tibet Region of China. Their important requests were the change in the procedure governing the issue of landing certificates for the grant of rebate on excisable goods imported to Tibet, delegation of powers to the

Indian Trade Agent at Yatung for renewal of passports held by Indian traders, running of private vehicles and purchase of lands in Tibet by Indian traders, and the recognition of Bharatiya Vyopari Sangh.

(c) These points are being examined in the light of the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 and Indo-China Trade Agreement. Suitable action will be taken on those which concern the Government of India and in others approach will be made to the People's Republic of China, if found necessary.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether there is any proposal to get the trade agreement revised in the near future?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** There is no such proposal.

**श्री भक्त बर्मान :** जब से कि सन् १९५४ में तिब्बत पर चीन का अधिकार हुआ है इस तरह की समस्यायें उठनी जा रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक फैसला हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

**प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री :**  
(श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : किस तरह की समस्यायें ?

**श्री भक्त बर्मान :** जिन तरह की समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया गया है और जो ममोरेंडम दिया गया है, इस तरह की शिकायतें प्रायः होती रहनी हैं और प्रतिवर्ष इनके बारे में आश्वासन दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में कब तक फैसला हो जायेगा ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** बेटी समझ में नहीं आता है। उन्हें चन्द तकलीफें जरूर हुआ करती हैं, कुछ मुनासिब थीं, कुछ नामुनासिब थीं, कुछ उनकी गलतियाँ थीं। यह पेचीदा सवाल है। इस गोल सवाल का मैं क्या जवाब दूँ। चीनी गवर्नमेंट के अपने कायदे हैं। उनके कायदे बदलते हैं। तो यह एक पेचीदा

सवाल है। यह ऐसा आसान सवाल नहीं है कि जिसका जवाब मैं हाँ या ना में दे सकूँ।

**श्री भक्त बर्मान :** माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सूटेबल ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा। सूटेबल ऐक्शन से उनका क्या मतलब है ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** जो मतलब है वह मैं आपको बता दूँ। उसमें एक दो बातें हैं जो हमारी गवर्नमेंट कर सकती है यानी हम पामपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ कर सकते हैं। बाकी सब चीनी हुकूमत करती है। और इस मामले में ऐक्शन एक ही हो सकता है। यह जवाब तो भर्सा हुआ लिखा गया था। इस वक्त हमारे जो ट्रेड ऐजेंट हैं यांगु में वह चीनी अफसरों से बातचीत करते हैं।

**Shri Ram Krishan:** May I know whether these difficulties have had any effect on Indian trade?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Indian trade suddenly jumped up tremendously about three or four years ago—I mean Indo-Tibetan trade through Yatung. As a result of this, in the course of the last three years, a large number of new Indian shops were opened at Yatung because obviously it was profitable to them. But in the course of last year, conditions have changed. There are some new regulations, etc. and about 100 shops at Yatung have not got exactly these facilities which they had previously. As a result, some shops were closed down.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether a major difficulty affecting Indo-Tibetan trade is the fact that Chinese authorities are trying to make payments in paper currency and not in silver dollar or in cheques on Indian banks? If that is so, may I know whether Government have discussed this matter with the Chinese authorities with a view to resolve this deadlock?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it part of the memorandum?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think so. But the Chinese Government like most other Governments are normally short of foreign exchange. Previously, i.e. before last year, good deal of silver dollars came to India, which was profitable to India by way of foreign currency coming in. Now they have clamped down this issue of silver dollars in order to save their foreign exchange, as indeed we try to do in our own country. That has led to one source of profit going away from the Indian traders. We cannot protest against that. Normally payments are really by barter. They buy things from us and they give other things to us.

**Shri Hem Barua:** This stoppage of payment in silver dollars is affecting Indo-Tibetan trade, because Indian traders refuse to accept the Chinese paper currency. I want to know whether this deadlock is going to be resolved or not, because our banks are under our control.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How can we insist on our banks accepting some paper currency? I do not know how we can insist on it. We do not accept anybody else's paper currency.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of negotiation.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि सन् ५४ में जब तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में चीन के साथ मुसाहिदा हुआ था उसके बाद से परिस्थिति में बहुत परिवर्तन हो गया है। अब तिब्बत के व्यापारी भारत के व्यापारियों के बनिस्बत चीन के व्यापारियों के साथ व्यापार को ज्यादा महत्त्व देते हैं। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

**श्री अबाहरनास नेहरू :** यह सवाल मेरी कुछ समय में नहीं आया। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि सन् ५६ तक हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारियों को वहाँ काफी फायदा होता था और इसलिये माजूम नहीं बीस पच्चीस या तीस

नई दुकानें वहाँ एकदम खुल गयीं। अब वहाँ कुछ सक्ती हो रही है चासकर फारिन एक्सचेंज की वजह से और कुछ दूसरी दिक्कतें भी हैं, बाज मुनासिब है और बाज नामुनासिब है। मेरा मतलब है हमारे व्यापारियों के साथ नामुनासिब सक्ती हुई। अब इस बारे में हम उनसे महज कह सकते हैं कि यह सक्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये, और कोई कार्रवाई तो हम कर नहीं सकते।

#### Exports to West Germany

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\*504. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether two German experts came to Delhi in September, 1958 and discussed ways and means for promotion of exports from India to West Germany;

(b) whether they visited any trade centres in India with this view; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached for promoting exports and if so, the nature of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir The purpose of the visit was advisory and exploratory.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** What are the places visited by these experts?

**Shri Kanungo:** One gentleman was mainly interested in specialising in tobacco blending and so, he visited the tobacco markets and growing places in South India. The other gentleman, who was interested in export promotion, visited several places like Bombay, Bangalore, Cochin and Madras, places from where exports are made.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** What is our export to West Germany now and what is likely to be the export after this visit?