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Wednesday, March 6, 1968  
Phalgun 16, 1889 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 6, 1968/Phalgun  
16, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN CAPITAL INVESTED ABROAD

\*450. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA  
JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capital invested  
abroad by the Indians is facing the pro-  
blem of nationalization in those coun-  
tries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Govern-  
ment of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-  
FAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a)  
Although there have been two instances  
of nationalisation in recent past. Gov-  
ernment are not aware of any such pro-  
blem at the present moment.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : विदेशों में जिन  
उद्योगों में भारतीय पूंजी लगी हुई है, तब से  
उन के आर्गेनिक काम्पोजीशन आफ कैपिटल  
में कितना परिवर्तन हुआ है और उस का असर  
उन उद्योगों के रेट आफ प्राफिट पर कितना  
हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर आर्गेनिक  
काम्पोजीशन से माननीय सदस्य का यह  
मतलब है कि जिस देश में पूंजी लगी हुई है,  
उस देश के लोगों की राशि उस पूंजी में कितने  
प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है और उस में क्या चेंज  
हुआ है, तो इस के लिए अगर माननीय सूचना  
दें, तो मैं यह तफ़्सील इकट्ठा करके दे सकता  
हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मार्क्स की फ़ालिग  
रेट आफ प्राफिट की थ्यूरी के मुताबिक  
औद्योगीकरण के विकास का कानून है कि  
उद्योगों में मशीनरी का पोर्शन बढ़ता जाता है  
और उस पूंजी का पोर्शन कम होता जाता है,  
जो लेबर पर खर्च की जाती है, यानी आर्गेनिक  
काम्पोजीशन आफ़ कैपिटल बढ़ता जाता है,  
जिस से रेट आफ प्राफिट घटता जाता है।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही  
नहीं है कि जिन देशों में भारतीय पूंजी लगाई  
गई है उन देशों में औसत रेट आफ प्राफिट  
भारत के औसत रेट आफ प्राफिट से ज्यादा  
है, यदि हां, तो कितना ज्यादा है। भारत  
के उन पूंजीपतियों ने कितना प्राफिट इस देश,  
में भेजा है ; अगर वह प्राफिट ज्यादा नहीं है,  
तो क्या भारत सरकार ने उन कैपिटलिस्ट्स,  
पूंजीपतियों, से कहा है कि वे अपनी पूंजी उन  
देशों से हटा कर अपने देश में लगायें और  
वे यदि ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो भारत सरकार  
उन की सुविधाओं को बन्द कर देगी ?  
क्या भारत सरकार ने उन देशों की सरकारों  
से कहा है कि वे उन भारतीयों के उद्योगों को  
नैशनलाइज़ कर दें और उन का कम्पेन्सेशन  
उन लोगों को न दे कर भारत सरकार को  
दे दें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगर माननीय सदस्य  
ये सब प्रश्न लिख कर भेज दें, तो मैं उन को  
सब तफ़्सीलात दे सकूंगा। लेकिन मैं इतना  
कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय प्रवासी बहुत  
दिनों से दूसरे देशों में रह कर रोजगार धंधा  
कर रहे हैं। उन में से बहुत से वापस आ रहे  
हैं। जो वापस आए हैं, अगर वे अपनी पूंजी  
वापस लाते हैं, तो हम ने उन को छूट दे रखी है।  
हम हाल ही में एथोपिया और यूगंडा आदि  
कुछ खास देशों में पूंजी लगाने की इजाजत

दी थी और उन को प्रोत्साहन भी दिया था। उन लोगों को पूंजी वापस लाने की जरूरत नहीं है और न ही हम उन को ऐसा करने के लिए कहते हैं। हर व्यवसाय में कितना मुनाफ़ा हुआ, इस की तफ़सील में सूचना मिलने पर दे सकूंगा।

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** मैं ने यह पूछा है कि भारतीय पूंजीपति हर साल कितना मुनाफ़ा यहां पर भेजते हैं। मंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** मंत्री महोदय तैयारी कर के क्यों नहीं आते हैं।

**DR. RANEN SEN :** Are Government aware that taking advantage of the Government of India's backing to extension of their empire in certain countries of Africa, Indian monopoly capital has established itself there and this is causing irritation to the local people there? If so, what steps are Government taking to check the monopolistic tendencies of Indian capital in Africa.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** There are two checks. One is that we only allow them to go where it is in our national interest. This is imposed by us. The greater check is that they can only go if the receiving countries want them. In certain cases, those who have gone there are very much welcomed and liked. There is no resentment.

**SHRI RANGA :** Where?

In view of what has happened to our capital invested in Burma and in view also of the latest developments in Kenya and the fate of our people there, not only in regard to citizenship but also in respect of their trade, employment and investments, have Government considered the advisability of encouraging our capitalists and private enterprise to invest their capital here itself, specially when there is so much more need for capital investment and economic development in our own country?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I make a distinction between capital investments of olden times in foreign countries and those of recent times. In recent times, we have allowed export of capital for setting up either textile mills or sugar mills.....

**SHRI RANGA :** That is a great mistake.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** This has been done in furtherance of the developing economic relations with certain countries. In the present-day world, economic relations are very important in the development of friendly and political relations with other countries. As I said, this should be distinguished from the other capital. It is very selective in nature. So there is no question of its being done at the cost of the needs of our country. The machinery is made here and so it helps in the economic development of the country.

**SHRI RANGA :** In spite of your inability to protect anybody there?

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो भारतीय पहले से दूसरे देशों में हैं और जो यहां आना चाहते हैं और अपने कैपिटल को लाना चाहते हैं, वे ऐसा कर सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारें इस में बाधा पहुंचा रही हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि यहां के कैपिटलिस्ट्स दूसरे देशों में रुपया लगा रहे हैं; वहां की सरकारें मदद मांगती हैं और यहां का कैपिटल वहां पर लगाया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में हिन्दुस्तान का कितना कैपिटल ब्लाकड है, जिस को वहां की गवर्नमेंट आने नहीं देती है।

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** Indians in East Africa have been coming here. There has not been much difficulty in bringing their capital. Now the number is increasing. Their fear is that now restrictions may be imposed by these countries. This fear is there. We take it up with those Governments so that at least they do not suffer and their



properties are safe and they are able to bring them out.

As for capital invested, it is very selective, confined to a few projects. I do not have information about the amount.

**SHRI SWELL :** Is it a fact that over the years Indian settlers in Kenya have invested large amounts of capital for the development of that country and that in their flight to U.K. in the last few days they have left their real property back in Kenya? Have any of them, individually or in groups, approached Government to take up with the Kenya Government the question of their real property in Kenya? If so, what is Government's thinking in the matter?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** As regards what has happened immediately, in the last two or three weeks, they have not yet approached Government over this question. But certainly it will be the duty of our High Commission, if there is any distress, to take up the matter with the Kenya Government.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will be discussing this immigration and all that.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Even now some countries are inviting Indian capital to start some factories in their countries. When the Government allows our people to start some industries in those countries, at least now will they enter into some agreements with those countries to see that our capital and gains would be returned to our country? Secondly, in Kenya and other places, after developing their industries, our people are now not allowed to bring back their money to this country, they are not even allowed enough money for passage.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** In respect of new ventures we accept those very same restrictions which we ourselves stipulate when we import foreign capital. There is no difficulty in regard to that. The problem about the other category is there.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** What is Government's policy in regard to export of know-how which earns foreign exchange

for our country? Is Government taking positive steps to encourage it and enter into agreement with those countries for the safeguard of repatriation of capital and dividends in particular?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** All those safeguards are there.

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Have you considered entering into agreements? I want a complete answer.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** He wanted safeguards for repatriation of dividend. I said the safeguards are there. What more complete answer can there be?

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** All the replies that the hon. Minister has given give us a short-range view of the problem. There is also a long-range view of the problem and that long-range view is that there is Kenyanisation in Kenya, in Tanzania Indian capital has been almost expropriated, in Uganda the same thing may happen, all the countries of the world are trying to expropriate the capital and the property and the trade which the Indians who are domiciled there have had. In view of this, may I know if the hon. Minister will think of all these things not only from one year's point or two years' point of view, but from the point of view of what is going to happen in another 10 years or 15 years? I think if that is done no Indian capital need be exported to any other country.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** The long-term view is important, and when we enter into these economic relations, we keep these things in mind.

**SHRI RAMANI :** In view of the economic crisis in our country, we are liberalising our conditions and inviting more foreign capital to come into our country. In such a situation, will the Government think of having more capital formation in our country, and will Government take steps to see that our big monopoly capitalists are not allowed to export capital to undeveloped regions of Africa?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** In all these projects we take into account the fact that there is a net economic benefit to our country. For example, when we export know-how we get royalty in

foreign exchange, when we invest capital in other countries, it is in terms of machinery manufactured in this country.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I would like the Minister kindly to enlighten me whether the Government is following a double standard in respect of nationalisation—nationalisation in India, but no nationalisation against Indians abroad? After all, we started this example of nationalisation. The second question is whether Government has any information whether the Communist Party has changed its attitude to nationalisation in this country, having objected to it abroad?

**DR. RANEN SEN :** The Communist Party has not changed its attitude.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The second part does not pertain to this question; only the first part need be answered.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** There are no double standards.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** After the disturbances in Hong Kong sometime ago, many Indians in Hong Kong wanted to bring their capital, plant and machinery, technical know-how and everything to India. How many of them wanted to come here and how many had been permitted to come and how many had been denied permission? Some of them had gone back.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** The policy in respect of import of Indian capital and investment of Indian capital in India is uniform; it is not related to one country or another. It has been clarified that they can bring in capital and there will not be any tax on the capital that they bring. But if capital is invested, it can only be invested in the priority or plan projects. It cannot be invested in other projects; it is the same benefit which the Indian citizens have.

**SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** He is not answering my question. He says that they must invest in priority industries. But their line is different; they are not specialised in the priority industries.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The policy is there. She is asking about the number of Indians coming from Hong Kong. Has the Minister their number?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I do not have that exact number.

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** The hon. Minister says that by investment of our capital in other countries we are trying to develop friendly political relations with those countries but our experience has been very different. During the critical days of Chinese and Pakistani aggression, we had no friends; even the so-called friends were sitting on the fence. I should like to know from the hon. Minister as to which of these countries have come closer to us or developed very closer political and friendly relations with us as a result of our investing capital in those countries?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** Firstly, we do not agree that we had no friends. It may be the opinion of the hon. Member. Secondly, we should not judge the achievements of certain forms of investment or economic relations in a very short period. (*Interruptions.*) I also think that in the present-day world the policy of developing friendly relations through economic co-operation is valid; it is adopted by every country; it is paying dividends and it will pay us also dividends.

**श्री श्रीचंद गोयल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि प्राइवेट इंडिविजुअल्स के अलावा क्या भारत सरकार का भी विदेशों में सरमाया या पूंजी लगी हुई है और अगर लगी हुई है तो क्या उस को वह सुरक्षित समझते हैं और उस के ऊपर उचित लाभ सरकार को मिल रहा है ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** Government have not invested capital.

**श्री संजयाराम केसरी :** अध्यक्ष जी, केन्या में जो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : केन्या डिस्कशन शाम को आयेगा। 4 बजे से आ रहा है। दो घंटे उस पर डिस्कशन होगा।

श्री सीताराम केलरी : प्रवासी भारतीयों के संबंध में यह क्वेश्चन है जो विदेशों में हमारी पूंजी लगी हुई है उस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि जो हमारे प्रवासी भारतीय केन्या में हैं और जिन्होंने अपनी नागरिकता बदल दी है उन के द्वारा जो हमारी पूंजी केन्या में लगी हुई है वह पूंजी क्या हमें वापस मिलेगी या उन के नागरिकता बदल देने की वजह से वह हमारी पूंजी गई।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस सवाल का जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ। जो लाना चाहते हैं उन के लिए छूट है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I know, (a) whether the Indian investment that is going abroad for new ventures is wholly in cash or whether it is in the form of any machinery of Indian manufacture, and (b), since today those Indians who are very resourceful financially are living abroad, whether these ventures are trying to mop up, collect or raise the capital from those Indians also?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The answer to the first part of his question is, it is not in the form of cash but in the form of machinery. As for the question about mopping up capital there, locally, the local government or the local people also invest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I mean the Indians who are earning and working there.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : They may not be in the same project but they may be in the others. Sir, may I make one clarification in my earlier answer? I said there is no Government investment. But I remember that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have invested in Iran for a joint venture for raising crude oil.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स सम्बन्धी भाषा समिति

\* 452. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाषा समिति ने सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि सूक्ष्मदर्शी

उपकरणों जैसे "रडार" और "माइक्रोवेव" यंत्रों के निर्माण के लिये भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर के अतिरिक्त एक और कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की स्थापना करने पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च किये जाने की संभावना है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). योजना शुरू हो चुकी है परन्तु प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूपरेखा देने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में यन्त्रों की कितनी कमी है तथा जो हम विदेशों से मंगाते हैं, उस में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा समाप्त होती है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यन्त्रों के नाम देना तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन काफी कमी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य भाभा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखने की कोशिश करें, जो लायब्रेरी में उपलब्ध है, तो पायेंगे कि हम लोगों ने 10 वर्षों की योजना बनाई है, जिसमें 1600 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : आपने रिपोर्ट पढ़ने का जिक्र किया, क्या वह हमें हिन्दी में मिल सकती है, क्या वह हिन्दी में तैयार है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्यों नहीं है?

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब में यह कहा जाता है कि रिपोर्ट पढ़िये, जो सदस्य अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते, वह रिपोर्ट को कैसे पढ़ेंगे। क्या उन के लिये

जरूरी नहीं है कि आप रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में भी निकालें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह जरूरी है, मैं मानता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने यह भी कहा—जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है . . .

MR. SPEAKER : That means he has read it already.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोगों ने उन को बतलाया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है तथा जैसा समाचार पत्रों में हम ने देखा है, भाभा कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि हमारे देश में हम अणु बम सस्ते में बना सकते हैं, लगभग 16 लाख रुपये में बन सकता है, क्या सरकार उस बम को बनाने के लिये तैयार है या उस के बारे में कोई विचार कर रही है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न कारखाना खड़ा करने के विषय में था, भाभा कमेटी के विषय में नहीं था । जहाँ तक अणु बम बनाने का सवाल है, मैं इतना ही आग्रह करूँगा कि इस का उत्तर देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that computer machines are essential instruments for scientific work and also for defence equipment, and Dr. Bhabha sometime past recommended that India should be made self-sufficient in the production of computer machines, and in view also of the fact that the Government usually purchase honeywell type of obsolete computers from the USA at Rs. 20 lakhs per machine, which becomes more obsolete after one or two years, may I know whether the Government knows that the Indian Statistical Unit at Calcutta had indigenously designed a solid state computer—in fact they built one—and at Jadavpur

University also they know the technique of it and, if so, whether the Government will undertake to set up an indigenous project to build up computers and make India self-sufficient in this instrument?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Manufacture of computers is one of the important items under our programme. We already have got foreign collaboration for the manufacture of computers. So far as the information given by the hon. Member is concerned, I will try to look into it. It is needless to say that we always encourage indigenous manufacturers.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The Bhabha Committee Report is an outstanding document on our country's requirements in the main field of electronics. It has made some specific recommendations for the country to achieve a certain capital output ratio and certain items of manufacture to be done by 1975 for the country to achieve this performance. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the progress in the implementation of this Committee's recommendations, and in view of the inability of the Government to manufacture everything by themselves would they allow the private sector to manufacture these vital equipments?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : So far as the last part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, we have already got a number of private companies or units doing the manufacture of electronic equipments—we want to encourage them also—especially so far as the equipments and components required for civil consumption is concerned. So far as defence requirements are concerned, we try to have it in the public sector as much as possible. However, we have also given accommodation to a private unit. As the hon. Member already knows, one of the important electronic companies in the country is dealing in the manufacture of defence equipments also. So far as the progress is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, we have set up a follow-up committee under

the chairmanship of Shri Vikram Sarabhai. That Committee is looking into it and the progress made so far has been satisfactory.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH :** Will the hon. Minister assure the House that after these units come into production we shall be self-sufficient at least as regards our defence requirements in electronic equipments? May I also know whether the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee—Shri Swaminathan was then Secretary, Defence production—regarding participation of certain private sector projects for manufacturing the same equipment which these factories are going to turn out are also going to be coordinated along with the programme for these factories?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** As I said earlier, our object is to achieve as much self-reliance as possible by 1975. But it is difficult to say that any country can achieve hundred per cent self-reliance in defence equipments.

#### NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE

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\*453. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**

**SHRI RABI RAY :**

**SHRI DEIVEEKAN :**

**SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President Tito has recently called upon to hold an urgent non-aligned Summit Conference to discuss the worsening situation in West Asia and Vietnam;

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

(c) when the meeting is likely to be held?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon. Members have in mind certain reports of a Press Conference held by President Tito during his recent visit to Cairo. Government of India are not aware of any

proposals to hold an urgent non-aligned Summit Conference to discuss the situation in West Asia. The Governments of India and Yugoslavia share the conviction that there is a need for a renewed effort by the non-aligned countries in defence of peace and for promoting international cooperation in the context of the present day international situation. It is our understanding that President Tito proposes to enter into consultations with friendly countries who may be interested in participating in such a common effort for the improvement of the international situation.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Sir, the Minister is reading an old reply prepared by his office. Even in today's papers we have seen that President Tito wanted to call for a conference and, I think, he has called for a conference. When they meet in such committees, what are the decisions that they take? Are they taking decisions after hearing what the other members say? Recently we have acted on President Nasser's information that the Americans have given air protection to Israelis when they attacked them. Now he has stated that by mistake he has said like that. If on the basis of such false or incorrect information we take decisions, we will also cut a sorry figure in such conferences. Instead of playing His Master's Voice records, it would be better if we get correct information and then act and take decision in those conferences.

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** May I assure the hon. Member that it is not an old answer which is read? I wrote this answer after the Ambassador from Yugoslavia had met me and the last part of the answer includes a sentence :

"It is our understanding that President Tito proposes to enter into consultations with friendly countries, . . . ."

Secondly, there is no question of this conference taking decisions. We have not taken any action, as the Hon'ble Member says, upon what President

Nasser has said, about the US forces and so on. There is no question of taking any decision on that. The purpose of such meetings is to exchange views and to see specifically whether we can co-operate in economic or in other matters which we feel are of mutual interest or in the interest of world peace.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** I was told that recently our Embassy was bombed and some Indians have been attacked. Whenever we meet in such conferences it is better to take some decisions to protect our people abroad. So, will the hon. Minister consider attending such conferences and taking some decision in this matter?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Decision by these Ministers? Shri Rabi Ray.

**श्री: रवि राय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं कि टीटो साहब इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन बुला रहे हैं। मैं आपके जरिय से उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार खुद इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन बुलाने में अगुवाई करेगी। यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

**श्रीमती: इन्दिरा गांधी :** इसके बार में हम पहले भी कह चुके हैं कि हम इस सम्मेलन के विरोध में हैं और न कुछ खास हमारी इच्छा है कि वह हो। करने का प्रश्न तभी उठेगा जबकि हमें लगे कि इससे कुछ निकल सकता है। इस समय हमें नहीं लगता है कि इससे कुछ नतीजा निकल सकता है।

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** After the said experience of the Cairo non-aligned conference, do Government think that any useful purpose would be served by another non-aligned conference? Secondly, there are different shades of non-alignment in the world—some countries are positively non-aligned, some are negatively non-aligned, some are simply non-aligned; then, there are some yellow non-aligned countries, some pseudo non-aligned countries and some quasi-non-aligned countries. Which type of non-aligned countries has the Prime Minister in mind for consultation in the summit conference?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Since I am not proposing these consultations, therefore the question of which countries are in my mind does not arise. But, normally, we try to seek out areas of agreement between different countries and see whether those areas can be enlarged.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** A news item has appeared today that the Yugoslav President has conveyed through his Ambassador certain matters with regard to the problems of Vietnam and West Asia. May I know from the Prime Minister whether by extending the scope of the meeting and by enlisting the co-operation of other countries which are very near to our way of thinking they will be able to find a way-out, of course through the good offices of the United Nations, to find a solution for these two problems of Vietnam and West Asia?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** On both these matters we are making efforts to find peaceful solutions. On west Asia in the Security Council we have subscribed to the resolution and we are enlisting the support of other countries in this resolution. On the North Vietnam question we have given expression to our views. There we are co-operating with the other countries and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in finding a peaceful solution.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** We have been often hearing in this House about non-aligned countries but we know that every so-called non-aligned country is also aligned. UAR, for example, is non-aligned but it has a military pact with Syria and Iraq; so is the case with others. May I know whether there is any country which is absolutely non-aligned, which has no allies and no friends; if there is any such country which is not aligned with anybody, may I know which those countries are?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** The definition of non-alignment has been given many a time. The question is whether you align with someone on a specific issue; you do not necessarily go with a group or a country on every

issue. You judge each issue on its merits and take your decision. You may certainly go with one person or another; or, somebody else may go with you on particular issues.

**SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV :**

From the press reports it appears that President Tito has not only proposed a conference of non-aligned countries but has also come out with a new proposal that all those countries who are specifically anti-imperialist should all be invited to such a conference to consider the political situation as well as the economic situation in the world. May I know from the Prime Minister how far the Government of India agrees in principle with such a conference?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** As we have said in this reply, at the moment there is no specific proposal. It is a question of taking people's views on different matters. Government will also consider these matters in all their aspects and take a decision.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** It is our past experience that the summit conferences attended by India are always mooted by other countries. In view of the fact that worst conditions prevail in West Asia and Vietnam, I put it straightaway to the Prime Minister whether this Government will take the initiative to convene a summit conference or a non-aligned Afro-Asian conference, excluding those countries which are hostile to us, and see that the situation is eased.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** We are very much in favour of easing the situation. The Minister has just now said that we are in touch with all these who are interested in this matter. If a conference of the type suggested by the hon. Member would serve any useful purpose, we would certainly think about it. But at this moment we do not think that it will.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** While these non-aligned summit conferences have been useful in an exchange of views, they should also further our national interest. In that regard may I know what view the other two powers,

UAR and Yugoslavia, have taken in regard to our stand in opposing the proposed draft nuclear treaty?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** They have not taken any special view of this.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** India is the Chairman of the International Control Commission on Vietnam and it also holds a partisan view in this conflict in favour of North Vietnam. Since it does not behove the Chairman to take a partisan view—it is not correct also—may I know whether Government will either take a neutral stand in this conflict or resign from the chairmanship of the Commission?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** It is an extra-ordinary statement because each case is seen and you have to decide which side is correct on a particular issue. You cannot say that a judge takes a partisan view because he comes to a particular judgement.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** There is no judgement. . . . (*Interruption*).

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** My charge against this Government is. . . . (*Interruption*).

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** There cannot be a charge during Question Hour.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. He is a new Member. Let him put his question.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** I would not claim any indulgence because I am a new Member. First I am framing a charge and then I will be coming to a question. I am putting it to the Prime Minister why is it that India always gets into the position of dittoing somebody. Last time, there was a conference convened by President Nassar and this time it is a conference which is being sounded by President Tito. Now, my question to the Prime Minister is : Why should not India which is one of the biggest democracies initiative some of these proceedings? Why should it always ditto somebody?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** When friends meet together and come

to an agreement about further meeting together, it is not dittoing anybody.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक सवाल के जवाब में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने नौन एलाइनमेंट की व्याख्या की है। उस व्याख्या की रोशनी में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारत, बर्मा और नेपाल अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए कोई सीमित संधि करें तो वह हमारे नौन एलाइनमेंट के अनुसार ठीक होगी या गलत होगी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नौन एलाइनमेंट से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन यह हमें देखना होगा कि सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से इस में कुछ लाभ है या नहीं है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : As this morning's papers have reported, President Tito has sounded the Government about convening of this conference with some urgency. We know that President Tito has been following some kind of formula with West Asian countries and so far he did not succeed because it was not acceptable by the Arab States. In view of the latest news, it appears that President Tito has sounded the Indian Government about convening a conference. May I know whether President Tito has had satisfaction that the formula that he had mooted in the West Asian countries is likely to be accepted by the Arabs and whether President Tito has made any indication about the non-alignment conference taking up this issue and has he also indicated to the Government as to who are the other members who are likely to participate in this conference and who have given acceptance for participating in it ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As said earlier, there is no specific proposal for holding a conference on West Asia. I am not aware of any formula of President Tito which has not been accepted by the Arab countries. He is certainly trying to find a way out. In that connection, he has travelled to a number of countries and found out the views of a number of people. At this moment, there is nothing specific.

SHRI SWELL : I want to know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to this morning's paper report that President Nasser has said that he was wrong in accusing the United States of America of helping Israelis in the Arab-Israeli war last year. I want to know whether the Government agrees with this view of President Nasser and whether they consider that this has created a new situation in West Asia that would make this non-aligned conference meaningful.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not see how this matter comes into it. I do not think it affects the situation.

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN AFRICA

\*454. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of giving effective material aid to the national liberation movement in Angola and other parts of Africa, has been considered by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have rendered, and shall continue to render, material assistance to various liberation movements in Africa. Such assistance includes the award of scholarships to enable students to pursue higher studies in India, the supply of medicines, books, cloth, etc. Government of India have also made contributions to the U.N. Trust Fund for assisting refugees from South Africa and to the Defence Aid Fund for victims of apartheid.

DR. RANEN SEN : The people of certain countries of Africa, namely, Angola, South Africa, South-West Africa, etc. re fighting for national independence with which the Government of India is fully sympathetic. Besides this help which the hon. Minister has mentioned, has the Government of India thought it necessary to render



other sort of material help, namely, supply of funds to the fighters for national freedom in Angola and other places so that, barring only the people who are against the national liberation movement, the rest of the people will acclaim the stand of the Government of India in this respect?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** The Government of India fully sympathise with the aspirations of these various liberation organisations that are working in Africa....

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Why should he say 'Government'? We also sympathise.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** I would say that the people of India fully sympathise with their aspirations, and we are giving them every possible assistance, as I have already indicated in the main answer. As regards the other kinds of help that the hon. Member has referred to, it is not the policy of the Government of India to supply them with military hardware or weapons etc., but we are doing everything possible to take up their cause on their behalf in the UNO and other international forums, and we are doing that from time to time.

**DR. RANEN SEN :** Recently, the Rhodesian Government have started executing the African freedom-fighters who want to liberate Rhodesia from the clutches of the fascist Government of Ian Smith... (Laughter). Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a matter for laughter. It may be a laughing matter to those gentlemen who do not have any tradition of fighting against imperialism. India has a tradition, and, therefore, I am putting this question in all seriousness. Recently, there has been a big uproar throughout the world including the United Kingdom since the Rhodesian Government is trying to kill or murder—I am deliberately using these words 'kill' or 'murder'—the Rhodesian Africans and the Africans who were fighting for the freedom of Rhodesia. But there is no voice of protest from the Government of India up to date. May I know why the Government of India who have for so long been condemning the actions of the Rhodesian fascist race in a full-

throated manner are now keeping silent over this important issue?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** The policy of the Government of India in regard to colonialism has been to secure for all people their rights to complete independence and to have governments of their own choice. We do condemn all these acts of repression and oppression which take place.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, रोडेजिया और साउथ अफ्रीका में जो काम सरकार कर रही है उस का सभी समर्थन करेंगे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बत के अन्दर जो तिब्बतन नसल है चीन उस नसल को खत्म कर रहा है तो उन को वह रिट्टैन्लिट आदि करेंगी। इस के अलावा क्या सरकार तिब्बतंस के केस को यू० एन० ओ० में ले जाना चाहेगी या दलाई लामा को वहाँ की सरकार मान कर उन को मिलैटरी एमिस्टेंस देने पर विचार करेगी ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** यह मामला कई दफे यहाँ पर आ चुका है। हियुमन राइट्स कमिशन में भी इसे उठाया गया है लेकिन अभी इस से अधिक करना सम्भव नहीं है।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Have some Africans come to settle in Tibet?

**SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR :** Since in the long run we are all dead, will the hon. Minister be pleased to explain how the grant of scholarships and similar assistance mentioned by him is going to be effective materially in helping the national liberation movements in the short run?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** It gives them moral support. They appreciate that help. It also helps to prepare these people to take part in the freedom struggle.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Lip-service.

श्री: मधु लिभ्ये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता के बाद के पहले कुछ वर्षों में इस देश की जनता व सरकार ने जो उपनिवृत्तों की जनता है उन के प्रति सक्रिय सहानुभूति दिखाई है जैसे कि इंडोनीशिया है। सुलतान शरीर को तो गैरकानूनी ढंग से भी हवाई जहाज से हम अपने देश में लाये थे। इसी तरह ट्यूनिशिया के तैयब सलीम आदि लोग यहां रहे थे और यहां से हम मदद करते थे। लेकिन उस के बाद सरकार की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन जरूर आया और जो अल्जीरिया वाले अपनी क्रान्तिकारी लड़ाई चला रहे थे, उनकी क्रान्तिकारी सरकार को हम ने मान्यता नहीं दी। इसी तरह आज रोडेशिया, अंगोला और मोजम्बिक का मामला है। पुर्तगाल साम्राज्यवादियों के बारे में हम लोगों को जानकारी है और अनुभव भी। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार इंडोनीशिया के सवाल पर हम लोगों ने एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाया था, उसी प्रकार क्या सरकार रोडेशिया, अंगोला, मोजम्बिक और दक्षिण अफ्रीका के जो अन्य देश हैं उन को मुक्त कराने के लिये कोई सम्मेलन बुलायेगी और यहां कोई केन्द्र प्रस्थापित करेगी जो उन लोगों की सशस्त्र और वित्तीय सहायता उन के स्वतन्त्रता के आन्दोलन में करें ?

श्री: मती इंदिरा गांधी : नीति तो हमारी बिल्कुल बही है, और उतने ही जोरों से उस पर चलने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन दुनिया की समस्याएं जरूरी बदली है, और जैसा मैं ने एक दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था, यह देखना है कि सम्मेलन बुलाने का असर क्या होगा, उस से कोई लाभदायक असर होगा या नहीं। इसी दृष्टिकोण से हम कदम उठाते हैं।

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** During the freedom struggle of these African people, the people of this country gave their moral support to them whereas the

Government of India gave only lip-sympathy. After some countries detained freedom in Africa, the liberation movement in Africa has assumed certain special characteristics. Government have failed to catch up with the aspirations of African nationalism whereas China, an enemy country, has made its impact in Africa. For instance, by 1962, within a period of two years, China had sent out about 87 cultural delegations and established intimate contact with many of the African countries while the Government of India did think to make its impact felt in these countries. In view of this situation, will the Government consider constituting a high power parliamentary committee which will study the present liberation movements in Africa and the needs of the liberated countries and suggest methods as to how best the people of India and the Government of India—will be in a position to help the emergent peoples of Africa?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** The hon. Member's views are not entirely correct. Firstly, it is not true to say that the Government of India are paying only lip-service. The peoples of these African countries are fully aware and appreciative of the steps which the Government of India have taken in international bodies and outside.

Secondly, I think all those who are in touch with African affairs know that although China had made some initial gains there, they have lost in that position now. I do not care how many cultural delegations they sent. They do not now having a good standing there.

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** What about the formation of a parliamentary committee?

श्री: शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : आज से दस वर्ष पूर्व अफ्रीका और एशिया में साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें धीरे धीरे खत्म हो चली थी, लेकिन आज कल बढ़ चली हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में चाइना ने तो सीधे सीधे संघर्ष नीति अफ्रीका को दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी तरफ से क्या दिया जा रहा है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : इस से कुछ देने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि किस चीज से कामयाबी प्राप्त होती है। माननीय सदस्य ने पहले पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी के बारे में पूछा था। मेरे विचार में हम लोग जांच करके और पता लगा कर इस विषय में कुछ करें तो अच्छा होगा, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी का लाभ मैं नहीं देखती।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि नेपाल में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के लिये लड़ रहे नेपाल कांग्रेस के लोगों को सहायता करने का विचार सरकार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्वेश्चन अंगोला के बारे में है।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : यह हमारी नीति का प्रश्न है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि श्री बिश्वेश्वर प्रसाद कोइराला ने भारत की आजादी की लड़ाई में बहुत बड़ी सहायता की थी और भारत के जेल में रहे थे स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई के सिलसिले में इस लिये क्या भारत सरकार उन को रिहा कराने की बात सोच रही है ? अगर सोच रही है तो अबतक उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इसमें सहायता का क्या सवाल है ?

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : मैं प्रधानमंत्री से इस बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ।

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : नेपाल एक स्वतन्त्र देश है और सार्वभौम स्वतन्त्र देश है, हमारा मित्र देश है, पड़ोसी देश है, इस लिये इस तरह का सवाल पूछ कर नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान की मंत्री को हम को धक्का नहीं लगाना चाहिये। यह बिल्कुल गैर-मुनासिब बात है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अफ्रीकी देशों में जो स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई चल रही है उस को

मदद पहुंचाने के लिये दिल्ली के अन्दर अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का दफ्तर खोला गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग वह दफ्तर चला रहे हैं उन्होंने भारत सरकार से दफ्तर के लिये कोई मदद मांगी है। अगर मांगी है तो क्या और उस सिलसिले में सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई की है या नहीं।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अफ्रीकी नेशनल कांग्रेस का दफ्तर नई दिल्ली में कायम हो गया है और यह दफ्तर एशिया के अन्दर पहला ही है। जो कुछ मदद उस दफ्तर को खोलने के लिये और चलाने के लिये मांगी गई वह पूरी तरह से दे दी गई है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं भारत सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस की यह नीति है कि सत्य और अहिंसा के ऊपर जो भी अफ्रीकी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ेंगे उन को वह सलाह और सहायता देगी ? अगर है तो उस के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : बात यह है कि जो भी अफ्रीकी नेशनल अपने को लिबरट करने के लिये काम कर रही है हम उन की सहायता कर रहे हैं। वह क्या तरीका अख्तियार करती हैं अपनी आजादी को हासिल करने के लिये यह हमारे हाथ की बात नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अंगोला अफ्रीका में पुर्तगाली उपनिवेश है और उनकी स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई में हम उन की सहायता कर रहे हैं इस से मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो पुर्तगाली उपनिवेश गोआ था उस के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने वाले मोहन रानाडे और तेलों नैस्कानैस आज तक जेल में मौजूद हैं। खबर आ रही है कि वह लोग डेस्परेट हो कर भूख हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने जब स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वालों की सहायता करने की बात की है तब अपने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा ले कर जो यह लोग लिस्बन के जेल

में बैठे हुए हैं उन को रिहा करवाने के लिये सरकार कौनसी कार्रवाई कर रही है !

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** We share their anguish; the whole nation shares the sufferings of these true freedom fighters. We are thinking of what we can do to get them released.

**श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छवाय :** उनको छोड़ने के लिए आपने अब तक क्या किया है। इतने बरस हो गए हैं आपने क्या किया है वे भूख हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं क्यों नहीं आप उनको छोड़ते। जेल में वे पड़े हुए हैं। स्वतंत्रता के लिए वे लड़े थे।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** आज विश्व के पैमाने पर काले आदमी अपने हक के वास्ते सफेद आदमियों से लड़ रहे हैं साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं फासिज्म के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हमारी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है और कुछ स्कालरशिप वगैरह भी भेजे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो मुकिन आन्दोलन है वह स्कालरशिप के जरिये नहीं चलता है वह हथियारों के जरिये लड़ा जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई खास कारण है या कोई दबाव उनके ऊपर है कि उनको हथियार नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं। कनवैशनल वैपंज तो भेजे जा सकते हैं उनको ही क्यों नहीं भेजा जा रहा है।

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी :** दबाव वगैरह तो कोई नहीं है। लेकिन आप देखें कि बीस साल हुए खाली चार देश अफ्रीका के आजाद थे लेकिन आज चालीस आजाद हैं। इससे ही मालूम होता है कि उनके आन्दोलन सफल हो रहे हैं और हम जो मदद कर सकते हैं कर रहे हैं।

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** By his ominous silence, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Harold Wilson, has given mute support to the white regime in Rhodesia. What steps are the Government going to take to liberate Rhodesia from this white regime and what

new suggestions are made to him in this matter in the interest of justice and fairplay?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I fully agree with the hon. Member's assessment of the situation. We are seeing what can be done; we are in touch with the other people but at this moment the picture is not very clear.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### RELEASE OF GOAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

\*451. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Goan freedom fighters confined in the Portuguese Jails at Lisbon or other places of Portugal with the period of their sentence;

(b) the condition of their mental and physical health at present and whether they are allowed to correspond with their friends and relatives in India; and

(c) the result of the steps already taken by Government in this regard and what further steps, if any, are being taken for their immediate release?

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

(a) Two Goan freedom fighters, Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade and Dr. Telo Mascarenhas are undergoing imprisonment in Portuguese jails. The periods of their sentences are 26 years and 24 years, respectively.

(b) According to our information both Shri Ranade and Dr. Mascarenhas are bearing their incarceration in Portuguese prisons with fortitude. Unfortunately, Dr. Mascarenhas, who is 68 years of age, is not keeping good health. They are allowed to correspond with their friends and relatives in India.

(c) From time to time the Government have kept the House informed of the various steps being taken for the release of these freedom fighters. Government are utilising every friendly

channel for obtaining their release, so that they can be reunited with their families in India.

**AMOUNT PAID BY INDIA TO U.N. ORGANISATION**

\*455. **SHRI P. GOPALAN :**

**SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**

**SHRI VISWANATHA**

**MENON :**

**SHRI UMANATH :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the average amount paid annually by India to the various U.N. Organisations; and

(b) the number of Indians employed in such organisations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :**  
(a) and (b). The information is being collected.

**REVIVAL OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL**

\*456. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether she is contemplating to revive the National Integration Council in the near future; and

(b) if so, what would be the object of this Council and who would be its members?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**  
(a) Steps have been initiated to reconstitute the Council.

(b) The object of the Council will be to consider how best national integration can be promoted and strengthened.

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and the threats posed to it from time to time effectively met.

The exact membership of the Council is being finalised.

**BROADCASTS FROM RADIO MOSCOW**

\*457. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to the protest note from the Indian Government, the U.S.S.R. have said that they do not control non-Governmental Radio Stations;

(b) if so, whether there have been further broadcasts from Radio Moscow since then; which interfere with the internal politics of India; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government?

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

(a) to (c). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given in the Lok Sabha on February 21, 1968 to Starred Question No. 193. The Soviet Foreign Office have maintained that the broadcasting station in question was autonomous and that the Soviet Government did not exercise any control over it. However, since the matter was last represented to the Soviet Foreign Office, no further broadcasts have come to our adverse notice.

**FLYING ACCIDENTS**

\*458. **SHRI K. HALDAR :**  
**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH**

Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a series of flying accidents have taken place in the last two months resulting in the death of a number of I.A.F. and Army personnel;

(b) whether Government have made investigations into each of the accidents;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) Since 1st January 1968, there have been 5 I.A.F. flying accidents involving loss of life, besides the one which occurred on the 7th February 1968 in which an I.A.F. transport aircraft with 98 personnel on board is missing.

(b) to (d). Courts of Inquiry have been held in the case of all these accidents and the proceedings of the Courts are under scrutiny. Remedial measures, where necessary, will be taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents after the proceedings of the Courts of Inquiry have been finalised.

#### LIMIT OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

\*459. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 4th December, 1967 regarding the limit of territorial waters and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**खारे समुद्री जल को पीने योग्य बनाना**

\*460. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आणविक शक्ति के प्रयोग द्वारा खारे समुद्री जल को पीने योग्य बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने इस वर्ष अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों के साथ कोई परामर्श किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री : (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख), सस्ती परमाणु बिजली पैदा करने और उसका इस्तेमाल करने के बहुत से पहलुओं पर बातचीत करने के बारे में अमरीकी वैज्ञानिकों के एक दल ने नवम्बर 1967 में भारत का दौरा

किया। इस बातचीत में समुद्री पानी को पीने के योग्य बनाने के बारे में भी विचार विमर्श किया गया। यह विचार-विमर्श समन्वेषी या तथा भारतीय परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा नियुक्त एक वर्किंग ग्रुप इसका विस्तार से अध्ययन कर रहा है।

#### EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN MISSIONS/CONSULATES

\*461. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any steps to reduce the expenditure on Indian Missions/Consulates during the last year; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken and the result thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of measures taken to restrict expenditure in respect of the running costs of our Missions/Consulates abroad during 1966-67 following the devaluation of the Indian Rupee are as follows :—

- (i) Post of Officers and staff in the Missions abroad were sanctioned only after the most careful examination of proposals on the basis of work study analysis and further consideration by the Economy Board of the Ministry of External Affairs. Many posts were held in abeyance and several proposals for creation of new posts were turned down.
- (ii) In view of the acute foreign exchange position, the budget proposals were examined with the greatest possible emphasis on economy without at the same time sacrificing the functional effectiveness of our Missions abroad.
- (iii) No new Missions were opened during 1966-1967, and con-

current accreditation continued to be adopted to limit expenditure on Indian representation abroad.

- (iv) Savings which accrued as a result of these economy measures were of order of Rs. 41.93 lakhs during 1966-67.

#### BYE-LAWS OF CANTONMENT ACT

\*462. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Bye-law No. 204 of the Ahmednagar Cantonment which says that "European and Indian clothing shall be washed separately and kept separately after being washed";

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to other obsolete provisions of the Cantonment Act No. II of 1924;

(c) whether Government intend to review them with a view to amend the Act to bring it in line with the democratic principles and the Constitution; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) This bye-law was framed by the cantonment Board, Ahmednagar, in 1927 in the matter of conditions of licences to be issued by the Cantonment Board to washermen and has now been noticed and is being cancelled.

(b) and (c). The compatibility of the provisions of the Cantonments Act with the provisions of the Constitution has been examined and it is considered that no part of the Act violates the provisions of the Constitution. However, the question of amending the Act is already under consideration with the object *inter alia* of introducing a further element of democratisation in Cantonment administration consistent with the nature of Cantonments as Military Stations. In the course of review of Subordinate Legislation by a Committee of Parliament, attention of the Govern-

ment has been drawn to certain bye-laws of Kanpur Cantonment requiring modification and necessary action has been taken on the Committee's recommendation. Copies of Bye-laws of each of the Cantonment Boards on specified subjects have also been supplied to the said Committee as desired. Further, instructions have also been issued to the authorities concerned to examine the bye-laws with a view to delete the obsolete and repugnant provisions, if any, contained therein.

(d) Does not arise.

#### INDIAN EMBASSY IN PEKING

\*463. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy in Peking has of late been shifted to new premises;

(b) if so, whether this shifting was done at the behest of the Peking authorities; and

(c) if not, what are the specific reasons for this decision to shift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). On the insistence of the Chinese Government, the Indian Embassy has moved to new premises under protest. The correspondence exchanged on the subject with the Chinese Government is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—363/68].

#### ईरान के साथ औद्योगिक सहयोग

\*464. श्री गं० ज० होशियार : क्या व्हेरिफिकेशन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पारस्परिक लाभदायक सहयोग के लिए उद्योगों का सर्वेक्षण करने के संबंध में ईरान सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच कोई बातचीत हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

बैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) ईरान में छोटे और मझले वर्जों के उद्योगों की स्थापना में भारतीय सहयोग की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए भारतीय विशेषज्ञों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल जल्दी ही ईरान जायगा। इसके अलावा, दोनों देश सम्मिलित उद्योगों और अन्य प्रकार के आर्थिक सहकार प्रवर्धों की संभावनाओं की जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

#### NEW RANKS IN ARMY

\*465. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create some new additional ranks in the Army and Navy;

(b) if so, the additional ranks proposed to be created;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the creation of these ranks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have decided to upgrade with effect from March 1 certain appointments in all the three Services in consonance with the increase in responsibilities attaching thereto and to improve the career prospects in the armed services.

The upgradations effected are :

#### ARMY

Maj. Gens. to Lt. Gens.	..	5
Brigs. to Maj. Gens.	..	10
Cols. to Brigadiers	..	15
Lt. Cols. to Cols.	..	55

#### NAVY

Vice Admiral to Admiral	..	1
Rear Admiral to Vice Admiral	..	1
Commodores to Rear Admirals	..	2
Commanders to Captains	..	4

(d) The upgradations in the Army and the Navy are expected to cost Rs. 3.30 lakhs per annum.

#### DISRESPECT SHOWN TO NATIONAL FLAG IN MADRAS

\*466. SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the N.C.C. in Madras showed disrespect to the National Flag as well as to the National Anthem on the Republic Day Celebrations; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### WARNING GIVEN BY SOVIET UNION ABOUT NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

\*467. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the "Statesman" of the 18th February, 1968 that warning had been given by the Soviet Union that countries which did not join the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons would not benefit from the same nuclear cooperation as countries which signed the treaty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representative of USSR, which is one of the sponsors of the draft Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, was evidently explaining his Government's understanding of the Treaty. The Government of India's position has already been made clear to Parliament.



**ENTRY OF PAK. BOATS INTO INDIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS ALONG THE KUTCH COAST**

\*468. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**  
**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**  
**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani boats along with their crew were apprehended by the Border Police along the Kutch coast recently;

(b) if so, the number of boats taken into custody; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to stop such illegal entry into the Indian territorial waters?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Thirty three Pakistani vessels along with their crew have been apprehended in Indian territorial waters off Kutch Coast. Of these, thirty were apprehended by the Indian Navy, two by the Police and one by the Customs authorities.

(c) Diplomatic and other suitable measures have been taken to prevent such illegal entry.

**PRESENTATION OF INDIA'S CASE BEFORE KUTCH TRIBUNAL**

\*469. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and academic qualifications in international law of persons connected with the preparation and presentation of the Indian case before the International Kutch Tribunal;

(b) the name of the person whose responsibility it was to coordinate the work of all the legal experts, the reasons for his appointment and the amount paid as remuneration;

(c) the total number of journeys made by the Indian nationals and also by their families during the preparation and presentation of the Kutch case by India; and

(d) the total number of hearings and the number which were at India's request?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-364/68.*]

(b) Shri C. K. Daphtary, being the Attorney-General of India, was appointed as the leading Counsel, and in that capacity he was in charge of the co-ordination of the work of all the legal experts. He has so far been paid Rs. 94,080 as fees in connection with his appearance on behalf of India before the Tribunal.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) The total number of hearings was 170. The hearings were held according to the rules of procedure adopted by the Tribunal.

**CONSULTATION WITH U. K. GOVERNMENT ABOUT ENTRY OF KENYA INDIANS IN U.K.**

\*470. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.K. had consultations with the Government of India over the question of entry of Kenya Indians into U.K.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more restrictions are likely to be imposed on the entry of the Indians against the pledge given by the Tory Government; and

(c) how many of the Kenya Indians have so far been settled in U.K. and how many of them remain to be evacuated from Kenya?

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

(b) A new law governing the entry into the U.K. of holders of U.K. and

Colonies passports came into force on the 1st March, 1968.

(c) People of Asian origin in Kenya holding U.K. and Colonies passports were estimated to be between 100,000 and 130,000. According to various press reports, about 15,000 of them are said to have arrived in the U.K. before the new law was enacted. The rest are still in Kenya.

पाकिस्तान और चीन को भेजे गये  
विरोध-पत्र

\* 471. श्री मोजहू प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों में चीन और पाकिस्तान को कितने विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त पत्र किस भाषा में लिखे गये थे :

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दोनों देशों के रेडियो प्रसारणों में उपर्युक्त विरोध-पत्रों का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में चीन और पाकिस्तान को सैकड़ों विरोध-पत्र भेजे गए हैं ।

(ख) अंग्रेजी ।

(ग) अपने भारत विरोधी म्बर के अनुरूप पाकिस्तान और चीन के रेडियो ने इनमें से कुछ विरोध-पत्रों की कटु आलोचना की है ।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इन टिप्पणियों पर ध्यान दिया है और ऐसे प्रचार को काटने के लिए कार्रवाई भी की गई है ।

HELP FOR CIVILIAN VICTIMS IN SOUTH  
VIETNAM

\*472. SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU :

SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consulate-General for South Vietnam has approached the Government of India to help the civilian victims and those rendered homeless as a result of the attacks of the Vietcongs on densely populated areas of several South Vietnamese cities; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has arranged to send medicines and powdered milk worth Rs. 10,000/- through the Red Cross Society of India.

FILMS ON NATIONAL ANTHEM AND  
NATIONAL FLAG

\*473. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether the Central Government have advised the State Governments that worn-out films of the National Flag and National Anthem should not be displayed; and

(b) if so, the State Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI  
K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Replies received from some of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations show that they have issued necessary instructions to the managements of cinema houses.

**U.S. MILITARY BASE AT BUDHBER IN PAKISTAN**

\*474. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :**

**SHRI J. M. BISWAS :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States have established a military Telecommunication Centre and Monitoring Base at Budhber in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the U.S. army will be in a position to take clear pictures of all the air activities of India thereby endangering our defences; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the measures planned to counteract it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :**

(a) According to our information a U.S. Air Force Communication Group Base was set up in 1958-59 in Badber near Peshawar and is still in existence.

(b) We have no information about this.

(c) Does not arise.

**TASHKENT DECLARATION**

\*475. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been violating deliberately the Tashkent Declaration by intruding into our airspace, resorting to firing across the border and by collecting arms and ammunition from foreign sources to be used against India; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to see that the Tashkent Declaration is not violated with such impunity by Pakistan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). Every time there has been a violation of the Tashkent Declaration

by Pakistan, Government of India have lodged a protest. The House has been informed of these violations in answer to questions put in this House from time to time. Measures to prevent violations include meetings of the Chiefs of Armies of India and Pakistan and of the respective Air Forces. At these meetings, procedures and guide-lines to prevent violations have been evolved. As regards the acquisition by Pakistan of arms and ammunition from foreign sources, attention of Hon'ble Members is invited to the answer given in the Lok Sabha on December 11, 1967 to Starred Question No. 509 in which reference has been made to the previous questions answered on the same subject.

**PAKISTAN'S WAR-LIKE PREPARATIONS ON RAJASTHAN AND GUJARAT BORDERS**

\*476. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1965 conflict, Pakistan has been constructing a number of posts apart from constructing a new airfield at Mugerbin and Chor along the Gujarat and Rajasthan Border and has also concentrated its forces, all along the border specially trained in desert warfare;

(b) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has stationed a Division at Biliari near Amarkot and has recently sent a train load of American and Chinese tanks to the Biliari military centre; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to strengthen the borders?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c). Government keep a close watch on Pakistan military activity across our borders, including construction of items of military significance, movement of troops etc. While it is not possible to disclose details, it can be indicated that there have been no movements across the Gujarat and Rajasthan borders which may be a cause for alarm. All steps necessary for ensuring the security of the country are duly taken as a part of operational plans.

**EXPLOSION IN AMMUNITION FACTORY,  
KIRKEE**

\*477. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether three workmen were killed in an explosion in the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on the 21st February, 1968;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into the explosion;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter and to help the families of the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) One industrial employee was killed the explosion on 21-2-1968; one died later on the same day after admission in the Military Hospital.

(b) A Board of Enquiry consisting of 3 officers has been appointed to look into the causes of the explosion and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) and (d). The findings of the Board of Enquiry are awaited. A statement of the measures taken to render help to the families of the deceased employees is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

The following measures have been taken to render assistance to the families of the two industrial employees who died in the accident at Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on 21-2-1968 :—

(i) Rupees 1,000/- have been paid in cash to either widow from the Shahaney Memorial Trust Fund on 22-2-1968.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 75/- each has been paid in cash to the

widows from the Ammunition Factory Credit Society. A further sum of Rs. 75/- will be paid in 3 instalments. In addition, Rs. 500/- is being paid shortly from the Death-cum-Benevolent Fund of the Society.

(iii) Claims for payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act have also been submitted. The families will also receive family pension and death gratuity as admissible under the rules.

(iv) Widows of both the deceased employees have been offered employment as Labourer grade 'B' in the pay scale of Rs. 70-85. They are expected to join duty shortly.

**PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO I.N.A.  
PERSONNEL**

\*478. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to pay to the I.N.A. men their forfeited pay and allowances partly in cash and partly in National Saving Certificates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Azad Hind Fauj Association has represented to Government for the payment of their dues in cash only;

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to the request made by the Azad Hind Fauj Association; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Since a substantial amount would have to be paid, it has been considered necessary to spread over payment over a longer period. In any case, National Saving Certificates will be encashable at any time after two years from the date of their issue.

**FILM "EVENING IN PARIS"**

3010. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Film "An Evening in Paris" is objectionable from the communal point of view;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the exhibition of this film is banned in the State of Punjab; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon on all-India basis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Central Board of Film Censors did not think the film in its censored form was objectionable.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government is seized of the matter and a decision on an all-India basis will be taken shortly.

**UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL LAW**

3011. SHRI DIEVEEKAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has urged the United Nations Commission on International Law at its meeting held on 29th January, 1968 to examine existing rules, laws and conventions and see how far they were compatible with the norms and concepts of developments recommended by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) if so, how far India has been able to press her point; and

(c) the other proposals put forward by the Indian representatives at the meeting?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Representative at the first session of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law held in New York between 29 January and 23 February, 1968, emphasized that the work of the Commis-

sion should be fully in line with that of UNCTAD. It was further stated on behalf of India that the Commission, in effect, should function as the legal organ of UNCTAD and carry out its mandate.

(b) The view-point expressed by the Indian representative was supported by the majority of other delegations and was not opposed by any delegation.

(c) After a three-week dead-lock in the Commission regarding its future work programme, the Indian representative, supported by representatives of other Asian-African countries, put forward a proposal on the subject which was unanimously adopted and thus facilitated the successful functioning of the Commission. On the basis of this proposal the Commission will give priority to (a) the international sale of goods, (b) commercial arbitration, (c) international payments.

**NUCLEAR AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**

3012. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a nuclear agro-industrial complex plan has been proposed by the Government of U.S.A. for India to help this country to accelerate its food production programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) No such proposal has been made by the U.S. Government.

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

ROADS CONSTRUCTED WITH INDIAN HELP IN NEPAL, BHUTAN AND SIKKIM

3013. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many miles of roads have been constructed upto now with Indian help in Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim; and

(b) how many more miles of roads are to be constructed during the Fourth Plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) Approximately 819 miles upto 31-12-1967.

(b) A total of approximately 445 miles during the period 1-4-1966 to 31-3-1971.

#### ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS FOR BHUTAN

3014. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan more funds are proposed to be allotted for the development of the Kingdom of Bhutan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) and (b). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given in the Lok Sabha to Unstarred Question No. 1076 on 20-11-1967.

#### DISCUSSION IN A.I.R. ON THE SPEAKER WEST BENGAL

3015. SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent actions of the Speaker of West Bengal Assembly were discussed on the A.I.R.;

(b) if so, whether any similar discussion was held on the action of the Governor of West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI THE WEST BENGAL SITUATION WAS DISCUSSED SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ALL INDIA RADIO, K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). In the in which the constitutional role of the Speaker and the Governor and the implications of their actions were also discussed.

(c) Does not arise.

#### PERMANENCY OF STAFF OF ATOMIC MINERALS DIVISION

3016. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :  
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :  
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministerial/Administrative/Technical Gazetted and Non-gazetted staff of the Atomic Minerals Division has been declared permanent after rendering qualifying service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof separately?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) and (b). The confirmation of the staff of the Atomic Minerals Division is in progress and is expected to be completed in the near future. 85 scientific, 9 technical and 5 administrative/ministerial gazetted staff have already been confirmed against permanent posts.

**SERVICE CONDITIONS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE ATOMIC MINERALS DIVISION**

3017. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI N. S. SHARMA :  
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the service conditions regarding promotions in the Atomic Minerals Division are different from those followed in other Divisions of the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and other Divisions is considered for promotion on completion of 5 years of service in one grade; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not following similar practice in Atomic Minerals Division?

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

(a) Yes, in some grades.

(b) Yes, for promotion to certain grades.

(c) The activities of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are rather different from those of the Atomic Minerals Division, which like the Geological Survey of India, is devoted principally to survey and prospecting.

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा हिन्दी में लिखे गये पत्र

3018. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या बंदे-शिम-सर्वे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा कितने पत्र हिन्दी में लिखे गये तथा कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया;

(ख) ऐसे भारतीय राजदूतों की संख्या कितनी है जो हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर कर सकते हैं तथा ऐसे राजदूतों की संख्या कितनी है जो हिन्दी में लिखा पढ़ी कर सकते हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने राजदूतों ने परिचय पत्र हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किये ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदे-शिम-सर्वे मंत्री (श्री मती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख), सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) हमारे दूतों द्वारा विदेशी राज्या-धर्मों को प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले विश्वास-पत्र (लेटर आफ क्रेडेन्स) और नियुक्ति समादेश पत्र (लेटर आफ कमीशन) हिन्दी में होते ह।

**USE OF I.A.F. HELICOPTERS BY MINISTERS**

3019. SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times I.A.F. Helicopters have been used by the Prime Minister and other Ministers during the last nine months;

(b) the cost of such flights; and

(c) the circumstances under which I.A.F. Helicopters are given for civilian use?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 25 times during the period from 1-5-67 to 31-1-68.

(b) Rs. 4,94,945.

(c) IAF Helicopters are given for civilian use normally in the public interest.

**FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ASKED TO LEAVE  
INDIA**

3020. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases, since 1947, foreign diplomats from the Western countries have been asked to leave India; and

(b) under what circumstances?

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

(a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE**

3021. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Economic Conference held at Madras recently has suggested that a panel of top industrialists and businessmen be formed to advise the Planning Commission to formulate plan priorities; and

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

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

(a) No such suggestion has been received by the Planning Commission from the Indian Economic Conference.

(b) Does not arise.

**INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION, LONDON**

3022. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual expenditure incurred on the India High Commission at London;

(b) whether Government have examined the possibility of effecting economy in the working of our diplomatic Mission at London; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) Rs. 1,27,64,900 for the year 1967-68 (final estimates).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Reduction of posts and rationalisation of certain aspects of the work in the High Commission of India, London has been recommended by the Foreign Service Inspectors who inspected that Mission in March-April 1967. Some reduction of posts has already been achieved and further implementation of the report is under consideration in consultation with the other concerned Ministries.

**AUTONOMOUS PRODUCTION BOARD**

3023. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an autonomous Production Board on the lines of the Railway Board for defence industry;

(b) if so, what would be the composition and functions of the Board;

(c) to what extent the proposed Board would increase the efficiency of the working of the defence industries; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved?



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

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

हिमालय के दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के लिए आण्विक  
शक्ति

3025. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या  
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हिमालय  
के दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए आण्विक  
शक्ति प्रयोग करने की योजना बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या  
हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किन क्षेत्रों  
का विकास किया जायेगा तथा अनुमानतः  
कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना  
मंत्री तथा बंदेश-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा  
गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON EXTRADITION  
PROCEEDINGS OF DR. TEJA**

3026. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total cost incurred by Government so far in the case of Dr. Dharam Teja for the extradition proceedings?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**BUILDING FOR A.I.R. STATION, CUTTACK**

3027. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a separate building for

Cuttack Station of the All India Radio and make further improvements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The draft Fourth Five Year Plan of All India Radio provides for the construction of a building for the permanent studies and office accommodation at Cuttack. This project will be taken up for implementation when the requisite resources and foreign exchange become available.

**QUASI-PERMANENT OFFICIALS IN M.E.S.**

3028. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4673 on the 18th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to make all the quasi-permanent officials of over 3 years standing, permanent before the end of the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The information has since been collected and a statement fulfilling the assurance given in answer to Unstarred Question No. 4673 on 18-12-1967 has been laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on 1-3-1968.

(b) Reviews are being carried out with a view to convert as many temporary posts as possible into permanent ones in accordance with the existing orders. On completion of the reviews and after permanent posts have been sanctioned, Quasi-permanent officials eligible for confirmation will be confirmed to the extent permanent vacancies have been sanctioned.

**PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN MISSIONS  
ABROAD**

3029. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:**

**SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, from time to time assesses the performance of the Indian Missions abroad;

(b) if so, when the High Commission in London was assessed last; and

(c) the result of the assessment?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**

(a) Inspections of our Missions abroad are conducted from time to time by the Foreign Service Inspectors.

(b) In March-April, 1967.

(c) The Inspectors have made recommendations regarding a reduction of posts as well as the rationalisation of certain aspects of the working of the High Commission. Some reduction of posts has been achieved already and the implementation of other recommendations of the Inspectors is under consideration in consultation with concerned Ministries.

**ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR DEFENCE  
PURPOSES NEAR GURGAON**

3031. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large tracts of land have been acquired in the District of Gurgaon for Defence purposes;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land acquired for the purpose so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no compensation and rent has been paid to the owners of the lands so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given by the Prime Minister for an early payment of compensation; and

(e) the reasons for non-implementation of the Prime Minister's assurance ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c). About 4757 acres of land have been acquired for Defence purposes in the Gurgaon District. In addition, some land is also held under requisition and hire. Almost the entire amount sanctioned as acquisition cost has been paid as compensation for the acquired land. Rent for the requisitioned land has been paid up to the end of March, 1966 and that for the hired land up to 12th December, 1964. Representations have been made to the Prime Minister for early payment of the amounts due to the persons interested and every possible effort is being made for the disbursement of the arrears.

**ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT FACTORIES  
UNIT**

3032. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ordnance Equipment Factories' Unit has still its Headquarters at Calcutta;

(b) the reason for not shifting the same to Kanpur; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Headquarters of the Ordnance Equipment Factories Group could not be shifted from Calcutta so far, mainly on account of the non-availability of accommodation at Kanpur for the office and the staff. There are also certain administrative problems which are under examination.

(c) The decision to have the Headquarters of this Group at Kanpur already exists. Actual move will take

place as soon as suitable accommodation is available and the administrative problems have been worked out.

#### INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL MEETING

3033. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Industrial Council took place on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th January, 1968 at Tiruchirapali;

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein; and

(c) whether any Standing Committee has been formed for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-365/68*].

#### A.I.R. PROGRAMME FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

3034. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :  
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even after 20 years of the Independent existence, there is too much ignorance in foreign countries about the principles and ideals India stands for; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme for galvanising its propaganda machinery to project the correct image of India abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) It is not correct and at best a matter of opinion;

(b) The Information Service of Ministry of External Affairs is alert. This Ministry makes and supplies journals, newspapers, periodicals, books, films, pamphlets, booklets, pictures and AIR programmes very extensively. Besides, important current Indian affairs, political, social and cultural, are covered in A.I.R. programmes directed to foreign countries. The area of coverage could, however, be enlarged and more satisfactory service introduced when the super power medium wave and High Power Short Wave transmitters become available.

#### विदेशी सैनिकों का प्रशिक्षण

3035. श्री हुयम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्थल सेना और भारतीय वायु सेना से कुछ अधिकारी विदेशों में विदेशी सैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच वर्षों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये कितने अधिकारी और किन-किन देशों को भेजे गये ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने अधिकारी देशवार अब भी विदेशों में हैं ;

(घ) उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों आदि का व्यय भारत सरकार अथवा वह देश जिनमें वे प्रशिक्षण देते हैं वहन करते हैं ; और

(ङ) विदेशों में भारतीय प्रशिक्षणों को क्या वेतन-क्रम दिये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। पिछले 5 वर्षों में भारतीय सेना और वायु सेना के 79 अफसरों की सेवाएं विभिन्न मित्र देशों को, उनकी प्रार्थना पर उनके मणस्त्र सेविवर्ग को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए समर्पित की गई थीं। उनमें से 45 अफसर अब भी विदेश में सेवा कर रहे हैं। उनकी अनुमति बिना ऐसे सहायता किए गए देशों के नाम प्रकट करने की रीति नहीं है।

(घ) साधारणतः इन अफसरों के संबंध में वेतन और भत्तों पर उठा सभी खर्च विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

(ङ) भारत में अपने वेतन और विदेशों में देय भत्तों के आधार पर इन अफसरों को समेकित वेतन मिलता है जिन्हें उनकी सेवाएं समर्पित की जाती हैं।

हरिद्वार में रूस के प्रधान मंत्रियों के सम्मान समारोह में प्रेस संवाददाताओं को निमंत्रण

3036. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरिद्वार में रूस के प्रधान मंत्री के दौरे के समय हुए समारोह में आने की अनुमति हिन्दी तथा उर्दू समाचार-पत्र के संवाददाताओं तथा पत्रकारों को नहीं दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई हिदायतें दी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्र. (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। इसके विपरीत पत्र सूचना कार्यालय में हिन्दी और उर्दू समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों समेत उन मान्यता-प्राप्त संवाददाताओं/कर्मचारियों को रेलगाड़ी में निशुल्क स्थान, स्थानीय परिवहन, अतिथ्य आदि की सभी सुविधायें प्रदान की, जिन्होंने हिज एक्सीलेंसी श्री कोमीगिन की हरिद्वार यात्रा को कवर करने की सूचि व्यक्त की थी।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सेवा में भारतीय  
जवान

3037. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की प्रार्थना पर विदेशों में तैनात भारतीय सेना के कितने

अधिकारी और जवान 1958 से लेकर अब तक मारे गये हैं ;

(ख) भारत सरकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में मारे गये प्रत्येक अधिकारी और सैनिकों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को कितना कितना मुआवजा दिया ;

(ग) क्या सरकार मारे गये इन अधिकारियों और सैनिकों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को पेंशन दे रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(1) लापता माने गए समेत युद्ध में मारे गए :

अफसर	अफसरों के अतिरिक्त सेविवर्ग
5	34

(2) दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए :

अफसर	अफसरों के अतिरिक्त सेविवर्ग
2	12

(ख) देय पेन्शनी लाभों के अतिरिक्त प्रधान मंत्री महायता कोष से 70,000 रुपये गाजा में युद्ध में मारे गये (1 अफसर और अफसरों के अतिरिक्त 13 सेविवर्ग समेत) भारतीय सेना के 14 सेविवर्ग के निकट कुटुम्बियों को अदा किए गए हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रों की आपाती सेना के विनियमों के विनियम 40 के अन्तर्गत, विदेशों में संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के अभियानों के लिए भेजे गए भारतीय सेना के सेविवर्ग उन्हीं शर्तों पर मुआवजे के अवाडों और लाभों के अधिकारी हैं, जो संक्रियात्मक ड्यूटी में मारे गये भारतीय सेना के सेविवर्ग पर भारत में लागू हैं। तदपि, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा वहन किया गया खर्च संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के संगठन से वसूली योग्य है।

(ग) जी हां, उन सभी को पेंशन की अदायगी की जा रही है, जो नियमों के अनुसार अधिकारी हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सेवा में भारतीय  
सैनिक

3038. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की प्रार्थना पर 1957 से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1967 की अवधि में भारतीय सेना के कितने सैनिक विदेशों को भेजे गये ;

(ख) इनमें कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) इनमें से उन सैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो अब तक भारत वापस आ चुके हैं ; और

(घ) उन सैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो अब भी विदेशों में काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें कमीशन-प्राप्त अधिकारी कितने हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) 25423 (सभी रैंक)।

(ख) 937

(ग) सिवाए 55 के जो विदेशों में युद्ध में या दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए थे, और एक अफसर के जो यद्यपि सेना से सेवामुक्त हो चुका है, अभी संयुक्त राष्ट्रों की सेवा में है, सभी।

(घ) जैसे कि उपरोक्त (ग) में बताया गया है, एक कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर।

सेना के जवानों के बच्चों और माता-पिता की चिकित्सा व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति

3039. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सेना के जवानों का अपने माता पिता तथा

बच्चों का गैर सरकारी डाक्टरों द्वारा चिकित्सा कराने पर जो व्यय होता है उसकी प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री एम० आर० कृष्णा) :

(क) तथा (ख) जवानों के चिकित्सा उपचार के उद्देश्य के लिए "कुटुम्ब" परिभाषा से उद्दिष्ट हैं उनकी पत्नियों, और सौतेले अथवा गोद लिए बच्चों समेत, जो उन पर आश्रित हों, 18 वर्ष के अविवाहित बच्चे। इस में उनके माता पिता शामिल नहीं हैं। वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार जवानों के कुटुम्बों के चिकित्सा उपचार के लिए सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व सेवाओं के साधनों से प्राप्य सुविधा तक सीमित है। तदपि फौरी मामलों में, और जीवन रक्षा के उपाय के तौर पर, जवानों के रुग्ण कुटुम्बों को, जो अधिकृत विवाहित रोल पर हों, और ऐसे स्थानों पर रहते हैं जहां सैनिक चिकित्सा सुविधा प्राप्य नहीं है, और जिसके निकट किसी नगर या छावनी में कोई सैनिक हस्पताल स्थित नहीं है, भर्तीशुदा या बाहर के रोगियों के तौर पर स्थानीय असैनिक हस्पतालों की सुविधाओं से लाभ उठाने की अनुमति प्राप्त है। अधिकृत चिकित्सा उपचारक की सलाह पर मारकीट से ऐसी औषधियों की क्रय राशि जो असैनिक हस्पताल/डिस्पेंसरी में प्राप्त न हों कई शर्तों के अधीन लौटाई जाने योग्य है।

वर्तमान हकदारियों को और अधिक उदार बनाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव विचारणीय नहीं है।

का पुर के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के  
बिमान की दुर्घटना

3040. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर 1967 में कानपुर के पास किशनपुर गांव में एक बिमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

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

(ग) इसके कारण जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग): एक कोर्ट आव इन्क्वायरी बिठाई गई है। दुर्घटना का कारण और सेवा की सम्पत्ति को हानि के बिस्तार रिपोर्ट के सम्पूर्ण होने पर ही पता चल पाएंगे। कोई जनहानि, अथवा असैनिक सम्पत्ति की हानि नहीं हुई।

#### SETTING UP OF ATOMIC POWER STATION IN INDIA

3041. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1070 on the 20th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the broad suggestions made by a party for collaboration in building up Atomic Power Stations in India have been pursued, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The suggestion is under consideration.

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF JAWANS

3042. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the pay and allowances of the Jawans of the Armed Forces in proportion to the increase in the prices of necessities of life as compared to 1947;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-366/62].

(c) Does not arise.

#### INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

3043. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 726 on the 18th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the recommendations of the Review Committee of the Indian Statistical Institute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### SCHEMES FOR ORISSA FOR FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

3044. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted their schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the estimated amount to be spent?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**EXEMPTION OF FILMS FROM ENTERTAINMENT TAX**

3045. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2053 on the 27th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the exemption of films from entertainment tax has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b) Statement showing details of films exempted from Entertainment tax by State Governments/Union Territories is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-367/68].

26 जनवरी को लाल किले में कवि सम्मेलन

3046. श्री ओ० प्री० त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 जनवरी, 1968 के शुभ अवसर पर लाल किले में आयोजित "कवि सम्मेलन" का रिकार्ड किये जाने के बाद प्रसारण किया गया था जब कि "उर्दू मुशायरा" वहां से सीधा प्रसारित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी द्वारा राष्ट्र भाषा "हिन्दी" के प्रति इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा बरतने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। कवि सम्मेलन या मुशायरा कोई भी सीधा रिले नहीं हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठते।

**सैनिक सामान बनाने के लिये असेनिक कारखाने**

3047. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे कारखानों की कोई सूची बनाई है जो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर युद्ध उपकरणों तथा उनके पुर्जों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके उत्पादन की किस्म की परीक्षा की गई है ताकि यह देखा जा सके कि वे निहित प्रायोजन के लिये घटिया किस्म के तो नहीं है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख) आयात मदों के संबंध में आत्मनिर्भर होने के लिए और रक्षा उपकरणों में उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, साजसामान और संघटकों का निर्माण प्रगतिशीलता से निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों को सौंपा जा रहा है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और मद्रास में सैम्पल रूम भी खोले गए हैं, जहां प्रदर्शित मदों के निर्माण में रुचि रखने वाले निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमकर्तियों का उचित मार्ग प्रदर्शन किया जाता है, और उन्हें उन मदों के चुनाव में सहायता की जाती है कि जिन के निर्माण के लिए, आवश्यक योग्यता और क्षमता प्राप्त है। ऐसी फैक्टिरियों का रिकार्ड रखा जाता है कि जो ऐसी मदों के निर्माण में रुचि दर्शाती हैं, और निर्माण हस्तगत करने के योग्य समझी जाती हैं।

ऐसी मदों के लिए भेजे गए कन्ट्रैक्टों के विरुद्ध सप्लाइयों का गुरूस्वरूप, निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार निरीक्षण द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

12 बोर की राइफलों के कारतूसों का निर्माण

3048. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 12 बोर की राइफलों के कारतूसों की अत्याधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या आयुध कारखानों में निर्मित मात्रा से जनता की इन कारतूतों की आवश्यकता पूरी हुई है ; और

(ग) यह कमी कब तक दूर हो जाने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्रियों में 12 बोर के गोलीबारूद के निर्माण की क्षमता दिसम्बर 1966 से बढ़ा दी गई है, और वर्तमान उत्पादन वर्तमान असैनिक मांगों की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त समझा गया है ।

#### PRODUCTION OF GUNS BY ORDNANCE FACTORIES

3049. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of revolvers and guns produced annually by the Ordnance factories to meet the civil needs; and

(b) the time by which the production to meet full demand is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No revolvers for civil needs have so far been produced in ordnance factories.

The manufacture of 12 bore DBBL guns which was suspended at the end of 1962 was resumed in March, 1966 and on the basis of the programme in hand it is expected that the civil demand will begin to be met in full during 1968-69.

#### ANNUAL PLANS FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH FOR 1966-67 AND 1967-68

3050. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Plan for 1966-67 was formulated for the Himachal Pradesh before the integration of the Punjab Hill Areas with it on the 1st November, 1967;

(b) if so, what was its size and amount involved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for the formulation of the Annual Plan 1967-68, the Punjab Hill Areas had been integrated with Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, by what amount the second Annual Plan of Himachal Pradesh was increased ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) The approved Plan outlay for 1966-67 and 1967-68 amounts to Rs. 9 crores and 15.72 crores respectively.

#### A.I.R. PROGRAMME OF KRISHI DARSHAN

3051. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio have started the programme of Krishi Darshan for the rural areas of 80 villages of Delhi from the 26th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of television sets provided for 80 villagers; and

(c) whether these television sets have been provided free of cost to the villages ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The programme of Krishi Darshan was started from 26th January, 1967.

(b) One set each has been provided to 80 villages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### MANUFACTURE OF TANKS AT AVADI

3052. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ordnance Factory at Avadi has been



manufacturing tanks for our defence purposes; and

(b) if so, the percentage of imported parts used in the manufacture of tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadsi has been manufacturing Vijayanta tanks for defence purposes.

(b) At present we use some imported components also; it is however planned to progressively increase the indigenous content.

SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN'S VISIT ABROAD

3053. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has gone on a visit to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the countries he would be visiting and the facilities that have been arranged by the Indian Missions in those countries for him?

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

(b) We were informed that the countries being visited by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan were Thailand, Cambodia, Japan, the United States of America, Great Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. We have requested our Missions to accord Shri and Shrimati Jayaprakash Narayan the necessary facilities and courtesies.

PRIVATE SECTOR VIS-A-VIS PUBLIC SECTOR UNDER THE PLANS

3054. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Plans in India have boosted up the private sector;

(b) if so, by how much vis-a-vis the public sector; and

(c) if not, the targets and actual investments by the private sector under the three Plans vis-a-vis that of the public sector?

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

(a) to (c) Information relevant to this question No. 3764 answered on 11th December, 1967.

It will be seen that the facts do not justify the suggestion contained in part (a) of the question.

REHABILITATION OF ARMY PERSONNEL DISABLED DURING INDO-PAK WAR

3055. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the army personnel disabled in the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict have since been rehabilitated;

(b) whether any special scheme had been drawn up for their rehabilitation;

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

(d) the total amount so far spent by the Central Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-368/68].

हैवी व्हीकलस कारखाना, आवडि में मोटरगाड़ियों का निर्माण

3056. श्री मधु लिंगे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वल्लतारबन्द लडाकू मोटरगाड़ियाँ आदि के सभी पुर्जे

आवड़ी में हवी व्हीकल्स कारखाने में बनाये जा रहे हैं अथवा बनाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या आवड़ी अथवा उसके आस पास सभी ही प्रकार की परिक्षण पट्टियाँ (ट्रायल ट्रेक्स) उपलब्ध हैं जैसी कि अहमदनगर में उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी दूरी पर ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र : (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जबकि हवी विहीकल फैक्टरी आवड़ी, टैकों के लिये आवश्यक अंशों का अधिकतर भाग स्वयं उत्पादित करती है, अन्य उत्पादन यूनटो से भी फैक्टरी संघटक प्राप्त करती है ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जब फैक्टरी के अन्दर और उसके आसपास परीक्षण के लिए स्थान प्राप्य है, ढलानो पर चढाई के परीक्षणों के लिए सुविधाएँ फैक्टरी से लगभग 10 मील पर प्राप्य हैं ।

#### PROJECTS FINANCED BY ASIA FOUNDATION

3057. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a recent decision that all the projects financed by the Asia Foundation should be closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the order applies to the schemes which are under operation at present?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government have decided to suspend the activities of the Asia Foundation in India. No projects will, there-

fore, be entitled to receive assistance from it. This does not imply that projects financed by the Foundation should be discontinued.

(b) Because the Asia Foundation had received funds from the C.I.A. and there is no guarantee that it will not do so in the future.

(c) Does not arise.

#### PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

3058. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the type of periodicals published by the Indian Missions in different foreign countries in local languages for the purpose of educating those people correctly about India and whatever it stands for; and

(b) whether a copy of each will be laid on the Table?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-369/68].

(b) Copies are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

3059. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wireless communication system with our force is up-to-date and whether the same could compare favourably with that of other advanced countries;

(b) when these wireless sets, which are at present in use in our army, were acquired from foreign countries and whether the same are giving perfect service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The wireless communication equipment held by our Armed Forces is giving on the whole satisfactory service. However, to improve their performance further continuous efforts are always made.

होशंगाबाद में सैनिक केन्द्र

3060. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में एक सैनिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांसमीटर

3061. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ट्रांसमीटर लगाये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शहा) : (क) कोई पक्का निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). आकाशवाणी की चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में मध्य प्रदेश में दो ट्रांसमीटर लगाने की व्यवस्था है—एक जगदलपुर के मिकट के क्षेत्र में और दूसरा सतना रेवा क्षेत्र में । उनके लगने की वास्तविक तारीख साधनों और आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करती है ।

SUGGESTION BY PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINES

3062. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestion of the President of Philippines for the creation of a new South East Asian security arrangement against the increasing nuclear menace posed by Communist China; and

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

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

(a) President Marcos is reported to have drawn attention to the threat posed by Peking and has, in this context, expressed his views about the importance of existing defence pacts such as SEATO etc., as well as of other possible security arrangements by and among South-East Asian countries.

(b) Our general policy is well known: we are opposed to joining any military pacts.

SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN HINDI SAMITI

3063. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 311 on the 14th February, 1968 and state the basis on which selection of Members of the "Soochana and Prasaran Hindi Samiti" including Members of Parliament therein has been done?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The non-official members have been selected from different parts of India for their informed interest in the development of Hindi.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS ON REPUBLIC DAY PARADE

3064. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a news item appearing in the "Hindustan" of the 29th January, 1968, better and front seats were provided for I.A.S. Officers as compared to M.Ps. on Rajpath for witnessing Republic Day Parade this year causing resentment amongst them;

(b) if so, the reasons for accommodating M.Ps. behind I.A.S. Officers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the Press enclosure also, there were hardly 10 percent pressmen and the remaining 90 per cent seats had been given to others which created confusion; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such confusion in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Seating arrangements for Members of Parliament and Senior Officers of the Central Government were made in separate Enclosures. Seating arrangements for Members of Parliament were made in V-1 Enclosure in accordance with their position in the Table of Precedence and those for Senior Officers in V-2 Enclosure. However, for administrative reasons, a few of the organisers were seated in Defence block in V-1 Enclosure.

(c) and (d). Invitation Cards for 'P' Block were issued mainly to Press correspondents/Press Photographers and Journalists (both Indian and Foreign). However, there was over-crowding as the invitees brought a large number of children with them and unauthorised persons forced their entry into this Block. Suitable steps will be taken to

prevent entry of unauthorised persons in the seating enclosure.

प्रति व्यक्ति आय

3065. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत कम हुई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) योजना आयोग इस समय चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की तैयारी का काम कर रहा है। अतः वर्तमान स्थिति में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी बढ़ेगी।

महाराष्ट्र में सैनिक अधिकारियों के लिए भूमि का आवंटन

3066. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में सैनिक अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को भूमि देने के लिये यह शर्त रखी गई कि तीन से अधिक बच्चे वाले सैनिक अधिकारियों को और जवानों को भूमि नहीं दी जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस संबंध में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली है ; और

(ग) इस शर्त का भूमि के आवंटन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री एम० आर० कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मांगी गई है और जभी प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों में प्रति व्यक्ति पूंजी का विनियोजन

3067. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 27 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7066 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व को आंकने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है जिसके आधार पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं में मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल में क्रमशः प्रति व्यक्ति 22 रुपये और 40 रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया था जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में प्रति व्यक्ति केवल 10 रुपये का विनियोजन किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के स्थान-निर्धारण की आधारभूत कसौटी निम्नतम विनियोजन तथा कम से कम लागत पर औद्योगिक लक्ष्यों की उपलब्धि की आवश्यकता थी। इस प्रकार औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं का स्थान निर्धारण मुख्यतया तकनीकी आर्थिक घटकों के आधार पर किया गया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय परियोजनायें

3068. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 27 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7071 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल में किस प्रकार की तकनीकी और आर्थिक सामग्री थी जिसको इन दो राज्यों में क्रमशः 180 करोड़ रुपये और 9 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिये आधार माना गया था जबकि उत्तर

प्रदेश में कोई भी औद्योगिक परियोजना स्थापित नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसी स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). मद्रास और पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रथम दो योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर जो खर्चा किया गया उसका कुछ भाग उन योजनाओं को पूरा करने पर खर्च किया गया जिनका सूत्रपात पहली योजना से भी पहले हो गया था। इस अवधि के दौरान जिस एक बड़ी परियोजना पर अधिकांश विनियोजन किया गया वह पश्चिम बंगाल में दुर्गापुर में इस्पात परियोजना थी। दुर्गापुर में परियोजना स्थापित करने का निश्चय करने में महत्वपूर्ण घटक अन्य बातों के अलावा कच्चा लोहा तथा कोयला निक्षेप की समीपता थी। उत्तर प्रदेश में ये अनुकूल स्थितियाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ॥

किसानों की वार्षिक आय

3069. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्गवार उन किसानों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी योजना आयोग के अनुसार वार्षिक आय 3600 रुपये है अथवा इससे कम है अथवा अधिक है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : आय क्रम के अनुसार किसानों की संख्या के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF ORISSA

3070. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of developments plans included in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans in Orissa;

(b) the number and names of those plans which have since been completed in Orissa;

(c) whether all these development plans were completed in time;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. Lakhs)

1	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Provi- sion	Expen- diture	Provi- sion	Expen- diture	Provi- sion	Expen- diture
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Agricultural Programmes	599	516	777	793	2242	2195
Cooperation & Community Development	213	224	786	1092	2048	2038
Irrigation & Power	5522	5460	5147	3971	8251	8087
Industry & Mining	127	84	714	394	2073	2125
Transport	277	271	651	614	3865	3767
Social Services	472	491	1628	1487	3863	3870
Miscellaneous	4	3	295	318	416	409
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>7214</b>	<b>7049</b>	<b>9998</b>	<b>8659</b>	<b>22758</b>	<b>22391</b>

रोडेशिया से इंग्लैंड के व्यापार संबंध

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

3071. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(घ) भारत ने रोडेशिया की गैर-कानूनी सरकार के साथ संबंध तोड़ दिए हैं और साल्सबरी में अपना मिशन बंद कर दिया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के माध्यम से रोडेशिया के साथ व्यापार पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने वाली प्रतिबंध समिति से भारत का निकट संपर्क रहा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में और राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलनों में भारत ने रोडेशिया में अफ्रीकी बहुसंख्यकों के अधिकारों का पूरा समर्थन किया है। इसके अलावा, हमने विभिन्न मंचों से यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि अगर आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों का वांछित परिणाम न निकले तो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर ब्रिटेन को गैर-कानूनी सरकार को गिराने के लिए शक्ति का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ब्रिटिश समाचार पत्रों में छपे इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ब्रिटेन रोडेशिया से पुनः व्यापार सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना चाहता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यदि इसको क्रियान्वित कर दिया जाता है तो इसका रोडेशिया पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव अथवा इंग्लैंड से इस बारे में पत्र व्यवहार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो रोडेशिया के बहु-संख्यकों की सहायता के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, औरंगाबाद

3072. श्री कांबले : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद स्थित केन्द्र को, जो कि अस्थाई रूप से बन्द कर दिया गया था, पुनः चालू करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं। औरंगाबाद का रेडियो केन्द्र जो आकाशवाणी ने भूतपूर्व हैदराबाद रियासत से अप्रैल, 1960 में लिया था, नवम्बर, 1953 में बंद कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि उस केन्द्र पर लगे बहुत कमजोर ट्रांसमीटर द्वारा जितने क्षेत्र में प्रसारण किया जाता था वह उस केन्द्र के संचालन पर होने वाले व्यय के अनुरूप नहीं था। तथापि, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में जलगांव/औरंगाबाद क्षेत्र में एक रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रायोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक साधनों और विदेशी मुद्रा के उपलब्ध होने पर शुरू किया जाएगा।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारी

3073. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्ष में विदेशों में स्थित हमारे मिशनों में भेजे गये अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने अधिकारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनके नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

VISIT BY OFFICIAL TEAM TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

3074. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of officials visited Czechoslovakia recently;

(b) the names of other countries visited by this team and their outcome;

(c) the general policy of Government in respect of sending such official teams; and

(d) whether any cross-check has been exercised on the usefulness of such visits ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Leader of the Team visited the U.K. on 25th and 26th January, 1968 and two other members of the delegation visited Bulgaria from February 1st to 8th. While in the U.K., the leader of delegation discussed certain specific problems relating to Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal and possibilities regarding future collaboration with the A.E.I. and G.E.C. after their recent merger as also with the English Electric and BICC. He also discussed with the officers of the Ministry of Overseas Development the question of further Colombo Plan assistance to HEL for their training programme. The question of furthering exports of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.'s products to U.K. was also discussed by him with M/s. Wickan and Co., Coventry. Two members of the Delegation held discussions with the Bulgarian authorities with a view to exploring the possibilities for increased collaboration between the two countries in fields like chemicals, food processing, agricultural machinery etc. This was in pursuance of a decision taken on the occasion of the visit to India last year of the Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

(c) and (d). Official delegations are sent abroad only for specific purposes after their utility or purpose has been fully justified.

**N.C.C. CONTINGENT FROM ANDAMAN IN REPUBLIC DAY FUNCTIONS**

3075. **SHRI K. R. GANESH** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the N.C.C. contingent from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands participated in the Republic Day functions in 1968; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA)** : (a) and (b). NCC cadets from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and West Bengal area are required to camp in Calcutta for some time for training and selection before being brought to Delhi for participation in the Republic Day Parade. Cadets from these Islands where, at present, only NCC Junior Division exists, were not brought to Calcutta for inclusion in this year's Republic Day Parade contingent due to the situation in Calcutta at that time.

**विदेशों से निष्कासित भारतीय**

3076. **श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी** : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 3 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंजित प्रश्न संख्या 4329 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों से निष्कासित भारतीयों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : प्रत्यावर्तियों के मामले में भारत सरकार की नीति यह है कि विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सहायता और सुविधाएं दी जायें, जैसे चुंगी में कुछ छूट, छोटे-मोटे व्यापार-धंधों के लिए ऋण, प्लाट खरीदने और मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण सहायता

सरकारी संस्थाओं में रोजगार के लिए जगहों का आरक्षण, बच्चों के लिए शैक्षिक सुविधाएं आदि। भारत सरकार भी संबद्ध विदेशी सरकारों के साथ कुछ मामलों को उठाती है, जैसे-आस्तियों का स्थानांतरण आदि।

**केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के समीप हवाई अड्डा**

3077. **श्री प० ला० वारूपाल** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) के हवाई अड्डे की भूमि में किस आधार पर खेती आरम्भ की गई थी; और

(ख) कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख) : सूरतगढ़ की हवाई पट्टी राजस्थान सरकार की सम्पत्ति है। हवाई पट्टी में सूरतगढ़ फार्म द्वारा खेती नहीं की गई है।

**READING OF NEWSPAPERS BY THE TROOPS**

3078. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Headquarters, Poona Sub-area, by a communique has advised the elimination and discouragement of reading of any newspaper by the troops;

(b) whether any other Headquarters or army offices have followed suit; and

(c) the reasons for the above directive ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH)** : (a) and (c). Yes, the reading by troops of a paper propagating regional and anti-national feelings was sought to be discouraged.

(b) No.



## FOREIGN FILM FESTIVALS

3079. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2914 on the 4th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding foreign film festivals, has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) The information in respect of parts (c), (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 1 by Shri Baburao Patel is being compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

## EXCHANGE OF DATA ON PROJECTS

3080. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to the Pakistan Government's proposal for another meeting of technical experts of two countries to exchange data and comments on projects for which some data have already been exchanged;

(b) if so, the projects on which data is being exchanged; and

(c) the progress made in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). Additional technical data and clarifications in respect of the data already exchanged relating to projects of mutual interest viz. Ganges-Kobadak and Teesta projects in East

Pakistan and Farakka Barrage and Tista projects in India and the concerned river data, are proposed to be exchanged at the forthcoming meeting.

The progress will be known after this meeting.

## DOCUMENTARY FILM ON THE LIFE OF RAJA RAVI VARMA, ARTIST OF KERALA

3081. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce a documentary film on the life of the great artist, Raja Ravi Varma of Kerala;

(b) whether the Students Association of the Ravi Varma School of Painting has submitted a memorandum to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, by what time it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A documentary film on Raja Ravi Varma is proposed to be considered for inclusion in the Production Programme of the Films Division for the year 1969-70.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question will arise only when the film is included in the Production Programme.

## गुलबर्गा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से समाचार बुलेटिन

3082. श्री. रामचन्द्र बीरल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसूर राज्य के गुलबर्गा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से कितने भाषाओं में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित होता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री. के० के० शर्मा) : कन्नड़ और अंग्रेजी ।

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION  
PERSONNEL INJURED IN VIETNAM3083. SHRI VISHWA NATH  
PANDEY :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian Army personnel of the International Control Commission in Vietnam were seriously injured in the Hue fighting recently; and

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

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

(a) The Hotel building where our teams were lodged in Hue had been hit at 1900 hours on 6th February, 1968 by rockets and two Indians 'other ranks' were slightly injured in their legs. We now understand that they have fully recovered.

(b) Government of India firmly believe that there can be no military solution to the Vietnam problem and a peaceful solution will have to be found.

## टेलीविजन के लाइसेंस

3084. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 14 फरवरी, 1968 के

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 50 और अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 263 के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 को टेलीविजन लाइसेंसों की कुल संख्या क्या थी और इनसे कुल कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) दिल्ली में स्थापित टेलीविजन स्टेशन के समान एक टेलीविजन स्टेशन की स्थापना पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होता है और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय मुद्रा में कितना खर्च होता है और

(ग) क्या 20,000 टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिये अनुमति देने से पहले इस बारे में बाजार की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया था और यदि हां, तो टेलीविजन स्टेशन के 40 किलोमीटर के दायर में कितने टेलीविजन सेटों की बिक्री की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 और 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 के टेलीविजन लाइसेंसों की कुल संख्या और उनसे हुई आय इस प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	31 दिसम्बर को टेलीविजन लाइसेंसों की संख्या	लाइसेंसों से हुई आय	प्राप्त हुआ अधिकार	योग
		रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1966	4,162	91,531.50	2,620.50	94,152.00
1967	6,161	1,28,907.50	8,286.00	1,37,193.50

(ख) सीमित सुविधाओं के साथ एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना पर कुल व्यय का अनुमान, 30 लाख रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा के साथ, लगभग 75 लाख रुपये है। इस सेवा के संचालन और अनुरक्षण का प्रति वर्ष आवृत्ति व्यय, प्रतिदिन लगभग दो घंटे के कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, लगभग 5 लाख आवृत्ति विदेशी मुद्रा के साथ, लगभग 20 लाख रुपये होगा।

(ग) जी, हां। टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस देने से पहले (1) टेलीविजन सेटों की कुल मांग और (2) उत्पादन का आर्थिक स्तर की न्यूनतम क्षमता का अध्ययन किया गया था। अनुमान है कि दिल्ली टेलीविजन केन्द्र की वर्तमान परास में 30,000 टेलीविजन सेटों की बिक्री होगी। अन्य टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के स्थापित हो जाने पर निर्माणक्षमता में भविष्य की मांगों को भी ध्यान में रखा है।

### टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण

3085. श्री मुख्यमन्त्री प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 14 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 263 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 21,000 टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी दी गई है ; और

(ख) किन-किन देशों से तथा प्रत्येक से कितने-कितने मूल्य के पुर्जे मंगाये जायेंगे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख), 21,000 टी वी० सेटों में से 1000 सेट सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, पिलानी द्वारा पाईलट प्लांट के आधार पर निर्माण किये जा रहे हैं। दो लार्सेंस प्राप्त निर्माता प्रतिवर्ष 10,000 टी० वी० सेटों का निर्माण करेंगे। इन दोनों फर्मों के लिए, कैपिटल इक्विपमेंट के आयात के लिए 23.4 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा विभुक्त कर दी गई है।

सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट पिलानी ने 1000 सेटों के लिए हालैंड से 1.95 लाख रुपये की लागत के संघटक आयात किए हैं। 20,000 टी० वी० सेटों के लिए संघटकों के आयात के लिए लगभग 50 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता संभाव्य है। एक फर्म से प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हो चुका है, और विभुक्त की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि, और वह देश की जहां से आयातों के लिए अनुमति दी जाएगी, विचाराधीन हैं।

### EXHIBITION OF THE FILM "EVENING IN PARIS"

3086. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cabaret Dance which is prohibited in foreign countries for minors is exhibited here universally;

(b) whether the film captioned "Evening in Paris" falls in the above category; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing it for universal display ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Regulations for entry to Cabaret vary from country to country. In some countries youth below the age of 18 are not allowed to go to Cabaret halls where alcoholic drinks are served; there is no such restrictions where alcoholic drinks are not served;

(b) There are a few Cabaret scenes filmed in France in the film 'Evening in Paris'; and

(c) The film 'Evening in Paris' was released for public exhibition after certification by the Central Board of Film Censors. Portions which were considered objectionable from the point of view of Censorship Regulations, were excised before certification.

### DOCUMENTARY FILM "INDIA 1967"

3087. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that documentary film 'India 1967' has been sent to Montreal Exhibition, Canada;

(b) if so, the name of the producer and the theme of the picture; and

(c) whether Government propose to exhibit it before the Members of Parliament for ascertaining their opinion on this film ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The documentary film 'India 1967' was intended to be sent for exhibition at the Montreal Exhibition but it was not ready in time for that Exhibition. It has since been shown by our High Commissioner to invited audiences in Ottawa.

(b) The film was produced by a private producer, Shri S. Sukhdev of Bombay on behalf of the Films Division of the Government of India. The film depicts India of 1967 in its various moods and gives the producer's interpretation of India's struggles, quests and achievements.

(c) The film was screened for the Members of Parliament (both Rajya

Sabha and Lok Sabha) on the 6th December, 1967. It was again shown to the Members of the Lok Sabha on the 2nd March, 1968. A show of the film has also been fixed for the 8th March, 1968 for the Members of the Rajya Sabha.

#### IMPORT OF FOREIGN FILMS

3088. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign pictures of James Bond are imported at the cost of huge sums of foreign exchange;

(b) whether these pictures are purposeful enough to justify the huge amount of foreign exchange drain;

(c) whether any attempt has been made by Government to assess the social effect thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Five James Bond films based on original novels by Ian Fleming were imported under the agreement with Motion Picture Exporters Association of America which regulates the import of American films into India, out of which three were screened. The total foreign exchange payable in respect of all films imported under the agreement with Motion Pictures Exporters Association of America is 25 lacs, the rest of the amount being non-repatriable under the proposed new agreement.

(b) These films go under the Light Entertainment Category and were subjected to usual process of certification under the Indian Cinematograph Act.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have not made any attempt. It is the Central Board of Film Censors who takes all such factors into consideration.

#### FILM "SHAGIRD"

3089. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of Universal exhibitions of pre-marriage pregnancy pictures on the society; and

(b) the category in which the film "Shagird" falls in this context ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :

(a) It is the totality of moral and social message of a film as a whole on the audience, which is taken into consideration by the Board of Film Censors at the time of deciding whether a film should be granted a 'U' certificate or 'A' certificate and not just an incident like pre-marriage pregnancy.

(b) The incident of pre-marriage pregnancy as depicted in the film "Shagird" was moral, serious and chaste enough to warrant grant of a 'U' certificate and the Board of Film Censors accordingly granted a 'U' certificate to this film.

#### LEGAL DEFENCE OF INDIA'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

3090. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Commission to go into the question of adequate legal defence of India's territorial integrity;

(b) if so, when the proposed Commission will be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to appoint such a Commission.

**INTERNATIONAL LEGAL EXPERTS ENGAGED BY INDIA**

3091. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that international legal experts have been engaged by Government from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was any proposal to engage international legal experts in connection with the Kutch case;

(d) whether the decision not to obtain international legal advice was taken for some special reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) (i) The following international legal experts were engaged in connection with the Right of Passage Over Indian Territory Case before the International Court of Justice (1960) :

1. Maitre Henri Rolin, Professor of International Law in the Free University of Brussels, Advocate, Member of the Belgian Senate.
2. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Soskice, Q.C., M.P., former Attorney-General of England.
3. M. Paul Guggenheim, Professor of International Law of the Law Faculty in the University of Geneva and in the Graduate Institute of International Studies.
4. Professor C.H.M. Waldock, C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., Chichele Professor of Public International Law in the University of Oxford.
5. Mr. J. G. Le Quesne, Member of the English Bar.

(ii) Dr. F. J. Berber, Professor of International Law in the University of Munich, has been consulted in regard 10LSS/68—4

to certain legal questions pertaining to Indo-Pakistan rivers.

(iii) Professor Henri Rolin, Professor of International Law in the Free University of Brussels, Advocate, Member of the Belgian Senate was consulted in connection with the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case.

(c) See answer to (b)(iii) above.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**राजनैतिक दलों के वार्षिक अधिवेशनों का कार्यवाही के वृत्तान्तों का प्रसारण**

3092. श्री रामाबतर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस, भारतीय जन संघ, अखिल भारतीय संयुक्त समाजवादी दल तथा भारतीय साम्यवादी दल के हाल में क्रमशः हैदराबाद, कालीघाट, गया और पटना में हुए वार्षिक अधिवेशनों की कार्यवाही के वृत्तान्तों का आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक दल की कार्यवाही के वृत्तान्त के प्रसारण के लिये कितना समय दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि समय के नियम में कोई अन्तर है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं । राजनैतिक दलों के वार्षिक या अन्य अधिवेशनों की कार्यवाही के वृत्तान्तों को इस रूप में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित नहीं किया जाता । तथापि, कार्यवाहियों को उनके समाचारिक महत्व के आधार पर आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुलेटिनों में उचित स्थान दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) . सवाल नहीं उठते ।

## "VIJAYANTA" TANKS

3093. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of "Vijayanta" tanks is not coming up according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the impediments and the steps taken to overcome them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The production of Tanks in the Heavy Vehicles Factory has been maintained according to schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

## TULIHAL AIRPORT

3094. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation has been paid to the families whose lands were acquired for use in the expansion of Tulihal Aerodrome in Manipur and what is the total amount payable to the said families; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two awards for Rs. 1,93,408.12 and Rs. 3,34,221.12 have been declared by the Land Acquisition Collector on 5th July 1967 and 1st January 1968 respectively. It is the function of the Collector to determine who are entitled to the compensation and to disburse the same by drawing the awarded amount from the local treasury. No disbursement so far appears to have been made by the local revenue authorities who have been asking for the requisite funds in cash. The correct procedure for withdrawal of the funds from the treasury has however been explained to the Collector who has been expedited to follow the same and disburse the amount.

## BUDGET OUTLAY FOR A.I.R., IMPHAL

3095. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the budget outlay for All India Radio, Imphal, is further curtailed in the current year; and

(b) if so, the budget amount for 1966-67 and 1967-68 and the actual amount spent year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The budget provision and the actual expenditure in respect of All India Radio, Imphal, for 1966-67 and 1967-68, are as follows :

Year	Sanctioned Budget	Revised grant Estimates	Actual amount spent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1966-67	4,16,000	4,66,800	4,88,166
1967-68	4,69,000	5,67,800	3,88,781
			upto January, 1968.

The above figures are excluding "Pay and Allowances" for gazetted officers which is provided for under a lump sum provision in IRLA system of payments in respect of various units of All India Radio.

## RECRUITMENT TO ARMY FROM POONCH

3096. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poonch District in Kashmir Valley is considered to be an area suitable for recruitment of personnel for defence services;

(b) the figures of recruitment made in that area during the five years preceding the Independence; and

(c) the figures of recruitment during the period 1962-67 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such statistics were maintained during the period.

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose the information on the Floor of the House. However, recruitment from the area has been satisfactory in so far as Army and Navy are concerned. For Air Force, district-wise figures are not maintained.

**सेवामुक्त किये गये इमरजेंसी कमीशंड  
अफसर**

3097. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेवा मुक्त ऐसे इमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उनके उन कार्यालयों में जिन से वह मूलतः नियुक्त हुए थे खपाया जा चुका है;

(ख) इन अधिकारियों को किन-किन पदों पर लगाया गया है; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें अगले उच्चतर पद पर पदोन्नत करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० आर० कृष्णा) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को प्राप्य सूचना के अनुसार सेना में भर्ती होने से पहले असैनिक रोजगार में लीयन रखने वाले 235 आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर 1967 के दौरान विमुक्त किए गए थे। इनमें से अभी तक 38 ने डायरेक्टर जनरल रिसेटलमेंट को बताया है कि वह अपने मूल असैनिक विभागों में पुनः सेवा के लिए शामिल हो गए हैं। उनके विस्तार देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या-LT 370/68]

(ग) वरिष्ठता के लिए उनकी सैनिक सेवा शुमार कर लेने के पश्चात् वह अपनी बारी पर अपने अगले उच्च पदों में पदोन्नति के अधिकारी होंगे।

सेवामुक्त आपातकालीन कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारियों को राष्ट्रीय छात्रसेना दल में लगाया जाना

3098. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे क :

(क) आपातकाल कमीशन-प्राप्त कितने सैनिक अधिकारियों को, जिन्हें सेवा-मुक्त कर दिया गया था, राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल में नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार नियुक्त किये सब अधिकारियों ने राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल में, अपना कार्यभार संभाल लिया है;

(ग) उन में से कितने अधिकारियों को पृथक-पृथक उनके पदों के समान, अपने पदों से छोटे पदों तथा उनके पदों से ऊंचे पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(घ) नए पदों पर नियुक्ति के बाद उनके वेतन में कितना अंतर पड़ा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० आर० कृष्णा) : (क) तथा (ख). 293 आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को एन० सी० सी० में कमीशन देने की पेशकश की गई थी। इनमें से 209 ने पेशकश स्वीकार कर ली है, और ड्यूटी संभाल ली है।

(ग) तथा (घ). नियमों में अफसरों के स्थायी पदों में खपाए जाने का उपबंध है, जो सभी केसों में लेफ्टिनेंट है। इसलिए एन० सी० सी० कमीशन उन्हें लेफ्टिनेंट पद में दी गई है। उन द्वारा सेवा किए गए वर्षों का लाभ देते हुए उनका वेतन लेफ्टिनेंट वेतनमान में निवत किया गया है (ऐसी असंभावना नहीं है कि कई उन अफसरों का स्थायी पद लेफ्टिनेंट हो, जिन्होंने पहले कई वर्षों के लिए उच्चतर कार्यवाहक पद संभाला हो) पूर्ण विस्तार सहज-प्राप्य नहीं है।

**सेवा-मुक्त आपातकालीन कमीशन-प्राप्त  
सैनिक अधिकारी**

3099. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एमरजेंसी कमीशन-प्राप्त कितने अधिकारियों को अब तक सेवा-मुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) वैच संख्या 3, 4, 5 और 6 के कितने अधिकारियों को सेवा-मुक्त करने का विचार है;

(ग) इन वैचों के अधिकारियों के कब सेवा-मुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) सेवा मुक्त ऐसे एमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अब तक पुनः रोजगार दिया जा चुका है; और

(ङ) शेष सेवा-मुक्त अधिकारियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० आर० कृष्णा) : (क) 1,573। इस संख्या में शामिल हैं पाठ्यक्रमों 1 और 2 के 1,307 अफसर, और उनके बाद के पाठ्यक्रमों के 266 अफसर, जिनकी सेवाएं, डाकटरी अयोग्यता, अनुशासनिक कारणोंवश या सेना में स्थायी तौर पर खपाए जाने के लिए उन की नारज़ामन्दी के कारण समाप्त कर दी गई थीं।

(ख) 1,390। इसके अतिरिक्त पाठ्यक्रमों 1 और 2 के रह गए 9 अफसर भी नियुक्त किए जाएंगे।

(ग) अप्रैल से सितम्बर 1968 के दौरान।

(घ) उन 38 के अतिरिक्त 721, कि जिन्होंने बताया है कि वह अपने मूल असैनिक विभागों में फिर से शामिल हो गए हैं।

(ङ) विमुक्त किए गए आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के पुनरावास के लिए सरकार यथासंभव हर उपाय कर रही है। इस संबंध

में राज्य सरकारों, राजकीय तथा निजी क्षेत्रों के उपकरणों को पहले ही प्रार्थना की गई है बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली में मुख्य निर्देशक पुनरावास के अधीन एक एक कर के चार सेना अफसरों को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है, कि देश के समस्त संभाव्य मालिकों से गहन सम्पर्क बनाए रखें, और उपयुक्त अमैनिक नियुक्तियों में, विमुक्त आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को खपाने में सहायता दें।

**INSTALLATION OF RADIO STATION AND  
TRANSMITTER AT GORAKHPUR**

3100. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the installation of a Radio Station and Transmitter at Gorakhpur;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 70 lakhs approximately.

(c) The scheme is under implementation. The transmitter is likely to be installed and ready in 1970-71 and permanent Studios a year later.

**USE OF NAPALM BOMBS BY USA IN  
VIETNAM**

3101. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. dropped Napalm bombs on the civilian population in their bid to retake the capital of Hue from the Vietcong;



(b) whether it is also a fact that some Indians were also killed as a result of the American fire; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) The Government of India has seen press reports regarding this.

(b) To the best of our knowledge no Indian national has been killed in the recent fighting in South Vietnam.

(c) Does not arise.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3102. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Team headed by the former Chief Minister of Nagaland on the tribal development programme, appointed by Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

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

DEFENCE INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY AND ALLIED SCIENCES

3103. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :

SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have decided to shift the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences from Madras to Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). After the Chinese attack, it was neces-

sary to re-orient the main activities of the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences to high altitude problems of the Army. The location of the Institute in Madras gave rise to serious impediment in the expedition conduct of investigations in this field. A Committee was set up to look into this matter. The report submitted by this Committee is under consideration of the Government.

SUCCESSION OF STATES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

3104. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a Symposium was held in January, 1968 which was attended by jurists from all over the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was observed at the symposium that the rules regulating succession of States in International Law were irrational and inconsistent; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Press Reports indicate that a symposium was held in January, 1968 in New Delhi under the auspices of the Regional Branch of the International Law Association in which one of the questions discussed was Succession of New States to Treaties.

(b) Government have not received the proceedings of the seminar.

(c) Does not arise.

NAGAS GOING TO CHINA

3105. SHRIMATI JOYTSNA CHANDA :

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRI RAM AVTAR

SHARMA :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one thousand Naga rebels are intending to go to China in small batches for training in guerilla warfare;

(b) the steps taken to stop their going to China; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Mulva, General Secretary of the Naga National Council who led a batch of hostiles to China last year is now in North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and another leader Thinu Sellie has returned to Nagaland after having been in China for nearly eight months?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**

(a) to (c). Information regarding the Underground Nagas and their movements is classified. The Government of India have taken and are taking all necessary measures to prevent these and other unlawful activities by the Underground Nagas.

**GIFT OF EYE-AIDS FROM WEST GERMANY**

3106. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the citizens of West Germany made a gift of eye-aids to India two years ago;

(b) if so, whether this aid is still lying uncared for in West Germany; and

(c) whether our Embassy in West Germany has lost the letter of donation after having accepted the gift?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**

(a) No, Sir. The donation was made on March 15, 1967.

(b) No, Sir. Our Embassy arranged despatch of the consignment free of charge on the Indian Naval Ship "DEEPAK" and it arrived in India on the 29th January, 1968.

(c) No, Sir. Our enquiries indicate that the letter of donation is no record in our Embassy in Bonn.

12 HRS.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 1968."

**ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL**

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

**SECRETARY :** Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FIFTEENTH REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :** I present the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

**SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) :** I present the Twentysecond Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT**

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) :** I present the Thirty-sixth

Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp.

12.02 HRS.

**MOTION RE : REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND LICENSING POLICY**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to move :**

“That the Interim and Final Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th April and 16th November, 1967, respectively be taken into consideration.”

In July 1966, Prof. Hazari was appointed honorary consultant to the Planning Commission to review the operation of industrial licensing policy and to suggest in the light of the present stage of economic development where and in what directions modifications should be made in the licensing policy. Dr. Hazari submitted his interim report in December 1966 and this was followed by the final report submitted by him in September 1967. The recommendations in the interim report related mainly to the licensing system and procedure and the final report includes recommendations relating to tax, and credit policy. The analysis of licensing policy and framework as well as the major recommendations on licensing policy made in the final report are substantially the same as in the interim report.

Sir, the major recommendations made in the Interim Report are, firstly, Government should select certain basic industries for development as priority industries and should pre-empt foreign exchange, etc. for those industries. Secondly, any project with fixed assets of Re. 1 crore or above or having capital good imports of Rs. 25 lakhs and above should be considered for approval by

Government only if it is supported by a thorough feasibility report. Thirdly, licences in the priority sectors should be selected after inviting something like tenders. Fourthly, the non-priority sector should primarily look after itself so far as their foreign exchange requirements are concerned. Fifthly, as a measure to prevent the growth of monopoly, normally the big business-houses should not be given more than one licence and/or capital good clearance in each industry; and also that, as a matter of policy, certain traditional activities should be closed to specified larger industrial houses and their associates. Sixthly, industries amenable to regional allocation should be specified in advance and wherever feasible should be indicated at the beginning of each Plan period. Seventhly, the exemption limit for licensing of new industrial undertakings should be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore, and for substantial expansion it should be 25 per cent of existing licensed capacity or Rs. 25 lakhs whichever is more and for new articles it should be fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs. Lastly, an application for capital goods clearance should be deemed to have lapsed automatically if it is not approved two years.

In the Final Report, in so far as the licensing system is concerned, the following additional recommendations have been made : to reduce administrative delays, foreign exchange quotas should be allocated on an agency basis to the State Directors of Industries for disbursement to units below Rs. 7.5 lakhs. It has been further suggested that if the experiment is successful this may be followed for units up to Rs. 25 lakhs. Secondly, the concept of ‘new articles’ should be abolished. According to Dr. Hazari, there does not appear to be any meaningful or purposive distinction between substantial expansion and new article. He, therefore, recommends that, if the new article requires little or no investment except effective utilization of existing investment, issue of a licence would be a futile exercise. On the other hand, if the manufacturer of a new article requires a substantial investment, it should be treated as a case of substantial expansion. Thirdly, in so

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

far as substantial expansion is concerned, in the Interim Report it was suggested that the exemption limit should be 25 per cent of existing licensed capacity or Rs. 25 lakhs whichever is more; it has now been suggested that the exemption limit should be up to Rs. 25 lakhs or 25 per cent of the existing investment in capital equipment. He has at the same time suggested that no restriction should be imposed on the installation of domestically-produced equipments.

Fourthly, the purpose of licensing should be to regulate investment; not product-wise capacity or production. Fifthly, industrial licences should be valid for a maximum period of two years and if they are not implemented by that time they should lapse automatically without any formalities.

In so far as tax and credit policies are concerned, Prof. Hazari has suggested now in his final report that credit planning should assume the role of principal strategic control for guidance of investment in both fixed assets and inventories. Nationalisation of banks has been indicated for effective credit planning.

In fiscal policy, Prof. Hazari has suggested linking of major tax concessions such as development rebates, tax holidays, etc., with the plan priorities; and the use of excise duties to mop up excess profitability where it is not consistent with priorities.

In regard to import policy, Prof. Hazari has suggested that over a period of time the import policy should be liberalized in respect of those products where the cost differential between domestic production and imports is so adverse as to make domestic production uneconomic.

After a preliminary examination of the Interim Report, Government have already appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past 10 years. The terms of reference of this Committee were indicated in my statement in this House on the 19th July, 1967. A Committee of the Cabinet

has also been set up to review the overall economic and industrial policies of Government to see how far the objectives for which they were framed have been achieved and whether any modifications are needed in those policies.

Apart from recommendations directly relating to industrial licensing policy, Dr. Hazari's final report also contains certain recommendations relating to tax and credit policies. It has also been suggested that it would be difficult to undertake separate credit planning unless the link control of industry and banks in the same hands is snapped by nationalisation of banks. On the main question of nationalisation of banks, Government have already announced their decision in this House on the 14th December, 1967.

The Thacker Committee and the Special Cabinet Committee to which I have made a reference are still at work. It will, therefore, not be possible for Government to indicate their decisions on the various recommendations contained in Dr. Hazari's interim and final reports during the course of this debate. I can, however, assure hon. Members that all the suggestions which they may offer will be given due consideration before final decisions are taken on the recommendations contained in the two reports.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some amendments. I shall first place the motion before the House. Motion moved:

"That the Interim and Final Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th April and 16th November, 1967 respectively, be taken into consideration.

Are hon. Members moving their amendments?

श्री सु० अ० लाल० (कासगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बताया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट ने थैकर कमेटी

MR. SPEAKER: He will get a chance to speak.

श्री सु० अ० खां० : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लें इस के अलावा और कोई मीका नहीं होता है कि आप हम से यहां कहें ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me proceed with the amendments.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Sir, I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, name-ly :—

"This House, having considered the Interim and Final Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th April and 16th November, 1967 respectively, is of the opinion that the Government has miserably failed to implement the licensing policy in a manner so as to curb the concentration of wealth in a few hands as directed by the Constitution and has deliberately pursued a policy influenced by big capitalist interests which has resulted in the growth of big industrial houses to the detriment of progress of socialist economy in this country." (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, name-ly :—

"This House, having considered the Interim and Final Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th April and 16th November, 1967 respectively, holds the Government responsible for showing favouritism in the matter of granting licences and therefore recommends to Government :—

- (i) to amend the Companies Act banning donations to Political Parties; and

- (ii) to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the whole affair." (2)

श्री सु० अ० खां० : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई मामला बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में डिसाइड होता है और यहां पर आ जाता है । मेरे जैसे लोगों के लिए, जो उस के सदस्य नहीं हैं, इस वकत कुछ कहने के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : For the Congress Members the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was there. Let us proceed now—  
Shri Amin—

श्री सु० अ० खां० : यह बड़ी ज्यादाती है ।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, since Shri Krishna has moved his amendment, which is the first amendment on the list, and since he is new to the House I think he should be asked to speak first.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call him also.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to offer my comments on the interim as well as final reports of Dr. Hazari, I would like to make the comments on the four broad points which have been covered by Dr. Hazari. The first point he has touched is with regard to the wider aspects of the planning on the basis of which he has made certain recommendations (Interruption). He has also covered the licensing system as such and made some suggestions on the licensing system. He has also made a study of big business houses and indicated that it has led to monopoly and concentration of the economic power. Lastly, in making recommendations about his report on the licensing system he has made certain recommendations about the fiscal and credit policies. All these four broad aspects I would like to touch in my comments.

Before I do so, I would like to say that this is a report behind which I smack a conspiracy. I think that it has been motivated not from the point of

[Shri R. K. Amin]

view of an academic study or any objective study but something else is behind it, some ulterior motive is behind it. It is apparent from a study of it; the way in which statistics have been utilised, the way in which statistics have been presented, the way in which conclusions have been brought in the way in which only a one-man committee was appointed and also, I would go a step further and say, the way in which the conclusions of the report were out before the Government could make deliberations on them,—all these prove that there is some ulterior motive behind this report. What was the demand? Was there any popular demand for the appointment of a one-man committee in the Planning Commission? There was none. If there was a demand for a detailed study of the concentration of economic power or monopoly in this country, then there were already two committees working on them—the Mahalanobis Committee and the Monopoly Commission. Both of them were working on this question. They studied the problem and they presented their reports. So, was there any need of Hazari Committee, a one-man committee, just to look into a very limited number of files and come to the conclusion about the broader aspects of our economy? I think there is a conspiracy, either on the part of the Civil Servants of the Planning Commission or on the part of certain people who are motivated to impute certain motives to make a scapegoat for the failures of planning so that they can cover up their failures, or it may be an internal strife between the Ministry and the Planning Commission, because they may be envious about the licensing system which is at present under the control of the Ministry and the Planning Commission wanted to have a control over this. That is why, knowing that Dr. Hazari has already made a study of it, he has already taken a side, he has already published his book on corporate finances as early as 1960-61, knowing his views, they made a plan, a conspiracy, since they found that Dr. Hazari was a convenient medium to them, and that is why he was appointed as a one-man committee

Having been appointed in June 1966, within a month he presents a note as if he has already come prepared in the Planning Commission and presented a note and this is just another one. Then he presents a supplementary note within three months and by about December he presents an interim report. When the interim report was published, there were lots of comments in the economic weeklies and elsewhere in the press, but he refused to take into account those comments and criticism and even in the final report he stuck to the same plea which he was making, although it was very apparent that he had committed lot of blunders in presenting that report. That is why I smell something of a conspiracy behind it and that is why I say that it is not a fair study, an objective study and, therefore, the conclusions arrived at by the report should not be taken into account.

Let me now come to the wider perspective which has been presented in the report, which is about planning. Now he has indicated that we should have planning by targets *i.e.*, the command economy of the Russian type. So far, in the three Plans we had the same type of planning, we gave it up and we propose to go again to planning next year. But, before we do so, this is the time for us to ponder over and decide that we should not commit the same blunders which we committed during the last fifteen years. If we refuse to take lessons from it, I am sure we will go the same disastrous way we were going so far.

I would like to say here that it should not be misunderstood that we are against planning. But we do not want target planning, we do not want command economy; we want planning for creating a climate of growth. The planning should be done with a view to create a climate of growth by utilising the entrepreneurial talent of the people, by harnessing our energies for the maximum output in our country. That is the type of planning we want to see introduced in this country, planning for increased production, not planning by target or planning for a command

economy with licence, control and all that which will ruin us. Therefore, before taking into consideration the recommendations made by Dr. Hazari, we have to remember that at the back of his mind he had a particular type of planning, and that is why I say that his recommendations are irrelevant in so far as such individual studies are concerned.

I now come to the licensing system as such. I hold that in order to prove that the licensing system has not worked well so far, it has led to pre-emption of capacity, it has led to multiple system of licensing, it has encouraged the concentration of economic power in certain fields, it was not necessary to study the statistical information which has been presented by Dr. Hazari.

He himself has said, "My data are partial, incomplete and in some cases not fully reliable; they should be taken as rough indicators of magnitudes, not precise amounts." He himself has further stated in his report that his data suffer from severe limitations. He also suggests that within the limited period of six months allotted for the study it was not possible for him to examine the extent to which implementation of licensing policy has achieved its objectives. Further, he has said that the only statistical information which he has utilised is from the files of the Industry and Mineral Divisions of the Planning Commission and not from elsewhere. Not even the other aspects have been co-ordinated by him. It is only on a limited study that he would like to arrive at the conclusions applicable to the entire economy.

In the final report he has given tables after tables—tables by size of firms, tables by number of applications made, tables by number of applications granted. These things are applicable if it is a fair sample. But what has he done? He has taken 1,000 licensing applications out of which the data is available for 500; 500 have been rejected and he has taken up only 500. Even that data he has taken at the time the application was given. He has not pursued the data. It means that he had no fair sample and if you have not got a fair sample, in statistics you will say that you cannot

come to the conclusions which are applicable to the entire population or the whole case.

If I come to the licensing system as such, I know it for certain that the system itself is such that it cannot work properly. You know, you have to apply for a licence and you do not know whether you can get the licence or not. There are about 7 or 8 committees which will go through it. One does not know when the obstacle will come. You cannot be sure about foreign collaboration unless and until you get a licence. So, only when you get a licence, then alone you can try for foreign collaboration. And those people will say, "Unless you get foreign collaboration, you cannot be given a licence". You are required to have a licence even for a new unit, for changing the name, for changing the location, for even producing the by-product. If you are proposing to have one more by-product, you must have a licence for that also. For a number of things you require a licence.

Who can meet those demands? Your public sector itself is keeping 45 guest houses in Delhi. Why are they keeping 45 guest houses in Delhi? It is in order to move the files. Who are the small entrepreneurs who can keep guest houses in Delhi? Who are those persons who can wait for it? Who are the persons who can invest first the money before getting a licence? Having got the licence, who are the persons who are having the contacts with the foreign collaborators to get better terms so that they can confirm the licence? For all silly little things letters of intent are being granted. If the name is to be changed, if you want to go from one location to another location, you require a licence. The system is such. It does not require any statistical study. Even by the study of the system you can state that it is bound to lead to pre-emption. If I make a rule that those who will stand in a queue in the morning will receive a particular thing, anybody will be tempted to keep his relatives and other people to stand in the queue so that he can get it. Your system is bad. Your licensing authority is bad. That is why somebody could take advantage

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of it and a number of licences were granted. If at all Birla had got the licences—whether he has got it or not has to be examined—it is the fault of the licensing system as such; it is the fault of the implementation of the system as such rather than the fault of the individuals who got the licences.

**SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam)** : He had to work under that system.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN** : In the final report that Shri Hazari has presented the shortcomings of the licensing system had been mentioned, such as, the lack of overall policy guidelines to reinforce and supplement the Plan targets, tendency to rely on certain *ad hoc* criteria, losing sight of the relevant importance of different projects and their products, lack of relationship between fulfilment or actual fructification of licences and the lack of assurance of resources even though the licence has been issued. I even add two more, namely, that it can by itself never achieve the objectives of economic policy. The entire objective of economic policy, like regional balance, encouraging the small entrepreneurs, stopping the concentration of economic power and encouraging technology—these are economic objectives that have to be fulfilled by the licensing system which the licensing system cannot do. It is beyond it; it cannot do it. Why? You take the total investible resources in the country out of which 60 per cent is commanded by the public sector and only 40 per cent remains. Out of 40 per cent, about 20 to 25 per cent goes to the private sector in the field of agriculture. So, only 15 to 17 per cent of the investible resources remains for the investment in the private sector on the industrial side. There also, there are small-scale industries and the large-scale industries. In the case of the large-scale industries, hardly 10 per cent of the investible resources of the country remains. By controlling this 10 per cent, can you control the pattern of all the hundred per cent? Certainly not. Can you control the pattern of all the investment in the small-scale industries sector? Certainly not. The nature of the licensing system is such that you

cannot go to small-scale entrepreneurs and you cannot also go to those who have no means to come into the picture. Your system was such that it was not in a position to carry out what you had imposed upon it.

Moreover, since the objectives were conflicting among themselves, on one side, you could achieve one, say in the field of small-scale industries, then you could not achieve the technological development. If you can achieve the regional balance, you cannot get the fullest economy of the foreign exchange component. They were conflicting among themselves and because they were conflicting, they gave a good deal of power in the hands of the administrators. If all the powers are in the hands of the administrators, criteria cannot work. You know how bribe and corruption takes place. That is why I say the system itself cannot work because you are imposing a burden to carry out those objectives which are inconsistent among themselves.

Now, let me come to the main charge which has been put on the licensing system, the charge being that it has encouraged the concentration of economic power and monopoly. Regarding this, I would like to discuss monopoly in four important ways, (1) concentration of economic power *i.e.* in which sense you accept the concentration of economic power, (2) monopoly which necessarily means monopolistic restriction and monopolistic attitudes; (3) monopoly and bigness of firms, are they synonymous, do they go hand in hand together and (4) what will be the fate of monopoly in the context of the growth of economy. You must have all these four different aspects in your mind, then alone you can say whether a particular business house has misbehaved or a particular house has done his job.

Now, about the concentration of economic power, I would only say that the Monopolies Commission has given two meanings, (1) concentration country-wise and (2) concentration product-wise. In so far as countrywise concentration is concerned, it has said in very categorical terms that concentration of economic power was there during the Second World War when only the organised



industry was ready to take up the challenge. We wanted a rapid economic development and, therefore, it is they who could have done the job. When the organised industry had a big profit, instead of distributing those profits, they kept it as a surplus and ploughed back in the further development of the industry so that, Monopoly Commission concluded that the concentration of economic power on a country basis was good for the economic development of the country.

Now, only the second thing remains, concentration of economic power examined on the products basis. Let me take the products basis. Now, we say, in our economy, it is not monopoly but it is the monopolistic attitude which is unhealthy which comes in the way of economic development and monopolistic attitude means restriction of the output, restricting the entry and raising the prices of the products. If from Dr. Hazari's Report had I found those things, had he made a study of certain firms and indicated that they raised the prices unnecessarily or they made a profit unnecessarily or they had restricted the entry, I would have certainly said that monopoly is against the interests of the economic development of the country. But from the report, interim as well as final, I do not find any indication that a monopolistic attitude has been shown by any of the firms which he has studied.

Now, let me take the question of bigness and monopoly. You know it for certain that large scale unit is not necessarily bad. Large scale gives you the economies of scale. If you go beyond the economies of scale or the optimum Has he made any study in his report unit, then probably the largeness may be in order to have the economic power, which indicates that here is the optimum unit, say, in pulp or in rayon or in the cement industry, and beyond that optimum unit, the firms in the Birla group or in the Mafatlal Group or the Tata Group have gone?—and also they have gone beyond on with a view to acquiring the economic power rather than the economies of scale. If they had gone beyond the economies of scale, then I

would have certainly said that it is monopoly power. But from the study one cannot ever come to the conclusion that they have gone in order to increase the largeness simply because they wanted largeness and not because of economies of scale.

You know, Sir, that these are the days of automation. Nowadays, even a company like the GEC is merged with the Associated Electric Industries. Because of automation in Germany, bigger and bigger industries are coming into existence. The technology is changing day by day, and when the technology is changing day by day, the optimum unit is also changing day by day. In the context of the technology, in the context of the need for meeting foreign competition, very soon we shall be required in all our products to meet foreign competition, and unless and until our costs are low, we would not be in a position to meet the foreign competition in view of that, we shall have to go in for a bigger optimum size. In view of the fact that automation is coming quickly, your idea of bigness has to be quite different today from what it was some ten or fifteen or twenty years ago.

Take the instance of our very very big firms. Take, for instance, the first ten big firms in our country. They are not big by any standard in America. Take the 200 big American firms, and compare our ten big firms with them, and you will find that our big firms are just pigmies, and our big firms do not stand anywhere in so far as bigness is concerned.

Therefore, I urge that one should not confuse bigness with monopoly. Along with this aspect, the growth of the economy also shall have to be kept in mind. When the country is going ahead with new development and new industries, will there not be some units which will be expanding in the initial period? In the initial period, you are bound to have one or two firms which will be first working on an experimental basis, and as soon as they find success, they would immediately go ahead to the large scale industry. So, please do not bother and

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do not confuse bigness with monopoly. When they start very low and they become big, do not think that they are becoming big simply because they wanted to become big. Do not confuse it that way. So, in the initial period, for a particular commodity, if there are one or two firms, do not consider them as monopolies, because they are coming up initially. In 1950 we did not have any production of fertilisers. Now we are producing fertilisers in three or four firms. Do we say that we have the monopoly of fertilisers? Certainly not? It is inevitable for such a thing to happen in the growth economy. In the growth economy for a time, just as you give a patent and just as you give a good-will, likewise, for the time being some sort of monopoly may be necessary in order to give an incentive. Then alone they will spend money on technological development, and on research. And when they do the research they will implement the research only when they are assured for some time of a particular type of market. This is very necessary. It was necessary when England started its economic development. It was necessary in America. It will be necessary for any under-developed country and it will be necessary for India also to give that incentive.

Therefore, bigness of one or two firms should not be confused with concentration of economic power or monopoly, and if anyone believes it as monopoly then he just kills it. So, let us not do like that. If we do it, then we shall nip it in the bud, the very economic development which is taking place in our country.

As an example of concentration of economic power, in the report, the house of Birlas has been taken up. Now, what are the charges which have been imposed upon Birla? There are three or four charges which have been imposed upon Birla. The first charge is that they have concentrated on consumer goods industries and have not bothered about basic industries. The second is that they have spread out all over the country, they are manufacturing all sorts of products and are not confining themselves to two or three industries. The third

charge is that they have got the licences, but these licences have not gone through the Capital Goods Committee, that something happened in between and they must have manipulated the licences without these passing through the Capital Goods Committee. It has even been mentioned that as compared to other business houses, the number of licences they have got is disproportionately large over a period of years. It is said that there were 938 applications out of which they sanctioned 375 licences, that is a big number of licences was taken by them and by doing it they have preempted the capacity.

Let us take these charges one by one. Let us take the Birla Group as such. Simply because somebody bears a Birla name, simply because somebody is related to them, simply because somebody had a connection with them some few years ago, simply because somebody had got the finances from them, everybody has been bracketted with Birlas. The author himself makes a contradiction. In 1960, when he was writing in the *Economic Weekly*, he mentioned 346 companies as being in the Birla group. He reduced the number to 270 in 1961, that is, in one year he came down from 346 to 270. But again this same mistake has been committed by him. He said that in 1957-58 the Birla group contained more than 300 companies. In 1964, the Monopolies Inquiry Commission checked up everything. They determined—and it is their figure on which we have to rely—the number and put it as 151 companies in the Birla group. Hazari was knowing this, that it was ISI. Still in his Interim Report as well as in his Final Report, he sticks to the 300 figure, which he had produced in 1958.

I have checked up that list and I can very easily point out the inaccuracies. To take an example, the Jorhat Electricity Company, which was sold out in 1958 to the Government of Assam, has been put in the Birla group. A company which is owned by the Assam Government—it is not known how on earth it could come under the Birla group. It only shows that there is something wrong with his calculation.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Birla and Government are the same !

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Let me take the total number of licences received by them and see whether they have received an unduly large number of them. The total number of applications, even according to Hazari's definition—I am taking his definition; it does not matter even if it is a wrong definition—even by that wrong definition comes 938 between 1957 and 1966, a period of 10 years. Although his study was confined to 5—6 years, from 1959 to 1966, for the sake of exaggerating, he takes the figure so far as Birlas are concerned from 1957 to 1966. Having taken that, he does not give the entire list of 938 applications. In his interim report, he gives a list of 661. We are to take it for granted that the rest of them, simply because Hazari tells us they are Birla's, they are Birla's. Even if I take the definition in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, it comes to 481. Out of these, the licences given were 175. If I take out the multiple licences, if I take out the licences for just changing any name, for changing any location and for some expansion of by-products, if I take out all these, there hardly remain 50 licences for new articles. When you confine yourself to the consumer industries, for example, the chemical industry, you know there are a number of by-products for which you have to take new licences from time to time. Over a period of nine years, 50 licences have been granted to him. Has he committed any crime whatsoever for 50 licences? During that period you have issued 9,000 licences. It is unnecessarily magnified in order to create a great furor. If we examine it with coolness, we will find that it is just exaggeration.

Are the Birlas big? How do they look as compared to the bigness of foreign firms and bigness of others in our own country? There was a book published some time back in which 200 top companies have been listed. Birlas comes as the fourteenth. Thirteen others are still bigger. I am not talking of the public sector.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA**  
(Delhi Sadar) : In the world?

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** In our country. Tata has got 13 companies, whose total fixed capital's net worth is Rs. 277 crores. Birlas have 19, and their total is Rs. 163 crores. Yet, they have been picked up.

Recently there was a merger of G.E.C. and A.E.I. G.E.C. is such a big company and still it thought it was necessary to merge with A.E.I. Compared to such bigness, this is a pigmy and we are telling them, "You are so big, you have increased your size, and you are threatening the competitiveness of our economy."

Has he prevented anybody from taking licences. Nothing has been proved in the Hazari report. There is not a single product in which they have a monopoly. You take rayon. There are others like Babubhai Chinai, Baroda Rayon, the Gaekwards etc.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Appoint a commission for all.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** You take cement manufacturing. There also, Birlas are not alone, there are others. There is not a single product in which you can point out that Birlas are alone, and that they have pre-empted or stopped anybody entering into the market.

What I would like to plead is that if Birla has committed any blunder of having restricted output by his monopoly, by all means you punish him, I have no objection, but if it is necessary for the economic development of our country, if it is in the larger interests, then we must also appreciate what he has done. He was the first in several respects. It was Birla who started Hind Cycles first, aluminium production was first started by Birla, automobile production was first started by Birla, even bamboo pulp production was done by Birlas first. Instead of appreciating, we are deprecating him.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Who started contributing to the Congress Party first? Birla.

**SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Even about the Congress, before 1947 who was associated with the Congress? It was Birlas. I was told by no less a man than the

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veteran millowner of Ahmedabad Amritlal Seth, that in 1931 one day early in the morning he received a call to say, "Mahatmaji's Sabarmati Ashram is in trouble, you send him Rs. 20,000, I will send you." As early as 1931 he took care.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Make him a Minister.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : No, I am going to charge these people. Before 1947 he was dedicated; others were also dedicated, but the moment they got power they became devoid of dedication, while he has not changed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Have you some statistics about contributions made by Birlas to the Congress since 1947?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : You can ask the Congress Party.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I do not think there is any harm. Why should Congress be ashamed about it? When we were in the national movement, the others were helping the British Government... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You will get your chance. If you feel that anybody has insulted your party, you can take the opportunity to explain the position when you get your chance. Instead you always prefer to talk across the table.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : They charge the Congress Party.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is in the list of 21 persons; you can certainly speak about this when you are called—not now.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : There are many other things in the report. The report does not consist of things relating to Birla only. Why should there be concentration on one point alone?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : So far as foreign collaboration is concerned, they were the pioneers and recently even foreign countries are inviting Birlas to look after

their industries. The Saurashtra Government handed over the Digvijay Wollen mill to Birla when it was in a hopeless condition. When the Mysore Cement factory was almost sunk, it was handed over to Birla. Even the Indian Rayon was in a bad state when it was handed over to Birla. Even the Kerala Government wanted him to start industries. Instead of appreciating all this, we are putting obstructions. At a time when we are having a recession, at a time when there is a strike by the industrialists and when the equity market and share market are not working at all, if there is anyone who is willing to invest money in industrial ventures instead of giving him encouragement, you stop him from starting industries.

Before I sit down, I should like to make a reference to the last point about nationalisation of banking. It was not within the terms of reference of Hazari. Yet he dared to put it there. Banks act as purveyors of money and manufacturers of money. Before thinking of nationalisation and social control and all that, please consider whether their functions as purveyors of money and manufacturers of money will be done better in the present situation. The situation that you are visualising will not give any impetus to banks to act as purveyors. Probably, a monopoly situation will be created by the recommendations of the Hazari report and these functions will not be performed. Today banks are advancing money on the basis of financial criteria; if these recommendations were to be implemented, they would do so on political criteria—that is, pressure by M. Ps and M.L.As. If banks advance money on financial criteria, there is safety for the economy and currency system as also for the depositors. If that is not so, there will be no safety. They do so on a competitive basis at present. If this system is changed, it will not be so and it will not do good to the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Each Party has got its allotted time. The Swatantra Party had forty minutes only and put up only one speaker; he has taken his time after the Minister had spoken. Every Party can take its time; there is no difficulty

The Congress Party has three hours and if the Minister takes half an hour or forty minutes, they will have about two hours. If hon. Members confine themselves to ten minutes, about ten or twelve people can be accommodated. There is a list of 21 speakers with me. If they take less, other also can be accommodated. Otherwise, each party can take its own time.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडस्ट्रियल प्लानिंग ऐंड लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी पर डाक्टर आर० के० हजारी की जिस महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट पर सदन में बहस शुरू हुई है उसके लिए हमने पिछले सेशन में भी कोशिश की थी कि उस पर बहस हो लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाया। अन्त में आपने और पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस सेशन में उस पर बहस करने का मौका देकर हम लोगों पर कृपा की है।

एक साथी ने इस सिलसिले में बिड़ला जी की वकालत की है। मैं बिड़ला जी के बारे में अभी न कह कर बाद में कहूंगा। पहले मैं हजारी रिपोर्ट और जो हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन इस मिलमिले में है उस पर ही गौर करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान की धारा 39 बी और सी में कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसे साधन अपनाये जिससे राष्ट्र की आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में दौलत और दालत पैदा करने के साधन चंद हाथों में जाकर जनता के हित के विरोध में प्रयोग न किये जा सकें।

उसके बाद इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोलूशन हमने पास किया है। उसमें कहा गया है :

1. इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट पांच साला योजना में दी गई प्राथमिकता और निशानों के मुताबिक दिया जाना।

2. स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को बड़ी इंडस्ट्री के मुकाबले से बढ़ाया जाना।

3. मोनोपली और चन्द हाथों में दौलत को आने से रोकना।

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4. नये उद्योगपतियों और नये उद्योगों की होसला अफजाई करनी।

5. इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का इस तरह किया जाना कि यह हर हिस्से में फैले।

12.52 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह हमारे संविधान में था और उसके बाद हमने उसे रेजोलूशन में पास किया। हमने एक इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट ऐंड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट बनाया। उसमें जो कुछ तथ्य हैं और उनका जो परिणाम निकला है उसके ऊपर मैं आगे कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

संविधान की धारा 39 बी और सी की मंशा पूरी हुई है या नहीं। यहां हम राष्ट्र के उन नेताओं के स्थान को नहीं भुला सकते जिन्होंने कि संविधान में वह धारा रक्खी थी। उसको उन्होंने इस खयाल से रक्खा कि इस देश को एक सोशलिज्म के रास्ते पर हमें ले जाना है। इस वक्त हमारे नेता स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल जी नेहरू, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्र-पति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद और शास्त्री जी नहीं हैं लेकिन उन संविधान के बनाते समय माननीय मुरारजी भाई, जगजीवन राम मौजूद थे, वह वहां पर उस समय बैठे हुए थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें याद होगा और उन्हें इसका खयाल भी होगा कि उन्होंने उस समय संविधान के अन्दर किस खयाल से इन बातों को रक्खा था? लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो रास्ता भूल गये। हमने संविधान में वह चीज लिखी, कानून को बनाया। कानून बनाने के बाद हमने यह समझ लिया कि हम ठीक रास्ते पर चल पड़े हैं, सोशलिज्म के रास्ते पर चल पड़े हैं और अपने आप हम मंजिल पर पहुंच जायेंगे। हमारा खयाल था कि हम शिमला जायेंगे, ऊंचाई की तरफ जायेंगे। यहां पर बता दिया था कि आप हावड़ा मेल पर चले जाइये आप शिमले में पहुंच जायेंगे। हम स्टेशन पर जाते हैं और कालका मेल अप के बजाय डाउन

## [ श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा ]

में चढ़ जाते हैं और होता यह है कि शिमले के वजाय हम कलकत्ता पहुंच जाते हैं। जब हम कलकत्ते में पहुंच जाते हैं तो सोचते हैं कि हमारे लीडरों ने क्या कहा था ? हमें तब याद आता है कि कालका मेल अप में चढ़ना था और हम चढ़ गये डाउन में और इस तरह बजाय शिमले के कलकत्ते आ पहुंचे हैं। कलकत्ते में जाकर सोचते हैं कि वहां पर तो बिड़ला का घर है; अब अगर वहां से शिमला जाना है तो दूसरी तरफ से हमें आना होगा।

संविधान की धारा 39 के बारे में जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है उसके मुताबिक महालोनवीस कमेटी सन् 1964 में बनी थी और उसकी रिपोर्ट आई थी। अब उसके वाद मोनोपली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है और मोनोपली कमीशन और महालोनवीस कमीशन ने यह साफ तौर पर कहा है कि हमारे संविधान की धारा इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोलूशन और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट ऐंड रैगुलेशन ऐक्ट, पर भी अमल नहीं हुआ है। जब यह हालत हो तो पूंजीपति इस कमजोरी का फायदा क्यों नहीं उठाते ? उन्होंने पूरा फायदा उठाया। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की 50 करोड़ जनता के मालिक यह 28 बड़े पूंजीपति बन गये हैं जिनकी कि लिस्ट डाक्टर हजारी ने इस रिपोर्ट में दी है। बिड़लाज के अलावा 27 और बड़े पूंजीपति कौन हैं उनके नाम मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा।

1. बिड़ला
2. जे० के०
3. टाटा
4. श्री राम
5. बालचंद
6. साहू जैन
7. बांगुर सोमानी
8. ए० सी० सी०

9. किलाचंद
10. बी० रामकृष्णा
11. बी० पटनायक
12. साराभाई
13. अमीचंद प्यारेलाल
14. कामानी
15. मफ्तलाल
16. बजाज
17. किलोस्कर
18. कस्तूरभाई
19. शेषायी
20. अनन्तरामकृष्णन्
21. महीन्द्रा
22. वाडिया शंपूरजी
23. बजोरी जालान
24. थापर
25. मोदी
26. गोइनका
27. चिनाई
28. जयपुरिया

यह 28 ऐसे बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं जो कि 50 करोड़ गरीबों के खून के प्यासे हैं और जिनको कि वह ऐक्सप्लोएट करते हैं। लेकिन आज बिड़ला आदि का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि हमारे सामने जो सवाल है वह यह है कि जो हमने संविधान बनाया है, जो हमने रास्ता अपनाया है, जो इस पार्लियामेंट ने रास्ता अपनाया है हम उस रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं या नहीं चल रहे हैं ? देश की एकोनामी पर इन लोगों ने कंट्रोल कर रक्खा है। बैंक्स इनके पास हैं, इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनीज इनके पास हैं। इसके अलावा इंडस्ट्रीज इनके पास हैं। न्यूज पंपर इंडस्ट्री, यह जो प्रैस है, यह सारा का सारा इनके कंट्रोल में है। इन चारों चीजों पर इनका कंट्रोल रहने के कारण

इन्होंने गवर्नमेंट और समाज को इन चारों तरीकों से अपने पंजों में जकड़ रक्खा है।

अभी मेरे साथी ने जो कुछ कहा है वह अपने दिल से नहीं कहा है। वह उनकी दिल की आवाज नहीं है। जाहिर है कि अगर दिल की आवाज होती तो वह इस ढंग से नहीं कहते जैसे कि उन्होंने कही। उनकी स्पीच को सुन कर ऐसा मालूम दे रहा था कि वह बिड़ला की वकालत कर रहे थे और जो लिख कर ले आये थे उसी को उन्होंने पढ़ दिया।

यह बात में जानना चाहता हूँ कि मोनोपली कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी, मोनोपली कमीशन ने कहा है कि 75 घराने जो हैं उन 75 घरानों के अन्दर उनका कितना कैपिटल है। उसमें कहा है कि उनका 50 फीसदी पेढ अप कैपिटल है। 646 करोड़ हमारा कैपिटल है। 50 फीसदी कैपिटल के ऊपर इन बड़े-बड़े घरानों का कब्जा है। 2606 करोड़ रुपये के इनके ऐसैट्स हैं। आप अंदाजा लगाइये कितनी बड़ी जायदाद इनके पास है? उसके बाद मैं आपको अर्ज करूँ कि 5 लाख रुपये की कम्पनी जिनका कि सरमाया है वह 86 परसेंट है। कम्पनियों की तादाद के हिसाब से 14 परसेंट कैपिटल उनका है। जो डेढ़ परसेंट कम्पनी हैं उनका कैपिटल 5.3 परसेंट है सारे कैपिटल का। कौन कहता है कि उन्होंने देश को लूटा नहीं है? कौन कहता है कि उन्होंने इस देश को दोनों हाथों से लूट कर अपनी तिजोरियों को नहीं भरा है?

इसके बाद अब मैं थोड़ी सी बातें कहना चाहूँगा और वह इस वास्ते मुझे कहनी पड़ती है कि बिड़ला ने हमको लूटा है। मैं उनकी लूट को आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उस पर से पर्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ अखबारों ने बिड़ला के बारे में यह कह दिया कि वह महात्मा हैं या संत हैं। वह क्या करते हैं? वह धर्म-शाले बनवाते हैं, मंदिर बनवाते हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिड़ला उस तरीके के संत या महात्मा हैं जैसे कि एक चोर चोरी

करता है और चोरी के माल में से कुछ को दूसरे को दान में देकर खुश करता है और बाकी का माल अपने पास रखता है। यहाँ तो वह चोरी करता है और वहाँ वह उसमें से कुछ दान में दे देता है और वह अपने आप को धर्मात्मा कहता है तो क्या वह वास्तव में धर्मात्मा कहलाने योग्य है? मेरा कहना है कि बिड़लाओं ने यह सब गड़बड़घुटाला किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जितना जुर्म बिड़ला ने किया है, जितने मुजरिम बिड़ला है अगर और कोई शख्स उसका एक हजारवाँ हिस्सा भी जुर्म किये होता तो वह जेल के सीखचों के अन्दर कर दिया गया होता। बिड़ला ने जो कसूर किये हैं उनमें से एक-आध यहाँ मैं बतलाना चाहूँगा और उससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि उन्हें इन जुर्मों के लिए क्या सजा मिलनी चाहिए थी। वैसे मैं यह सब बतलाना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मेरे दोस्त ने छोड़ दिया इसलिए उसे मैं बतलाये देता हूँ। इन बिड़लाज की कम्पनियों को 1959—64 के अर्से में 375 इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस मिले जो कि 384 करोड़ रुपये के थे जिसमें 284 करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज काम में लिया। इस के अलावा उनके कारखानों को उन कम्पनियों को पहले से जो इम्पोर्ट एंड एक्सपोर्ट के रा मँटीरियल और कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स के जो लाइसेंस मिले हैं उनका कोई हिस्सा कितना नहीं है मगर कुछ चीजों के जो आंकड़े या हिस्सा हमें मिला है उसके मुनाबिक यह फारेन एक्सचेंज की रकम 1,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। यह 1,000 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा है। इसमें से 200 करोड़ रु० के लगभग फारेन एक्सचेंज की चोरी की है—इसके सबूत मौजूद हैं—और वह विदेशी बैंकों में बेनामी नामों से जमा कर रक्खी है। यह रकम अन्वर-इन्वार्सिग और ओवर-इन्वार्सिग और कमीशन के जरिये से हेरा-फेरी कर के पैदा की गई है। अगर इस की तहकीकात हो तो पता चलेगा कि यह हेरा फेरी इस से भी ज्यादा है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The hon. Member may continue after Lunch.

13 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**MOTION RE. REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND LICENSING POLICY—contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shri Prem Chand Verma may resume his speech. He has already taken 12 minutes. He has to conclude in five minutes.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : दस बारह मिनट बाकी हैं और इतना समय तो मुझे मिलना ही चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सारी गड़बड़ी बिड़लाज ने की है उसके मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ जिससे पता चलेगा कि उन्होंने किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट को धोखा दिया है। उनकी एक ओरियेंट पेपर मिल्ल है जहाँ पर क्राफ्ट पेपर और प्रिंटिंग पेपर बनता है। क्राफ्ट पेपर पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी चालीस पैसे फी किलोग्राम लगती है और प्रिंटिंग पेपर पर पंद्रह पैसे फी किलोग्राम के हिसाब एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है। इन धर्मात्माओं ने एक्साइज अफसरों से मिल कर क्राफ्ट पेपर के ऊपर प्रिंटिंग पेपर की मुहर लगवा कर पंद्रह पैसे किलो एक्साइज ड्यूटी देकर क्लीअर कराया और इस एक केस में अस्सी लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का धोखा सरकार को दिया।

इनकी एक कम्पनी है इंडिया लिनोलियमज लिमिटेड। इस कम्पनी की अपने प्रोडक्ट की सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर में मोनोपली है। इस एक ही कम्पनी को लाइसेंस दिया गया है दूसरी किसी को नहीं। इसमें बेइंतहा मुनाफा है। इस कम्पनी ने पिछले आठ सालों में अपनी प्रोडक्ट की कीमतों में 252 परसेंट

का इजाफा किया है। इसके माल को सरकार खरीदती है और थोड़ा बहुत नहीं, लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का खरीदती है। कोई टैरिफ कमिशन नहीं बिठाया या कोई जांच नहीं की गई। इस कम्पनी के मुनाफे को कम करने के लिए बोगस औरतों और दूसरे लोगों का नाम रखा गया है जिन्हें हजारों रुपये महीना दिया जाता है जिसका मकसद इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करना है। एक श्रीमती मोहनी देवी हैं जिनको दो हजार रुपये महीना मिलता है। एक श्रीमती आशा देवी साबू हैं जिनको 3250 रुपये माहवार मिलता है। एक श्रीमती उषा देवी साबू हैं जिनको 3250 रुपये माहवार मिलता है। एक श्रीमती मलका देवी साबू हैं जिनको 3501 रुपये माहवार मिलता है श्री ताग चन्द साबू बिड़ला कम्पनियों से पचास हजार रुपये माहवार अलग लेते हैं। मुनाफों को कम करने के लिए इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां यह कम्पनी करती रही है।

एक और उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ। एक जीवाजी राव काटन मिल्ल है। इस मिल ने इनवैस्टमेंट लिमिटेड ग्वालियर जिसका इक्विटी कैपिटल केवल पांच लाख रुपये था उसमें 1 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये के क्वार्टर परसेंट वाले प्रेफ़ेंस शेयर खरीदे केवल इसलिए कि जीवाजी राव काटन मिल्ल से दो करोड़ रुपये निकाल कर उसके मुनाफे को कम किया जाए और इसका लाभ जाती अगराज के लिए दूसरे तरीके से उठाया जाए। इस तरह से लाखों रुपये का इनकम टैक्स इन्होंने हज्म किया।

हिन्दुस्तान में किसी को इतनी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है जितनी कि बिड़ला ग्रुप आफ इंडस्ट्रीज वाले देते हैं। इसी से आप बंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इनके पास कितनी दौलत है। श्री डी० पी० मंडलिया को तीस हजार रुपये माहवार मिलता है, श्री एम० डी० डाल्मिया को बीस हजार रुपये माहवार मिलता है, श्री एस० एन० हेडा को बीस हजार, श्री टी० सी० साबू को बीस हजार रुपये,



श्री आर० के० बिड़ला को पंद्रह हजार रुपया महीना मिलता है। यह है सोशलिस्ट हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी की असफलता से सामने आई है। एक तरफ तो वे आदमी है जिसको खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं मिलती है, बाजार में भूखा मरता फिरता है और दूसरी तरफ ये लोग हैं जिनको पता नहीं चलता है कि जो पैसा उनको मिलता है, उसको खर्च कैसे किया जाए।

अब मैं इनकी इनश्योरेंस कम्पनीज पर आता हूँ। न्यू एग्जियाटिक इनश्योरेंस कम्पनी और रूबी जनरल इनश्योरेंस कम्पनी जो बिड़लाओं की हैं उनके मुताल्लिक गवर्नमेंट आडिटर्ज ने कहा है अपनी रिपोर्ट में कि इन कम्पनियों के स्टाफ के जरिये बिड़लाओं ने एक ऐसी साजिश कर रखी है जिससे शेयर-होल्डर्ज को कम्पनी के काम के मुताल्लिक सब्ज बाग दिखाये जाते हैं और बहुत बड़ा धोखे का कारोबार इन कम्पनियों में होता है।

फिर आप इनवेस्टमेंट कम्पनियों और ट्रस्ट्स को लें। ट्रस्ट के जरिये से लाखों रुपये का हेरफेर होता है और हर साल किसी न किसी इनवेस्टमेंट कम्पनी को दीबालिया करार देकर लोगों को लूटा जाता है। इनके जरिये, इन ट्रस्ट के जरिये इनकम टैक्स की चोरी भी होती है।

बिड़लाओं ने आई०एफ०सी०, आई०सी०आई०, आई०डी०बी०डी०आई०, एस०एफ०सी० और एल०आई०सी०जैसी जितनी फ्रेडिट इस्टीट्यूशंज हैं, जितनी पब्लिक इस्टीट्यूशंज हैं उनका सारे का सारा रुपया इन्हीं के काम में लगता है और इन्हीं का उन पर कंट्रोल है। हजारी साहब ने लिखा है कि जब तक बैंकों के ऊपर और फ्रेडिट कम्पनीज के ऊपर आपका कंट्रोल नहीं हो जाता है तब तक ऐसे जो काम हैं, इनको रोका नहीं जा सकता है, इन चीजों में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

विदेशों में इनकी कम्पनियां हैं और इनके द्वारा अंडर इनवार्यसिंग और ओवर इनवार्यसिंग का काम किया जाता है। विदेशों से जो बिड़लाओं का करोड़ों रुपये का माल आता है उस पर ओवर इनवार्यसिंग होता है जिससे फारेन एक्सचेंज को विदेशों में रख लिया जाता है और जो भारत से माल भेजते हैं उसमें अंडर इनवार्यसिंग करके बाकी रुपया विदेशी करंसी में वसूल करके ब्लैक फारेन एक्सचेंज के मैनेस को बढ़ाते हैं।

अब मैं आटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने आटोमो-बाइल इंडस्ट्री में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के लिए कुछ खास रियायतें दे रखी हैं ताकि छोटे-छोटे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के कारखाने पुजें बगैरह बनायें और ये बड़े कारखानेद्वारा उनसे खरीदें। मगर बिड़लाओं ने और किला चन्द ने बेनामों से अपने कंसर्न शुरू कर दिये और इस वक्त दर्जनों स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री यूनिट खड़े करके इस रियायत से भी फायदा उठाया जा रहा है।

इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के सम्बन्ध में भी पक्षपात होता है। वह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैंडल है। मैं सिर्फ एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद एसबेस्टीस सीमेंट प्राइवट्स लिमिटेड का रा मैटीरियल, एसबेस्टोस फाइबर, इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। उसके लिए इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस कारखान की कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक दिये जाते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने 1963 में एक हुकम के तहत कारखानों को कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने से रोक दिया था, ताकि रा मैटीरियल के और लाइसेंस न देने पड़ें। लेकिन बिड़लाओं ने बिना लाइसेंस लिये उसकी कैपेसिटी 48 हजार टन से बढ़ा कर 2, 20 हजार टन कर दी और इस तरह उस कानून की मिट्टी प्यीद कर दी। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उनको एक साल के लिए 53. 51 हजार रुपये का फाइबर इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस भी दे दिया गया। कानून की खिलाफत करके पर कोई एक्शन

## [ श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा ]

न लेकर उनको दो लाख रुपया सालाना का मुनाफ़ा सीधा दे दिया गया।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में यह एलान किया कि जब तक थैकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती, तब तक बिड़लाओं को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस एलान के बावजूद सरकार ने उनको गोआ में फर्टलाइजर की फैक्टरी लगाने का लाइसेंस दे दिया। जब हमने इस हाउस में यह सवाल उठाया, तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया कि वह लाइसेंस हमने नहीं दिया, पेट्रोलियम एंड कैमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री ने दिया है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री और पेट्रोलियम एंड कैमिकल्स मिनिस्ट्री एक गवर्नमेंट की है या दो गवर्नमेंट की। यह कितनी हैरानी की बात है कि जब कैबिनेट की जायंट रेसपांसीबिलिटी है, तो एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के नीति के एलान के बाद दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा एक ऐसे शख्स को फर्टलाइजर फैक्टरी का लाइसेंस दे दिया गया, जिसके मुताल्लिक एन्क्वायरी हो रही है। यह धांधली है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी अफ़सरों में बिड़ला के एजेन्ट भी बैठे हुए हैं। बिड़ला तो यह बात कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में भी मेरे एजेन्ट बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : माननीय सदस्य इस पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को बिड़ला का एजेन्ट बता रहे हैं, यह उचित नहीं है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह गलत बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says that it has already been reported in the press and he is only reproducing what has appeared in the press.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : यह बात मैंने नहीं कही है। बिड़ला ने यह बात कही है, जो रिकार्ड पर है। जो नन्दा ने यह बात कही है, जोकि

प्रोसीडिंग्स में है। श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने यह बात कही है, जो कि प्रोसीडिंग्स में है। श्री बिड़ला कहते हैं कि मेरे पचास मेम्बर हैं—मैं पचास मेम्बर जब में रखता हूँ।

मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वे कौन मेम्बर हैं, लेकिन वे आप के सामने आयेंगे, बोलेंगे और उनकी वकालत करेंगे।

जहां तक थैकर कमेटी का नान्लुक है, वह 22 जुलाई को बनाई गई और उस को कहा गया कि वह छः महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे। 22 जनवरी को वे छः महीने खत्म हो गए, लेकिन आप जान कर हैरान होंगे कि अभी तक बिड़लाओं ने थैकर कमेटी को कोई इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं दी है, जिसकी वजह से वह कमेटी कोई काम नहीं कर सकी है।

मेरा मुतालिबा है कि थैकर कमेटी तो जो कुछ जैसे करेगी, वह करेगी, बिड़लाओं के तमाम फ़ाड़ों और गलत कार्यवाहियों की जांच करने के लिए इन्क्वायरी एक्ट के मातहत विवियन बोस कमीशन की तरह एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की अध्यक्षता में जुडिशल कमीशन आफ़ एन्क्वायरी विठाया जाये, ताकि वह दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी कर सके। इससे सरकार भी इस इलजाम से बरी हो जायेगी कि वह बिड़लाओं के खिलाफ़ एक्शन लेने में घबराती है।

बिड़लाओं और दूसरे 74 बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट इदारों के मालिकों, चैयरमैनो, डायरेक्टरों या उनके नुमायंदों को पब्लिक क्रेडिट इंस्टीट्यूशनों की डायरेक्टरशिप या एडवाइजर की हैसियत से फौरन हटा दिया जाये, ताकि वे आईन्दा पब्लिक मनी का नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें।

1957 से जितने इंडस्ट्रियल, कनज्यूमर गुड्स या रा मैटीरियल के जितने भी लाइसेंस उनको मिले हैं, उनका दुस्त इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं और उनको कुल कितनी फारैन

एक्सचेंज के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, इस बारे में सब तफ़्सील सदन के सामने रखी जाये ।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** (Nandyal) : On a point of order. I draw attention to an unfortunate remark of Shri P. C. Verma, though he might not have meant it. If I have followed his Hindi speech correctly, he said 'Now, we will see those members who will take *vakath* on behalf of Birlas. They are the men of Birla'. These remarks are most unfortunate.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH** (Rohtak) : That will mean restraint in freedom of expression.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH** : I want that the record must be put straight.

**SHRI RAJARAM** (Salem) : He is right. What is wrong in the remark he made ?

**SHRI SITARAM KESRI** (Katihar) : Why should such remarks be passed against any MP ?

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** : This is their Party affair. Why should we come in there ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I would like to utter a word of caution. This is casting some sort of aspersion on others who are likely to participate. It should be avoided.

**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** (Bettiah) : When they are supporting China and Russia, why cannot one support Birlas and Dalmias ?

**SHRI SONAVANE** (Pandharpur) : His remark that those who speak hereafter in favour of Birlas would be proved to be men of Birlas or agents of Birlas is really casting aspersion. It should not go on record. If an hon. Member says about the hon. Member who has just now spoken in denunciation of the Birlas that he is an agent of somebody else, what would happen ? If such a remark were made, that should also not be in the record. This would be casting aspersion on members.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I have already ruled when Shri Venkatasubbaiah raised the point that no speaker should cast aspersions. What we are debating is the Hazari Report and whatever is there is relevant. We are not discussing Birlas here.

**SHRI NAMBIAR** (Tiruchirappalli) : Birlas come in by the backdoor.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA** (Gauhati) : We are not only discussing Birlas but their agents also.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : That is his interpretation. What we are debating is the Hazari Report.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA** (Mandya) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me at the outset congratulate Dr. Hazari on placing before the nation such a valuable report which would have far-reaching consequences. It only proves that the present licensing system, for which the present Government is largely responsible, is a calculated deception perpetrated on our constitutional obligations.

What is our constitutional obligation ? That is borne in one of the directive principles of State policy enshrined in our Constitution :

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens men and women, equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good".

"and (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

With this background it would be better for us to scrutinise the report which has been placed before this House.

When the Prime Minister of India presented the third Five Year Plan, he made certain observations with reference to our industrial objectives; he said then :

"...development along socialist lines will secure rapid economic

growth and expansion of employment, reduction of disparities in income and wealth, prevention of concentration of economic power, and creation of the values and attitudes of a free and equal society... The tendency towards concentration of economic power has to be countered in a variety of ways—firstly, through the extension of the public sector... secondly, through widening opportunities for new entrants and thirdly, through effective exercise of Government's powers of control and regulation and use of appropriate fiscal measures."

What is it that the Government has done? It was in the year 1955, if I remember aright, that the Avadi session of the Congress took place and it became a socialist organisation, according to them. We hotly contest that claim. They say that session started the socialist path; socialism later on devoured the Congress Party completely. The Hazari report concerns itself with the happenings from 1956 to 1966 it was only in the 1967 general elections the monopoly of power that the premier political party was holding till then was shattered. If we oppose political monopoly, we also oppose concentration of economic power in one or a few industrial houses. This discussion would not serve its purpose if you simply witchhunt some of the big industrial houses. I am not willing to do that, even though I am one of those who firmly believe that the big industrial houses have taken advantage of the present licensing policy of the Government. Naturally the main culprit in this case, the true offender is the Congress Party which is in power in the Centre and in some States. Coming to the big industrial houses, I know how unscrupulous they can be; I also know that they can browbeat, blackmail, bribe and tempt any man in power. They are after power without any scruples. While talking about the industrial licensing system, we say that the regional imbalances have to be checked. We must see the plan objectives. Plan priorities must be strictly adhered to. What was the Planning Commission doing all these years from 1955 to 1966? Did they not have complete control over the governmental machinery. My hon.

friend who opened the debate on behalf of the Swatantra Party made the case that the Government was 'camouflaging'; they wanted to hide the failures of the Planning Commission; in order to hide those failures they are making a scapegoat of Birla. I agree with that criticism but with half of it only. I know that the Plans have failed; the country and the ruling party had realised it. But where do we go from here? In one breadth we say that we are going to stem this rot of economic power being concentrated in the hands of a few individuals or in a few big business houses. How are we going to do it? It is not the opinion of the Swatantra Party that there is no concentration of economic power in this country. But the point is whether it had been gained by these big industrial houses taking advantage of the present licensing system or whether those houses used unscrupulous means to get that power. A very bad example of these things has come to my personal knowledge. In Mysore when a new cement plant had to be started, one of the big industrial houses applied and the timid Mysore Government which is just a handmaid of the capitalists in this country, recommended that application. Subsequently, a few young men in Mysore who were fresh in the field of industry wanted to start a cement plant and when they approached the Mysore Government, they were told that an application had already been recommended to the Central Government and it was not possible to recommend this application. Subsequently what happened? It is to this that the Hazari report refers repeatedly. Their applications are meant to fore close licensable capacity. Letters of intent were issued to a big industrial house to start a cement plant in Mysore State. The considerations that weighed in granting a licence to this company were that it was financially sound; it had the needed experience to start a fresh industry and thirdly it had worked out foreign collaboration. Now, would a foreign company come forward to assist a comparatively new entrepreneur? I appeal to the Government to consider the whole policy of issuing licences. The present policy has to be changed taking into consideration the three reports

which had been made : Mahalonobis report, report of the monopolies enquiry commission and the Hazari report along with Swaminathan committee's report which dealt with certain aspects of the industrial licensing system. The new policy should suit our national needs and our economic and industrial objectives.

One of the important considerations while granting a licence to a firm is its financial soundness. Let us pause for a while and analyse the theory of financial soundness. We have said repeatedly that the credit system and the banking system in our country needs to be thoroughly looked into. Demands for the nationalisation of the banking system have been made both within and outside this House. And now, as a panacea to all evils that the country is facing, as a panacea to all of our economic problems, the present Finance Minister is thinking on the lines of bringing these banks under active social control of Government. Let us see the damage, the mischief, the present banking system has done to further the concentration of economic power in a few of the industrial houses.

I should like to quote from the Mahalonobis report here wherein a point is made that in the 10 leading banks of the country, you find common directors who are in one way or the other associated with the big industrial houses in this country. I am not singling out any one industrial house. To me Birla is the same as JK or Sahu Jain or any of the industrial houses. I quote :

"The dominance of industrial directors on the Boards of commercial banks is seen to be much greater in the case of the first eight banks—

They are, the Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, Bank of Baroda, Allahabad Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and the United Bank of India.

"—in whose case they numbered 59 out of nearly 77, or nearly 77 per cent of the total. It is evident from

the above that there is a significant link in the form of common directors between the leading banks and the large-sized industrial undertakings."

Here lies the mischief. In order to put an end to further concentration of economic power in the hands of some of these big establishments or industrial houses, it is necessary, it is paramount, that first we should think in terms of nationalising banks, nationalising the credit system in this country. That is the need of the hour. No excuses would be tolerated by the people of India. I do understand that whenever a Birla takes over a plant which is otherwise sinking, naturally, probably the magic touch of the Birlas or the magic touch of the private sector makes it all right as was pointed out by the learned Member who spoke for the Swatantra party. I concede that point. I concede that whenever Birla takes over a firm, probably it is better managed, or the other argument is always there, namely, that they manipulate the accounts. But I am not at all going into that question. That does not mean to say that we are giving a blank cheque to the public sector undertakings. He also made the point that some of the public sector undertakings own guest-houses in Delhi. Why do they own them? If the public sector undertakings own guest-houses, it is bad; if private sector undertakings have guest-houses, it is equally bad. It is equally worse. So, two wrongs do not make a right. I do not know what these guest-houses have. Probably, in the United States where I had the privilege of living, so many other things go on there. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. He is making a useful contribution. But his time is already finished. I have given him a little more latitude. Please try to conclude now.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is his maiden-speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is his maiden-performance ; I know.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Now, I move on to my next point. I will be

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

concluding, Sir. I really appreciate the latitude you have shown me by extending the time.

Sir, today the country needs certain frank speaking. Are we true to the professions of socialism, the pronouncements promising the people of this country that our ultimate goal is carving out a socialist State? Repeatedly I hear and I read pronouncements by men, men and women, in authority that they believe in socialism. The Congress President, who also happens to be a Mysorean and who incidentally continues to be the Chief Minister of Mysore State... (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the harm ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It has been reduced as a part-time assignment in Mysore State. That is the wrong with that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is monopoly.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Monopoly of power, monopoly of both the offices (Interruption). If we are true to our pronouncements, towards socialism, towards the socialist goal, then we need to see the Government doing something serious about it. Simply they cannot hoodwink the people for ever. In the name of socialism, one of the greatest capitalist governments is existing in this country. In the name of socialism, we find a systematic exploitation of the people of this country. Fifty crores of people who are living in this country demand of this Government that they have to be frank and brave. It only the brave who can serve the motherland.

With these few words, I again commend Dr. Hazari for the very valuable report he has made.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Dr. Hazari's report is not the first of its kind. He had the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report, we had the Mahalonobis Report and this is the third report. Neither has the Government, I would say, as far as rules

and regulations with regard to committees are concerned, been totally inactive. There have been plenty of procedures laid down. Nevertheless, we have to admit that in spite of all these committees, inquires, commissions and the various committees that scrutinised and vetted the licences before they were given, gross anomalies do exist. This is what the report points out.

I think the matter under consideration is not that we are out to chastise or to say that x, y or z has done this, that or the other. I think the matter under consideration is what is wrong in this system, that in spite of all the precautions that are taken the result which comes about is totally different from what most of us in this House would like to see.

The most distressing fact, I think, today is this atmosphere of mistrust which prevails everywhere. We are so happy to accuse each other. There is mistrust among politicians, businessmen, bureaucrats and so on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : And inside the Cabinet.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: If we are to function in a democracy, if we are to function in the midst of a mixed economy, we have to evolve some pattern whereby the sort of things which have happened do not happen.

Now, let us understand that there is a great deal of difference between types of socialism in the same way as there is a great deal of difference between Buddhism here and Buddhism in China. So, socialism in some parts of the world is something quite different from the socialism that we want here.

AN HON. MEMBER : You want socialism of the Birla group.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: I will leave it to the hon. Member to define what type of socialism he wants . . . . . (interruptions). The socialism which my hon. friends have in mind is not the type of socialism which we want to establish here. According to us, socialism would mean a more equitable

distribution of wealth, more opportunities for people and so on. I want to make it quite clear here that the socialism which we want is not of the extreme type, which means that the total control of the economy is in the hands of the State. We do not want that type of socialism where the total control of the economy is in the hands of the State we want to make it quite clear. We are functioning in a mixed economy. We have laid down specifically our aims and objects in the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 and, therefore, there should be no confusion over that.

I do agree with some of the hon. Members that there are grave irregularities, grave anomalies, and that they should be set right. At the same time, one must understand that in a developing economy there are certain imponderables, like shortage of finance, shortage of managerial skill and technical skill. Therefore, it becomes very much more difficult to combine all these so that the economic development of the country is not arrested, so that people get equal opportunities, and this, you must admit, is far more difficult when you do not have an authoritarian government which my hon. friend would like to have here. Of course, we do not agree with them on that point. We want socialism without authoritarian government. We also want to see that justice is accorded to our people. Suppose there is a trained scientist and a trained industrial worker, we want to see that they are given fair opportunities. We want to see that there is not so much of economic concentration in a few hands so that the rest of the people have no chance—because, economic concentration of wealth is not just a question of money. It has a much more comprehensive meaning. That is the thing we want to stop. It is not a question of having money. There is also another thing, which we have to bear in mind when we consider the licensing system. When Company A, B or C has been referred to, you must remember that the licensing system is such that for expansion, for new undertakings and such things a series of licences

are required. From Dr. Hazari's report it is very difficult to assess as to what categories of licences they have got. It is very difficult to assess under what circumstances, under what economic conditions, under what pressures, political or extraneous, these licences were given. It is not enough to take a statistical record of a firm and say that it has applied for X number of licences, it has been granted X minus 20 licences and, therefore, that firm has received favouritism from the Government. I am not prepared to accept that contention on any ground. From purely statistical data one cannot say under what conditions certain licences were given.

I will give you an example. For a number of years fertiliser manufacture was licensed and no company was able to execute that licence; yet, today in the country there is grave need for fertilisers. I do not know what the Government is going to do and what it means to do.

I say this that certain demands develop and under certain conditions Government is required to act in a certain manner. Unless one is able to go into this, in the totality of the thing, and to understand as to what are the requirements, what are the pressures operating at a given time, it is not possible to say why X number of licences were granted to a certain company.

Then, I come to the point of finance. I have been going through some of the statements that have been given out by the ICICI, Industrial Finance Corporation etc. What do we find? We find that in 1966-67 the finance made available was far below what it was in 1965-66. When you want to set up a company—today you want to set up, say, a big company making fertilisers or for manufacture of agricultural implements or tractors or something like that—you have the know-how, you have the men but you do not have the finances. These finances have to come from some place. Obviously, they come either indigenously or from outside. This decision has to be finally made by the Government. The Government has the choice of resources and it is for the Government,

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

at a given time, to make up its mind as to which type of resources it should choose of the available resources, by which I mean by foreign collaboration or not. I am not in favour of having too much of foreign collaboration. I am sorry to see that the percentage of foreign collaboration is rising.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** It cannot be helped.

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** But sometimes it becomes unavoidable. I would request the Government to use the highest discrimination and discretion when they allow foreign collaboration licences to come through.

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) :** They do it.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** As they do everything else.

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** But I must say that it is not possible for any superficial report to deal with this entirely. The whole industrial policy must be gone into comprehensively. Without doing this, if you bring in this sort of mistrust, shouting down one person, you shouting at us and we shouting at you, it is not going to bring about any kind of harmony, it is not going to bring about the promotion of our economic development and it is not going to bring about a solution of our problem of unemployment. I am not referring to any person or any company.

I do admit that irregularities exist, that anomalies do exist. The question is to find out what makes it possible for these anomalies and irregularities to come about in spite of the many committees which exist.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** You give your solution.

**SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** I will give my solution at the end. I am not as rigid in my views as Shri Nambiar is.

As I was saying, the Industrial Finance Corporation, for instance, sanctioned only Rs. 30.1 crores in 1966-67

whereas in 1965-66 it was able to give Rs. 48.4 crores; the ICICI was able to give only Rs. 19.1 crores whereas the previous year it was able to give Rs. 29.6 crores; and, similarly, the Industrial Development Bank was able to give only Rs. 33.83 crores as against Rs. 59.56 crores. This is the amount that one can raise indigenously. This is the basic problem up against which we come.

We want these anomalies to be corrected—and I am hundred per cent for the correction of these anomalies—I believe that unless you have a broadening of the industrial base and you make it possible for the small and middle industrial group to grow, you will not be able to avoid concentration of wealth. It is no use having a negative approach to it. The positive approach to it is to provide credit facilities, to provide special protection to the small and medium industries and to make it possible for them to get the help and the support they need. This is the positive approach to it, not to kill what is there, but to make it possible for other things to grow which will counteract the monopolistic growth. This is what you asked me : What is the method ? This is the method.

There are hundreds of young engineers and young scientists. Make it possible for them to promote individual industries. What happens is that whenever they go asking for credit, when they are up against this big web of rules and regulations, permits and licences, they do not know how to get about. This is where a big industrialist has advantage over a small man. If the Government could set up a bureau where a small man or a new man gets some sort of help which a big industrialist can pay for if the Government could make it possible for the small and medium industries to have credit which they cannot get at present, then this kind of economic concentration of wealth could be reduced. I know a considerable amount of credit has been available to them. Credit and finance are the main things. When a man makes a small machine or something, he is squeezed out of production because a big industrial group



gets the licence of import from outside. That should not happen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Lastly, I want to say that this is no small matter on which we can shout at each other because, along with this economic concentration of wealth, there is also the link-up with foreign collaboration and foreign collaborators. We have seen in China what has been the result of this sort of a thing. We have seen that when there is an awakening among the people and if that awakening is not recognised by the Government, there can be dire results. Therefore, to safeguard the interests of the old generation like us, as to safeguard the interests of the young generation, I think, it is necessary that we see that the fullest opportunities are given to the young people, to the worker, to the agriculturist, and that we do not have a few people, about 20 families, who have crores of rupees and who can, through control bank credit, etc., keep everything in their own hand.

I want to make it clear that this would not be possible except when certain important personalities, whether in or out of politics, who are in a position of power, have helped to bring about this kind of growing tendency where few people keep power in their hands. Therefore, it is not merely a question of economic concentration of power but it is equally a question of concentration of political power.....

AN HON. MEMBER : As in the case of Congress.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : It is not only the Congress. It is any party in any State. I have been to almost every State and the people in power want to see that industries come there. What do they offer? They offer concessions in electricity, in land, in water, in everything. To whom do they offer? Not to the small man. What are these people sitting on the Opposition side saying to me? What are their Governments in some States where they are in power doing? Have they not done

the same thing? I have been to almost every State. The same methods are adopted by you as by any other political party in power. If you are serious about it, then only we can do something.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I did not want to interrupt the lady Member. But she will admit that plethora of licences lead to licence.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : It would have been better if we had waited for the Thacker Committee's report, because that report would have given us a full picture of the way in which the industrial licensing policy has been worked in this country. Anyhow, since we are now having a discussion only on the Hazari report, both interim and final, I would like to say something on that.

The hon. lady Member who preceded me defined socialism as having very many comprehensive meanings, and particularly so from the standpoint of the Congress.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : His is American socialism.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Probably, Shri Sheo Narain may introduce another socialism called American socialism.

14.56 HRS

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

But whatever may be the definition of socialism by the political party in power and whatever may be the opinion of the lady Member for herself in regard to socialism, I may point out that certain definitive definitions have been given in the Constitution and also in the Second and Third Five Year Plans on economic and industrial growth.

As pointed out already by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Krishna, it has been specifically provided in the Constitution in article 39 that :

The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

[Shri Sezhiyan]

- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

We find a similar thing stated in the Second and Third Five Year Plans also. The First Five Year Plan did not concentrate so much on ideology. But when the Second Five Year Plan was drawn up, they had put it very plainly there. I would like to quote from the Second Five Year Plan in this connection, because I do not want to give the House and the outside world a loose interpretation that by socialism we do not mean that concentration should be avoided. The Second Five Year Plan says :

"The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and there should be progressive reduction of the concentration of income and wealth and economic power."

Even in the Industrial Policy Resolution the broad objectives have been clearly enunciated in the following terms namely, avoidance of monopoly and prevention of concentration of wealth, protection of small-scale industries against undue competition from large-scale industries and distribution of industrial development on a more widespread basis in different regions.

Therefore, it has been clearly enunciated in the Constitution, in the Five Year Plans and also in the Industrial Policy Resolution that concentration of economic power should be avoided and monopolistic growth should be eschewed and our planning and industrial licensing policy should be defined and implemented with that end in view.

Even those Members who are not very harsh on this concentration of power and who feel that it is inevitable that monopoly should come into force would concede that even in the advanced countries like the USA, there is a constant effort through statutes to control and curb monopolistic growth. Since

even the USA is at it, I think we should be all the more vigilant against this concentration of wealth and monopolistic growth in our industrialisation. But some may argue that to a certain extent monopoly has to be allowed, and in the beginning of economic growth it is an inevitable thing or a necessary evil. This point has been considered in the Third Five Year Plan and while stating the objectives of planned development, the Third Plan has this to say :

"Disparities in income and wealth which arise from industrial and economic growth raise a series of complex problems. The first of these concerns differences in levels of earned income. In advanced countries these have now been greatly reduced. On the other hand in under-developed countries, unless special measures are taken in the first phases of economic development itself, there is a tendency for them to become even larger than before."

Therefore, the argument that up to a certain stage, we should allow monopoly or concentration of economic power does not hold good. This has also been considered by the Planning Commission themselves.

15.00 HRS.

We have incorporated this aspect of socialism, prevention of monopoly growth and prevention of concentration of power in the Constitution. It has been incorporated in the resolutions. It has been included in election manifestoes of the Congress Party. But all these things are very happily on paper only. When it comes to actual implementation by Government, action is lacking. Every now and then, they say that socialism is their avowed goal. But in which direction are they moving?

This reminds me of the story of a person who was going to a particular destination. He saw a bystander and asked how far that particular town was? Suppose it is the town of Delhi. The bystander said, 24,980 miles. But the person said 'Somebody told me it is only about 10 miles from here'. The bystander said, 'Yes, that is when you are going by the direct route. But as

you are going in the opposite direction, it will be 24,980 mile to go round the world and then come to Delhi'. Socialism is the avowed goal, as Delhi was the avowed goal. But they are going in the opposite direction to reach it.

The Hazari Report has disclosed that the industrial licensing system has failed of its purpose of attaining certain social and economic objectives; it has, on the contrary, perpetuated many abuses for removing which the policy was enunciated. So these very objectives have been defeated. In many cases the loopholes and very loose rules have been taken advantage of by the industrial houses; in some others, there has been very blatant connivance.

Regarding the Hazari Report, some hon. Members have contested the data on which it is based and said they are incomplete. Even Dr. Hazari has conceded that point. But these have not been contested even by the Birla House. If the figures had been wrong, they would immediately have come out with a denial. After the disclosure of the Interim Report, there was a press conference addressed by Shri D. P. Mandelia, Birla's chief executive. He met the press on August 18, 1967. He did not contest the figures given by Dr. Hazari. The whole burden of his argument was that the Birla companies were not the property of the Birla family but were national concerns with investments by the public. I am ready to accept his argument that they are not Birla family concerns. If they have come out of the investments of the public as he said, we welcome them as national concerns. In that case, there should not be any objection to nationalising them. If the chief executive of Birlas himself concedes that they do not belong to the Birla family but to the public, there should be no objection at all to nationalising not only the Birla houses but all those other concerns which are national concerns.

Nobody should feel hurt at the disclosures in Dr. Hazari report. We are dealing with a malady which has arisen in the operation of the licensing system not only in regard to the Birla concerns but all concerns. If they belong to the

people, they will be submitting their annual reports and all those things to the public. But the people at large suffer; whenever there is unhealthy competition leading to disastrous results, whenever there is a fore-closure, all these things affect the entire country. That is our concern in this matter. The Hazari report has focussed the attention of the country to the splitting up of the Birla 'empire'—that word had been used by many speakers. About fifteen years ago, in Tamilnad, there was a book called, "Birla Maligaiyin Marmangal"—the 'Mysteries of Birla House' and it was sold in thousands. People read it avidly as they would Maha Bharatha, Madamanakamarajan Kathai, Treasure Island, etc. I do not know whether people will be reading this report also in the same way. So much mystery is revealed in this report also. Some of the industrial houses have become developmental houses. The Hazari report refers to the deliberate attempt by a few influential groups to foreclose licensable capacity by putting in multiple applications for the same product. Quite often there was considerable delay in the utilisation of such multiple licences even after the Capital Goods Committee approved. Dr. Hazari himself has stated that Birlas have not followed up about one half of their licences. It is the country which suffers in this process. It has been argued that only those who have got the capacity to establish industries come forward and snatch away all the licences. They say that those who stand in the queue get the ticket. But those who thus get the ticket do not enter the theater nor do they allow others to go in. The myth of capacity has also been exploded by Hazari in his report. He has said in his report that the resources were totally inadequate in certain cases. On page 9 the report says :

'It is perhaps no accident that certain Birla companies which appear repeatedly among the ranks of applicants—and some which do get approval for their proposals—have little to boast of in their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. ... (they) have very small assets to show against the licenses issued to them. ...

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Aryavarta, Bikaner Commercial and Eastern Equipment and Sales...."

He mentions some other industries and then goes on :

"Manjushree, which holds licences/letters of intent, among other things, for acrylic fibre, bamboo pulp, steel castings and cotton spinning had, on 30th September 1964, a share capital of Rs. 5,000 and no liabilities or assets to speak of."

A company not having a share capital of Rs. 5,000 has applied for so many licences and got them too. Therefore, it is a myth to say that they take into consideration the capacity to establish industries. It is because they associate their names with big business houses, that this myth is created. Some hon. Member said that there was the connivance of the Government also. The Government has also failed, because, here, I concede that point that if they had been clever enough to get these things done, we cannot blame them. The Parliament has got the control over the Government and they are doing it only through them and they can control those business houses. Therefore, our chief objection is this, and the point that I want to raise is that the Government have been negligent; in many cases they have been negligent wantonly also. It has been pointed out in some papers openly how the officers who have been at the highest echelons in some of the important economic ministries go to occupy lucrative positions in private business after their retirement. Where they go after retirement is a thing to be considered very carefully by the Government. Some of the things which have come in are very revealing. It has been reported in the papers. One retired Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports—he retired in November, 1966 got employed in March 1967 in one of the big industrial firms. In the same firm you can find a retired Chairman of the Railway Board, a retired Income-tax Commissioner, a retired Chairman of the Tarriff Board, a retired Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes, a retired Financial Commissioner of Railways and

another retired Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which is that firm ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Birlas. Only you dragged it; I did not say that. (*Interruption*) Therefore, I want to know how far these kinds of loopholes in the licensing system have been connived at by the officers. This is a point which has to be watched and investigated upon by the Government.

Secondly, not only concentration of economic power has been there. There has been a regional imbalance which also has to be noted. This also to a certain extent has been brought out by the Hazari Report. Even when the five Year Plan was being drafted, it was stated that there has been a regional imbalance. It was conceded that certain regions were very backward industrially and economically and those regions also should be brought forward and put on a par with other parts of the country. Therefore, the regional imbalance should be taken into account. I will not go through the entire report because certain communities instead of certain regions have been pointed out there. I would not go into that. I will speak for my own part: now, the entire southern region has been clubbed together; under one bracket they have put the entire southern people. The southern people have got only 7.8 per cent of the investment available in this country. Only so much was their capacity. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What are those communities ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Marwari people, the Gujarati people etc. Now, the southern people have contributed only 7.8 per cent of the investment capital available in the country. If you take the population, it should have been 23 to 25 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the position about the public sector ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It has not been given in the Hazari report. If my hon. friend Prof. Amin is able to give me I will be very thankful to him. That also will show an imbalance. (*Interruption*).

So, the regional imbalance is there, and that is also a most dangerous thing. In Calcutta and Bombay, together, they combine it and it comes to 36 per cent of the investment capital, and if you take all the communities there, comes to about 46 per cent. That is my recollection. Instead of this house or that house, if the Birla House has not been there, some other house would have come in and knocked off all these things. Therefore, in the ultimate analysis, the basic reason for the trend towards the concentration of economic power and wealth in this country is the structural defect in our financial system, namely, the existence of the private banks and financial institutions. As long as the banking institutions remain under the control of big industrial houses, there is hardly anything that the Government can do to check these unhealthy trends towards concentration of economic power, let alone the entire licensing system.

Lastly, I want to mention a word of caution. We know how the nationalised life insurance is functioning. In 1956 I was one of those who welcomed the nationalisation of life insurance. Even now I accept the basic principle of nationalisation, but it should not be implemented by a person who does not have faith in nationalisation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : It should be run by Dr. Hazari.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Not by Mr. Mody, by any stretch of imagination. (*Interruptions*). When a decision is taken, it should be implemented in good faith by persons who have got every faith and conviction in nationalisation and socialism. Mere lip service will not do any good for this country.

श्री त्रिभुवन विश्व (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि उन्होंने थैकर कमेटी बनाई है जो सारी बातों की जांच करेगी। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सभी इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की, जो भी बड़े बड़े हाउसिस हैं उनकी जांच की जाए इसी एक हाउस की जांच न की जाए। तभी न्याय होगा।

M10LSS/68-6

ऐसा लगता है कि डा० हजारी ने एक आदमी के साथ बैर विरोध के कारण इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक बायस्ड रिपोर्ट पेश उन्होंने कर दी है।

इस पार्टी से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है चाहे इस पार्टी के लोग हों या उधर वाली पार्टी के लोग कि बिड़ला जी का इस देश के राजनीतिक जीवन में जबरदस्त स्थान रहा है। महात्मा गांधी भी उनके पास कई बार जाकर रहा करते थे। जहाँ पर वह मारे गए वह भी बिड़ला हाउस ही था। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद उनके पास रहा करते थे, श्री राजागोपालाचार्य जो कि आज डी० एम० के० के नेता बन बैठे हैं तथा दूसरे बड़े-बड़े नेता भी वहीं उनके पास रहा करते थे। यह स्वाधीनता के पहले की बात है।

आज हम स्वाधीन हो चुके हैं। आज हम किसी को भी गाली दे सकते हैं। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है इस पर। अगर बिड़ला के हाथ में मौनोपोली है, अगर मौनोपोलाइजेशन कुछ एक हाथों में हो गया है तो उसको आप कर्ब करें। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई आदमी अगर देश का भला करता है या किसी आदमी ने अगर देश का भला किया है तो उसकी उसके लिए हम प्रशंसा न करें। कौन कह सकता है कि स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई में उसने चन्दा नहीं दिया, स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई में खाना पीना नहीं दिया। मैं पी०एस० पी० वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जायें और अपने उन नेताओं से पूछें जो इस सदन में नहीं आए हैं कि उनको चन्दा उन्होंने दिया है कि नहीं दिया है, देता है या नहीं देता है। हम लोगों को चुनाव में नहीं मिलता है लेकिन इन लोगों को मिलता है। और ये कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग जो इतना बोलते हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई जब हम लड़ रहे थे तो इन्होंने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का साथ दिया था, हमको पकड़वाने

**[श्री विभूति मिश्र]**

की कोशिश की थी, इस काम में अंग्रेजों की इन्होंने मदद नहीं की थी .

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : आपसे ज्यादा जेलें हमने कःरी हैं और हम सब जानते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मुझे पकड़वाने की कोशिश आपकी पार्टी वालों ने की । मैं पुराना कांग्रेसी हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि आपने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का साथ हमारे खिलाफ दिया ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We can have an investigation as to how many sons and sons-in-law of Congress people are employed in big industrial organisations.\*\* So, why do you attack us like that ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : On a point of order, Sir\*\* This is very wrong. I want that it should be expunged from the records.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a statement of fact and I repeat it.\*\*

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : His party takes money from foreign countries . . . . . (Interruptions).

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, हमने मिक्सड इकोनोमी के प्रिंसिपल को अपनाया है । हमारे देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी है—

SHRI SONAVANE : What is your ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is expunged.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : While discussing Dr. Hazari's Report it is much better to discuss it on merits rather than referring to individuals. As far as I can see, there is enough material in the report which we can discuss without recriminating each other.

मैं श्री विभूति मिश्र से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में ही इतना कुछ है कि वह बगैर जाती हमले किये बहुत कुछ कह सकते हैं । वह बुजुर्ग हैं और पुराने पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : उन लोगों को भी तो बुजुर्ग का लिहाज करना चाहिए । श्री विभूति मिश्र उनके वाप की उम्र के हैं ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, while speaking anybody can quote a fact. If he has said that \*\* is employed somewhere. . . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : \*\*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : \*\* or if a relation of somebody here is employed somewhere and somebody mentions it, I do not think it comes anywhere near parliamentary privileges and that it should not be expunged.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, when you have given a ruling how can it be debated upon ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already told you that if you can name some individual it is all right. But making a recriminating reference, in particular, to \*\* I do not think, is a good thing (Interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, Shri Bibhuti Mishra has used his tongue freely looking this side. We are not going to take it lying low.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Already, Sir, a Member from their party, while referring to Mysore, where the Government is presided over by the Congress President himself, said that the Mysore Government connived in giving licences to one of the industrial houses in Mysore because that particular industrial house was their financiers. If this kind of a charge can be made on the floor of the House certainly the Congress Party has a right to reply to that. Therefore, if you permit this kind of a thing to go on in this House

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair. vide col. 1977

the reply also has to be allowed to remain.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There must be reply but not mud-slinging. You can disprove it with facts.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : We know how money goes to them. We know all that they practise (*Interruptions*). We know it more than they think we know.

SHRI S. KUNDU : She knows how the money goes everywhere.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Unfortunately, it is not a question of such secrecy. It goes to them openly. We only know the *modus operandi*. We have accepted money from Birlas during the fight for independence. We have accepted and we have admitted it. But they do not admit it. They quote scriptures because they take from all the industrial houses inside behind closed doors (*Interruption*).

न तो मेरे मां-बाप गये थे और न मेरे बच्चे गए हैं दलाली करने के लिए। उधर जो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, जाते होंगे वे। यह हमारा पेशा नहीं है। न हमें जरूरत पड़ी है दलाली के पैसों की।

SHRI RAJARAM : If all these are facts, I wonder what is the government doing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, in this discussion may I point out one thing?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banerjee wants to raise a point of order. Let me hear that first. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am raising my point of order under rule 376(2). That rule says :

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

The business before the House at the moment is this particular Report, the Interim Report and the Final Report of Dr. Hazari . . . . (*Interruptions*)

15.27 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

A point arose when some remarks were made during the course of the discussion on the Hazari Report. My hon. friend, Shri Lakkappa, who is very vocal, mentioned\*\*. Objections were taken to it in the other House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Other side.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, other side.

श्री शिवनारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रुलिंग हो चुकी है। अब पायंट आफ़ आर्डर का क्या सवाल है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Perhaps it is not the same question. Anyhow, please resume your seat. Now, what is the point of order?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, when a ruling has been given by the Chairman, how can he raise a point of order on the Chair's ruling?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, kindly bear with me for a while. I am not challenging the ruling of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even assuming that he is not questioning. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, he has not given any ruling.

श्री मू० अ० सां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन बातों को एक्सपंज कर दिया गया है, माननीय सदस्य उन्हीं को रिपीट कर रहे हैं और वे रिकार्ड में आ जायेंगी। यह अजीब तमाशा है ! जिन बातों को एक्सपंज कर दिया गया है, वे रिपीट हो रही हैं और फिर रिकार्ड हो रही हैं।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Chairman has given a ruling and still it is being reopened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Chairman has given a ruling. . .

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair, vide col. 1977

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I am not going to mention that at all.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is the main thing.

**SHRI M. A. KHAN :** He is repeating that sentence again.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He has assured that he is not going to refer to that at all. That ruling stands. There is no question of an appeal. Without referring to the ruling or challenging the ruling, if you have got to make any statement on a point of order, I am prepared to listen to it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I am not mentioning either the name or the ruling. My point of order arose not because of this. My point of order is quite different, controversy arose in this House as to whether the name\*\* should be mentioned or not. I know, they are eligible for employment and if they are capable they will be employed by somebody; so I do not mind their employment. I am for employment. But I only say that during the discussion such things come and names do appear because we have got certain documents by Shri Chandra Shekhar which were placed there. Those documents may be read out. Some people may read from them. So, I want your guidance.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will consider whether they are in order or not.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Some charges were made against some minister's son rightly or wrongly and the Minister made a statement. I want that no frivolous charges are made against anyone. But when certain names are mentioned and they may be facts, why should that be expunged?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** As I have already ruled, so far as the Chairman's ruling goes, it cannot be questioned and there is no appeal against that. Initially when the debate started

I cautioned all Members not to bring in names as far as possible. As he has mentioned, certain things have appeared in the press regarding certain document presented in the Rajya Sabha. If the factual statement is there, nobody has immunity from criticism; nobody enjoys that in this country. All are equal before the law.

**SHRI F. A. AHMED :** I would appeal to the House, through you, that the matter which we are considering is of a great importance and without bringing in subjective considerations it will be desirable if the entire subject is discussed with an objective view. I was actually admiring the tone with which the debate on this subject was initiated and had been going on. I hope the same spirit will prevail when we are left with only two or three hours to dispose of this matter. Members are entitled to make statements and when they have the right to reply, in the course of their reply they can deal with those points made in other speeches. So far as ministers are concerned, we are Members of the House and can look after ourselves. But I would appeal to the House that as far as possible names of persons, who are not Members of this House and who have not the opportunity to defend themselves, should be avoided. If that is done, it will be in keeping with the dignity of the House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मिक्सड एकोनामी की है। मिक्सड एकोनामी में पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी है। पब्लिक सेक्टर में जिस पर हमारा होल्ड है, 22 अरब रुपया लगा है। क्या उस पब्लिक सेक्टर में आमदनी होती है उसको देख लीजिए। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो काम करते हैं वह बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज का काम नहीं करते। बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के अलावा कन्ज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री पर वह ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं और हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी के अनुसार सरकार ने उनके हाथ में वही काम दिया है।

अब सवाल है लाइसेंस मिलने का। लाइसेंस के लिए सरकार के यहां जो मुहकमा

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair, vide col. 1977.



है उसमें दरखास्त वह देते हैं। दरखास्त देने के बाद उससे लोगों को लाइसेंस मिलता है। लाइसेंस मिलने के बाद अब जिनके पास रिसोर्सेज रहते हैं वह अपना कारखाना लगाते हैं। जिनके पास नहीं रहता है वह कहीं विदेश से उस के लिए पैसे का इंतजाम करते हैं और कारखाना लगाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने लाइसेंसिंग डिपार्टमेंट को ठीक करे, उसको कहे, वह देखे कि किसको कितना लाइसेंस मिला ? उसमें कितना कारखाना उसने लगाया ? लगाया तो कैसा वह कारखाना चल रहा है और जो सरकार के पास कारखाने नहीं हैं उस कारखाने को लगावे या दूसरे कारखाने को लगावे सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान देना चाहिए। ऐसा करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए, यह उसको देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात एक यह है कि जो हमारे यहां तरीका रहा उस में कोई रोक नहीं रही। रोक नहीं रहने के कारण से इस तरह से हो सकता है कि किसी को कोई लाइसेंस मिला हो, कम मिला हो या बेसी मिला हो लेकिन लाइसेंस मिला तो उसने देश के लिए सामान पैदा किया या नहीं पैदा किया, अगर पैदा नहीं किया, कारखाना नहीं लगाया तो उसको भी देखें। अगर ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाया तो बजट सेशन यह चल रहा है। हमारे यहां फाइनेंस बिल पेश है। उसमें अमेंडमेंट करके उसके ऊपर टैक्स लगाए और टैक्स के जरिए से पैसा वसूल करे क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में प्राइवेट सेक्टर रहता ही है और हमारे यहां तो दोनों सेक्टर हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस के ऊपर ध्यान दे कि किस तरह से इसका सुधार कर सकते हैं। हां, अगर यह है कि दूसरा कोई आदमी इसी तरह का योग्य है, अपने यहां कारखाना लगा सकता है, तो जिसके पास बहुत से कारखाने हैं उसको कारखाना नहीं देना चाहिए। यह सरकार का काम है और सरकार को इस डिपार्टमेंट में सुधार करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1 खरब और 51 अरब चाइना ने रशा से कर्जा लिया और कर्जा लेकर उसने अपने देश को इतना इंडस्ट्रियलाइज बनाया कि 1 खरब और 51 अरब उसने दूसरों को कर्जा दिया है। अभी हाल में एक किताब लाइब्रेरी में आई है जिसका नाम है "दि फारेन एड प्रोग्राम आफ दि सोवियट ब्लाक एंड कम्युनिस्ट चाइना" बार्ड कर्ट मूलर, उस किताब में यह लिखा है। तो किसी से हम कर्जा लें या कोलैबोरेशन करें उसमें कोई बुरी बात नहीं है क्योंकि चाइना ने खुद ऐसा किया और आज वह कितना शक्तिशाली देश हो गया है ? इसलिए अगर हम कोई कोलैबोरेशन करते हैं तो उससे घबड़ाना नहीं चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो प्रोसीजर यह था जांच पड़ताल का उस में मैं हजारी साहब को कहूंगा, वह तो हैं नहीं, एक रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दे दी प्लानिंग कमीशन को। मैं कहता हूँ प्लानिंग कमीशन को अगर दुरुस्त किये होते तो देश आज कहीं आगे बढ़ गया होता। लेकिन जो गोलमाल हुआ वह प्लानिंग कमीशन में गोलमाल हुआ। उसकी खराबी से कहीं मोनोपली हो गई कहीं नहीं हुई, कहीं कम आमदनी हुई, कहीं ज्यादा आमदनी हुई। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के अन्दर सुधार होना चाहिए। ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की हालत ऐसी है कि वहां किसान को चार पैसा नहीं मिलता है। अगर मिलता है तो गाडगिल साहब आये और कहा कि टैक्स लाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं एक बात आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम लोग 500 रुपया तनख्वाह पाते हैं और 31 रुपया रोज पाते हैं। जो हल चलाने वाला है वह दो रुपये रोज पाता है तो हम क्लास क्रियेट करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं ? जो 5 हजार रुपया महीना पाते हैं और जो 5 रुपया महीना पाते हैं उनके बीच में हम क्लास क्रियेट करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं ? यही सारी वजह है जिस कारण से हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं

### [श्री विभूति मिश्र]

चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे। हमारे विरोधी भाई घबड़ाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब आप लोग चार्ज लगाते हैं और आपका उसी प्वाइंट में जवाब दिया जाता है तो आप घबड़ाते क्यों हैं? राजनीति में आदमी को गम्बर होना चाहिए। जब दूसरे पर आप चार्ज लगाते हैं तो दूसरा भी अगर आप पर चार्ज लगाए तो उसमें घबड़ाने की क्या बात है? हम लोग इसी राजनीति में अपनी जिन्दगी बिताएँ...

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** Again, he is making an election speech. Here is the report he can study it and speak on it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने विरोधी भाइयों से कहूँगा कि वह हमारी बात को सुनें और दूसरों को भी वही मार्जिन दें जो अपने लिए चाहते हैं।

मुझे यह कहना है कि उन टर्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस के साथ साथ उनको पूरी छानबीन करनी चाहिए थी लेकिन उन्होंने पूरी छानबीन नहीं की है। वह खुद कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पूरा डाटा नहीं है, जब पूरा डाटा नहीं है तो हम रिपोर्ट क्या देंगे। उनको साल भर का मौका और देना चाहिये और पूरे डाटा के साथ सारी बात रिपोर्ट करते। कचहरी में जब तक केस पूरी तरह से साबित नहीं होता है, उसकी हारजीत पर अमल नहीं होता है, ऊपरवाली कोर्ट उस केस को नीचेवाली कोर्ट में वापस कर देती है और कहती है कि इसके बारे में पूरी छानबीन करके रिपोर्ट दो। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट अधूरी रिपोर्ट है और कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह रिपोर्ट कुछ बायस्ड है।

लेकिन एक बात जो हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं—आज तक समाजवाद की कोई परिभाषा नहीं बनाई गई। एक बात मेरी समझ में आती है कि मीन्ड-आफ-प्रोडक्शन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, ईच एकार्डिंग टु कॅपेसिटी एण्ड ईच एकार्डिंग टु नीड्स—

यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन आगे कौन सा सोशलिज्म है, वह सोशलिज्म आज तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। जो कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज़ हैं—आज रशिया भी कहता है कि हमारे यहां पूरा समाजवाद नहीं आया, पूरा कम्युनिज्म नहीं आया—उस किताब को मेरे भाई पढ़ें कि उनके यहां आया या नहीं आया, लेकिन हमारे देश में नहीं आया, तो कौन सी बात है, हमारे यहां तो डेमोक्रेसी है, मिक्स्ड इकनमी है, यहां तो दोनों तरह की बातें चलती हैं। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहूँगा कि हमारे फखरुद्दीन साहब ने जो कमेटी बनाई है उसमें यह जोड़ें कि सभी हाउसेज़ की पूरी इन्कवायरी कर के, तभी किसी चीज़ का फैसला करें।

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** There has been a misconception about what my hon. friend from the Congress has said. I was the general secretary of the Congress for twelve years before Independence. I can say that not a pie came from any capitalist to the AICC funds. Some moneys that were given by Birlas or others were for purposes of financing activities conducted by Gandhiji such as those of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Hindi Pracharak Sangh and so on. There were some moneys given by the capitalists to the Swarajists because they advocated their cause in the Assembly. So far as the Congress was concerned, I can say with authority that not a pie came for political purposes from any capitalist whatsoever.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Wherefrom did the money come then?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Shri J. B. Kripalani is talking of the pre-Independence days. What is the position now?

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** My hon. friend has asked wherefrom the money came. It came from the four-annual subscription of the members.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Not now.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI :** Let my hon. friend listen to me. When we

were put in jail in 1930, the only money which the Congress Committee had was Rs. 25,000. We always lived from hand to mouth.

SHR S. M. BANERJEE : That was Dadaji's Congress.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Nobody in office ever received more than Rs. 75. We conducted ourselves in the most economical way, and we relied upon our fees for all these purposes.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम डा० हजारी को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में हमारे आर्थिक, हमारे सामाजिक, हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन के एक ऐसे कोढ़ की तरफ पूरे देश का ध्यान खींचा है, कि यदि हमने उस कोढ़ को खत्म नहीं किया तो वह हमारे पूरे आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक जीवन को खत्म कर देगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक हम लोग जानते थे—लगानखोरी, आज तक हम लोग जानते थे—सूदखोरी, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट ने हमारे सामने एक नई चीज भयानक राक्षस के रूप में खड़ी कर दी है, जो हमारे आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक जीवन को निगलने के लिये आगे बढ़ रही है और वह कोढ़ है—लाइसेंस-खोरी। तो इस लाइसेंसखोरी के कोढ़ से, जो इस रिपोर्ट में हमारे सामने प्रकट होती है, डर कर या उसकी ओर से देश का ध्यान मूंदने के लिये—जैसा हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भाई ने डा० हजारी रिपोर्ट की सच्चाई या उनकी नीयत पर शक किया है—प्रयत्न करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या डा० हजारी की रिपोर्ट में पहली बार इजारेदारी की समस्या—विभिन्न तरह के भ्रष्टाचारों के जरिये से, शासकीय यन्त्रों, मंत्री मंडल के अधिकारों को भ्रष्टाचार के जरिये से दुरुपयोग करके—खड़ी की गई है, जिसकी ओर इस रिपोर्ट में ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है, क्या यह पहली बार यहां आई है? ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसी आशय की बात हमको पहले के बहुत से कमीशनों की रिपोर्टों में मिलती है। इसके पहले जो

मोनोपोली कमीशन इकबायरी के लिये बना, 1965 में उसकी रिपोर्ट आई थी, उससे भी इस बात की पुष्टि होती है, उसके पहले महालोबोनिंस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई—उससे भी इस बात की पुष्टि होती है। इसलिये डा० हजारी को यह दोष देना कि वह किसी खास पूंजीवादी घराने के पक्ष या विपक्ष में हैं—गलत बात है, क्योंकि अब तक जो जांचें हुई हैं, जिस हद तक हुई हैं, वे सबकी सब इस बात में एक राय है कि हमारे आर्थिक जीवन में इजारेदारी बढ़ गई है और यह हमारे पूरे सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक जीवन के लिये खतरा है।

यह चीज तब से शुरू हुई, जब कि 1952 में जो औद्योगिक नीति हमने स्वीकार की, औद्योगिक कानून हमने बनाया, उसमें बहुत ही स्पष्ट तौर से स्वीकार किया गया था कि हम देश के आर्थिक जीवन में इजारेदारी को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। न केवल 1952 के इण्डस्ट्रीज एक्ट में बल्कि सच पूछा जाय तो इस एक्ट में जो बात कही गई थी, वह हमारे संविधान के जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स हैं, उसमें भी है, जिसमें कि यह बात बहुत ही साफ साफ तौर पर कही गई है कि इजारेदारी को नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये, उससे सामाजिक, उससे राजनीतिक, उससे आर्थिक हानि है, तो प्रश्न यह होता है कि जब हमारे संविधान ने इजारेदारी के खिलाफ बहुत ही स्पष्ट सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया है, जब कि इण्डस्ट्रीज एक्ट ने इजारेदारी के खिलाफ बहुत ही स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित की है और देश के इण्डस्ट्रीज कानून के मातहत लाइसेंस को एक हथियार बनाया गया, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस को एक हथियार बनाया गया—इसके खिलाफ लड़ने के लिये—फिर यह सब कुछ कैसे हुआ? जो लाइसेंस इजारेदारी के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिये हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये था, वह लाइसेंस का हथियार इजारेदारी को बढ़ाने के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया—यह प्रश्न है, जो हमें सोचना है।

## [श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

हम यहां पर बहस को इस दायरे में नहीं रखना चाहते हैं कि यह खास घराना है, उसको ही हमें लेना है, सवाल आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक है कि वह इजारेदारी जिसको तोड़ना चाहिये था, जिसको दूर करना चाहिये था, जिसको दूर करने के लिये, जिसको न बढ़ने देने के लिये लाइसेंस की नीति अख्तियार की गई थी, कैसे वह लाइसेंस की नीति विपरीत परिणाम की ओर देश को ले जाती है—यह प्रश्न सबसे गंभीर और विचारणीय है। इसके सिलसिले में हम बिरला हों, टाटा हों, डालमिया हों, गोयनका हों, इन बड़े बड़े घरानों को उतना दोष नहीं देंगे, क्योंकि उनसे हमने कभी यह उम्मीद नहीं की थी कि वे इजारेदारी की ओर नहीं बढ़ेंगे, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि इजारेदारी तो उनके स्वभाव में है; हम जानते हैं कि वह इजारेदारी की ओर बढ़ना चाहते थे, बढ़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम दोष देंगे सरकार को, इस कांग्रेस सरकार को। क्यों कांग्रेस सरकार ने जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि संविधान के उमूलों की रक्षा के लिए हम इजारेदारी को बढ़ने नहीं देंगे? लाइसेंस देने का हथियार आपके हाथ में दिया गया था उसका इस्तेमाल आपने इजारेदारी के खिलाफ न करके, उसके हक में क्यों किया? यह हमारा आपके ऊपर आरोप है, इस सरकार के ऊपर आरोप है। यदि सरकार और उनके मातहत अधिकारी इस लाइसेंस का सही इस्तेमाल करते, उसी उद्देश्य के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल करते जिस उद्देश्य के लिए इसकी व्यवस्था की गई थी तो आज इस सदन में बहस करने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस सरकार के भीतर सरकार है, कांग्रेस सरकार के भीतर बिरला सरकार है वरना आज यह क्यों होता? नीति है इजारेदारी को तोड़ने की, इजारेदारी को कमजोर करने की लेकिन नतीजा इसके विपरीत होता है, इजारेदारी बढ़ती है। यह तब तक सम्भव नहीं था जब तक कि सरकार

के भीतर सरकार न होती। हम कहना चाहते हैं—कोई व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप की बात नहीं है—यह एक सामाजिक और राजनीतिक समस्या है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है।

इसका एक प्रधान कारण है। हमारे देश के जो बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं उनकी राजनीतिक दलों के साथ मिली भगत है। मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि उनके हाथ में शासन नहीं है। इस समय तो कांग्रेस के हाथ में ही शासन है। मैं देश की पूरी औद्योगिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ कि उसकी विशेषकर शासक दल के साथ मिली भगत है, साठ-गांठ है। यही एक कारण है कि बजाय इसके कि लाइसेंस को इजारेदारी तोड़ने और कमजोर करने के एक हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता, उसको इजारेदारी बढ़ाने के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा कारण मालूम नहीं होता। यदि सरकार के साथ उनकी मिली भगत न होती, मंत्रियों के साथ मिली भगत न होती, हमारे औद्योगिक और आर्थिक मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के साथ उनकी मिली भगत न होती, तो फिर यह कैसे सम्भव हो सकता था? मैं कांग्रेस और शासक दल के भाइयों से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर क्या कारण है कि आपकी नीति के विपरीत लाइसेंस का नतीजा हो रहा है?

इसके सिलसिले में, मुझे माफ करेंगे, इस सदन के बाहर बहुत से अखबारों में बहुत सी बातें स्पष्ट रूप से कही गई हैं। दूसरे सदन में भी शासक दल के ही एक माननीय सदस्य ने भ्रष्टाचारों की एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त पेश की है कि किस तरह से शासक दल और औद्योगिक घराने, खासकर के बिरला घराने की मिली भगत से इजारेदारी को बढ़ाया गया है। मुझे आशा हो तो मैं उस रिपोर्ट की कुछ बातों को इस सदन के सामने पेश करूँ। वह रिपोर्ट राज्य सभा में टेबिल पर रखी गई है और हम समझते हैं यदि आवश्यकता हुई तो यहां

पर भी उस रिपोर्ट को टेबिल पर रख सकते हैं और हम उसको यहां पर रखना भी चाहेंगे। उसमें बतलाया गया है :

"Large amounts of salaries are given to the wives and other relatives of the senior executives of Birlas. These recipients of salaries do not work at all nor do they make any contribution to the company..."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. Our rules provide that when a document is read and quoted by the hon. Member, the relevant portions of it should be laid on the Table of the House. I, therefore, request you to allow him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Only when a Minister reads out from some paper, it has to be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, you were a Member and I was a Member. There have been many occasions, and you have seen the former rulings. As I have said, whatever he is quoting from some other document which happens to have been placed on the Table of the other House, I am not permitting him just now to place it here. It will be examined properly and if it is considered, then we shall take it up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, may I remind you? You are much more mature than I.

श्री अ० सि० सृगल (बिलासपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब कि एक हाउस में एक चीज उन्होंने रख दी, उस के बाद आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा कि उस चीज को इस हाउस में वह रख सकते हैं या नहीं। यह निर्णय आपको लेना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that automatically it cannot be placed on the Table of the House. I do not know whether it has been placed there. (Interruption) I have given my ruling. On this point, I am not going to entertain any objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I remind you of one thing so that you may refresh your memory and mind? At that historic session, when the CBI report came in, you remember Shri Kamath was there and he read out certain portions. Like Robert Bruce, he fought for days and ultimately, the hon. Speaker, in his wisdom, said that the report can be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do remember those days, and I know the ruling. But I have said, let him submit it and we shall see whether it can be placed on the Table of the House. Just now, at the present moment, I am not permitting him straightway to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Irrespective of what Robert Bruce has done, Guy Fox should not be permitted to do it.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी सेवा में यह रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दूंगा, फिर जैसा भी आप सोचें, वैसा करें। एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक साप्ताहिक अखबार "न्यू वेज" है, उसमें 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अंक में इस समस्या पर रोशनी डाली गई है कि किस प्रकार से बाबजूद संविधान के आदेश के लाइसेंस का दुरुपयोग इजारेदारी के पक्ष में किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे बड़ी ही गम्भीर बातें हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इन बातों को व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप की स्प्रिट में लिया जाय। यह हमारी सामाजिक और राजनीतिक समस्या है और इसी रूप में इसको लिया जाय। यदि कोई गलत बातें हैं तो उनको गलत साबित करना चाहिये और यदि सही बातें हैं तो उसके मुताबिक कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। जब सारे देश में बात फैल रही है, अखबारों में बातें लिखी जा रही हैं तो फिर हम उसकी ओर से अपनी आंखें कैसे मूंद सकते हैं। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . इसमें कहा गया है कि हमारी सरकार में बैठे हुए बहुत से लोग देश भक्त होने के बजाय बिरला-भक्त हैं। इस सिलसिले में कुछ

मंत्रियों के नाम भी लिये गये हैं। आज उन मंत्रियों की सुरत हम यहाँ नहीं देख पा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request Mr. Sharma to resume his speech tomorrow? Before we proceed to the next item, I call upon the Minister, Shri Bhagat.

statement, but he cannot take precedence over us, in whose names the motion stands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not yet called Mr. Gupta. Before that I have made my observation that I have permitted Mr. Bhagat to make a statement so that it may be helpful to the debate.

15.59 HRS.

MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON  
COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS  
BILL OF U.K.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : At what time would the half-an-hour discussion be taken up, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is doubtful. I cannot off-hand say anything on that now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a statement was laid on the Table of the House on the 29th February in connection with the new Immigration Law which was passed by the British Parliament on the 1st March. I have also made a similar statement in the other House. Various suggestions have been made as to how this situation can be met.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
मन्त्री महोदय कौन सा स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before you move your motion, I have permitted him to make a statement. That is all. He is entitled to make a statement if he so desires, and I have permitted him. You may move your motion later on.

16 HRS.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The man in possession of the floor is the man in whose name the motion stands. But since it has been your pleasure to allow the minister to make a statement, we would not quarrel about it. But the rules are clear. It is a set debate. At a later stage, the minister can make a

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि यह एक प्रीसीज्योर की बात है और प्रीसीडेंट की बात है। एजेंडे के हिसाब से मेरा मोशन 4 बजे आना है और चूंकि चार बजे गये हैं इसलिए मुझे पहले अपना मोशन पेश करने और उस पर कहने का मौका उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को देना चाहिए। लेकिन बैसा न करवा कर मंत्री महोदय जो पहले अपना बयान देने जा रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक गलत परम्परा होगी। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पहले मुझे अपना मोशन मूव कर लेने दीजिये। अगर मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो वह बीच में इंटरवीन कर सकते हैं या बाद में अपना जवाब दे सकते हैं। लेकिन मूवर के मोशन मूव करने से पहले मंत्री महोदय का उम पर बोलने देना एक गलत परम्परा को यहाँ पर कायम करना होगा।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I only wanted to be of help to the House. This is not a new precedent. Many times in the past not only in this Parliament but in the earlier Parliaments also Statements were made in the beginning. It is not a new precedent. But I am not insisting on making the statement, if they do not want it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should be helpful to the debate and therefore I permitted. But since he himself has withdrawn, Mr. Gupta may begin now. But I will have to be firm about the time—20 minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Is it a punishment of objecting to the minister making the statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He himself on his own has withdrawn. I have not asked him to withdraw.

**SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) :** The subject is before the House. It is the property of the House. The House wants to know the background. It has been the practice for a long time that when such an important question is raised on the floor of the House, Government will first come with a statement giving the background and full details. Nobody can prevent you from ruling that the statement must first come before the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have already ruled that he can make a statement. He said the statement would have provided some useful information and the debate would have been more fruitful. Therefore, I permitted him. But when objection was raised from the other side, he himself on his own will has withdrawn.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :** He said, if the members do not want, he will not make the statement. But members want it.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :** He wants to speak. He has not withdrawn.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I cannot compel him to make the statement. I have given him permission to make it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** You have already given your ruling, Sir. They are destroying the image of the Speaker like this.

**SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) :** He cannot withdraw unless he takes the permission of the House. The House has not permitted him to withdraw. The House is more important than your ruling; please excuse me for saying this.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** All this rift within the Congress party should be resolved outside.

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** This is a matter for you to decide. The minister has not withdrawn. We thought it would help the discussion if the Government's point of view was put

forward first. It is for you to decide. You need not regard the statement as having been withdrawn.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** So far as this question is concerned, my impression was that he was withdrawing. Therefore, I said that I would call Shri K. L. Gupta. If he wants to make a statement, I have already given a ruling that he can give the background of the issue and help the discussion. He is entitled to make that statement.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :** Sir, I rise to a point of order. In the Order Paper it is stated that at 4.00 P.M. this motion is to be moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Therefore, at 4.00 you called him correctly to make the motion. Supposing the Government wants to give some information to the House to help the discussion, it can be done after Shri Gupta has moved his motion. If you create this precedent today of allowing the Minister to make a statement before the actual motion is moved by the Member in whose name it stands, we will also be entitled to claim the same privilege of seeking your permission to make a statement giving background material which the Minister concerned may not have before he moves a motion on behalf of the Government. This motion has been put down to be taken up at 4.00, it is already 4.05 and I would request you to allow Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to move the motion.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Sir, I rise to a point of order. This particular motion tabled by us, headed by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, has been admitted under rule 184 or rule 193—these are the two rules under which such motions are admitted. I take it that this has been admitted under rule 184. This rule says :

“Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.”

Here is a motion which has been duly consented to by the Speaker and this

motion has been admitted after hearing the hon. Minister on 29th February, 1968. Had we been satisfied that day we are not insane enough to move such a motion.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you sure?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, insanity is a disqualification, but I dare to say that in the case of some this has been waived. You have already given your ruling. I know that certain extraordinary rulings have been given in the past by the Chair, but we have obeyed them. Here is the Prime Minister who comes to the rescue of some of the Members. By interrupting you, Sir, they want to destroy the image of the Speaker in the House (*Interruption*). Sir, I am very sorry they are interrupting me. I am not interrupting them, I have left it long back. I only say, Sir, that if you change your ruling like a pendulum this way or that way it will be difficult for this House to run. You have given a ruling and you must stick to it. You should ask Shri Gupta to proceed with his motion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, there is no need for any argument on this issue.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He should withdraw the word "pendulum".

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, we cannot stand this. He said that you change your ruling like a pendulum.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I withdraw the word "pendulum".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As you will realise, when the Minister stated that he would like to make a statement, giving the background, I permitted him. But, later on, my impression was that he had withdrawn his request. Therefore, I called Shri Gupta. If I had called the Minister, it was not for prejudicing the debate or forestalling the debate which is going to take place. But, if hon. Members are insisting that the Minister need not give background information, I will call Shri Gupta.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I hope it will not be treated as a precedent.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से सदन के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि :

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs on the 29th February, 1968 regarding the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom and calls upon the Government of India to take appropriate counter measures."

यू०के० सरकार ने यह इमिग्रेंट्स बिल पास करके लगभग एक लाख ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर, जो एशिया के रहने वाले हैं ओरिजिनली और जिनके पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट है, यह पाबन्दी लगा दी है कि वह यू०के० के अन्दर नहीं आ सकते। दुनिया के इतिहास में यह पहला मौका है जब किसी एक सरकार ने अपने ही नागरिकों के, अपने ही सिटिजेन्स के, ऊपर यह पाबन्दी लगाई है कि वह सिटिजेन्शिप राइट रखते हुए भी उस देश के अन्दर नहीं आ सकते। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ इस तरह का कोई पैरलेल दुनिया के इतिहास में नहीं है। (ब्यवधान)। आपकी सरकार रहेगी तो यहाँ भी वही होगा।

1962 में इसी प्रकार का बिल, इमिग्रेशन, बिल, सरकार ने बनाया था, और जहाँ तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, उस समय सेन्ट्री आफ स्टेट मि० बटलर थे। जब उन्होंने यह बिल रक्खा सदन के सामने, तो उसके अन्दर यह प्राविजन था कि कोई भी कामनवेल्थ के लोग एक दम से यू०के० के अन्दर नहीं आ सकते, चाहे उनके पास, हिन्दुस्तान का पासपोर्ट हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान का पासपोर्ट हो। कहीं का भी हो, वह यू०के० के अन्दर नहीं आ सकते। मैं याद दिलाऊंगा विलसन साहब को कि उस समय उनकी पार्टी अपोजीशन में थी और उन्होंने उस समय यह कहा था कि यह रेशल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है और लेबर पार्टी इसका विरोध करती है। आज इतना



ही नहीं हुआ है, इससे और ज्यादा हो गया है। केन्या के अन्दर लगभग एक लाख लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर वह ऐसी पाबन्दी लगाना चाहते हैं। उनका कमिटमेंट है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब 1963 में केन्या स्वतन्त्र हुआ तब क्या ब्रिटिश सरकार ने उनसे यह कमिटमेंट नहीं किया था कि वह ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट वाले हैं, वह ब्रिटिश नागरिक हैं और उनकी सारी जिम्मेदारी यू० के० सरकार की होगी? यह ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे विलसन सरकार की इज्जत में बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगा है। जो सरकार अपने आप को सोशलिस्ट कहती है, जब वह कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी को क्रिटिसाइज करती है तब रेशल डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन कहती है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसने केन्या के एक लाख आदमियों पर जो कि वहाँ रहते हैं, इस तरह की पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई है? जो एशिया के रहने वाले हैं उनके ऊपर यह पाबन्दी लगाई है। यह रेशल डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन है। ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट है। पासपोर्ट के ऊपर काला चेहरा है या गोरा चेहरा है, इससे अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये। आज यू० के० की सरकार ने यह बिल पास करके एम।बी.वी. बोया है कि अगर यह बीज बढ़ता गया तो दुनिया के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ी क्राइसिस पैदा हो जायेगी। साउथ अफ्रीका के रोडेशिया के मामले में यू० के० गवर्नमेंट आज तक पुर्तगाल को कंडेम करती जा रही थी, लेकिन आज यह सरकार भी उसी रास्ते पर जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एक एलिमेंट्री राइट है सिटिजेनशिप का, उसको भी इस प्रकार से आघात पहुँचा है इस बिल के द्वारा।

1963 में पासपोर्ट देने के बाद यू० के० गवर्नमेंट का मारल, लॉगल, कांस्टिट्यूशनल, पूरी तरह से कमिटमेंट है कि वह वहाँ के लोगों के सम्बन्ध में, जोकि उनकी नागरिकता के अधिकारी हैं, इस कमिटमेंट का पालन करेगी। इतना ही नहीं है कि यह कानून

बनाया गया है, वहाँ पर जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान की ओरिजिन के हैं और जिन्होंने यू० के० की नागरिकता स्वीकार की है और यू० के० में रहते हैं, उनके साथ भी भेद-भाव है। उनकी जो हाउसिंग स्कीम है, उसके अन्दर जो हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, वह नहीं आते। लोकल बाडोज में जो बहुत सी स्कीमों हैं, उनमें वह नहीं आते और जो प्राइवेट लोग हैं वह भी उनको मकान जमीन आदि नहीं देते। नौकरियों के बारे में, लाइसेंस के बारे में, प्रमोशन के बारे में एक प्राइवेट एजेन्सी ने 1967 में सर्वे किया था और उसकी रिपोर्ट यह है कि अगर दस नौकरियाँ हैं तो 9 नौकरियाँ ह्वाइट आदमियों को जायेंगी और एक काले आदमी को जायेंगी। इसी प्रकार से तीन मकानों में से दो मकान ह्वाइट आदमियों को मिलेंगे और एक मकान काले को मिलेगा। इतना ही नहीं, यू० के० सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे लिये यह बहुत बड़ा प्राब्लेम है।

मैं आपके जरिये से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यू० के० के अन्दर लेबर शाटेंज है और हर साल लगभग 6,000 आदमी यू० के० के अन्दर दूसरी योरोपियन कंट्रीज से आते हैं, तथा वह एलिग्स हैं? उनके पास यू० के० के मिटिजेनशिप के राइट्स नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार से आप एक लाख लोगों के ऊपर, जोकि आप के सिटिजेन हैं और आप के पासपोर्ट वाले हैं, दूसरे देश के लोगों को, जोकि एलिग्स हैं, प्रिफरेंस देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसी भी तरह से जस्टिफायबल नहीं है। एक तरफ तो विलसन साहब ने अपनी करेंसी पाउंड का डिवल्युएशन किया, दूसरी तरफ यह बिल पास करके उन्होंने अपने पासपोर्ट का डिवल्युएशन किया और अब अपनी ब्रिटिश नेशन को आनर का डिवल्युएशन कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके जरिये से सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज इसके बारे में केवल हम लोगों को ही चिन्ता नहीं है, यू० के० के अन्दर भी विभाजन है। काफी लोग

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

वहाँ हैं, काफी समाचार पत्र हैं, बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है।

फिर एक और भी अजीब बात है। अगर कानूनी दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो एक तरफ तो यह हो रहा है कि उनके पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट है और ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट होने की वजह से उनके कुछ आब्लिगेशन्स हैं, अगर वह क्राउन को एलीजिएंस नहीं देते तो वह ब्रिटिश कोर्ट में पेश हो सकते हैं और ट्रेजन के लिये उनको फांसी की सजा दी जा सकती है, दूसरी तरफ उनके राइट्स क्या हैं? मैं आपके जरिये से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह लोग ऐसे सिटिजेन हैं जिनके आब्लिगेशन्स तो हैं, लेकिन राइट्स कोई भी नहीं क्योंकि वहाँ की सरकार उनके कोई राइट्स नहीं मानती। इतने लार्ज स्केल पर यानी एक लाख लोगों के सिटिजेनशिप राइट्स छीन कर उनको स्टेटलेस बनाना इस दुनिया के इतिहास में पहली बार हुआ है और यह यू० के० सरकार ने किया है। इतना ही नहीं है, योरोपियन कंवेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स, 1963 को, जिस के ऊपर यू० के० सरकार ने भी हस्ताक्षर किया है, मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है कि :

"No one shall be deprived of the right to enter of which he is a national,"

जब उन्होंने उस पर हस्ताक्षर किये हुए हैं तब आज वह इन लोगों को यह अधिकार क्यों नहीं देती? लाखों लोगों को स्टेटलेस बना देंगे तो वह कहाँ जायेंगे? कहाँ रहेंगे, कैसे खाना खायेंगे, उनकी रोजी का क्या हिसाब होगा? जो उन आदमियों की नागरिकता है, जो कि बेसिक कांसेप्ट है ह्यूमनिटेरियनिज्म का, उसको छीनने से कैसे काम चलेगा? आज यू० के० सरकार ने इस तरह का बिल पास किया है।

16.19 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहाँ तक कामनवैल्य का सम्बन्ध है उसका कंसेप्ट मल्टी रेशल है और इस चीज को यू० के० की गवर्नमेंट ने भी माना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कामनवैल्य आर्गनाइजेशन है यह अपने ढंग की एक अजीब आर्गनाइजेशन है। इस प्रकार की और कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है। इसमें तरह-तरह की रेसिस के लोगों की सरकारें हैं। अगर इस प्रकार का बिल बनाया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कामनवैल्य का जो कंसेप्ट है उसकी जड़ों पर ही कुठाराघात किया जाता है, उसको ही चोट पहुँचाई जाती है और कामनवैल्य का जो कंसेप्शन है वह पूरा नहीं होगा, उसका जो आइडिया है वह खत्म हो जाएगा और अगर ऐसा होता है तो इसका दोष यू० के० की सरकार पर होगा, अपने ही हाथों से वह इसको तारपीड़ा कर रही है। हमारी सरकार को यहाँ के लोगों की भावनाओं से आँगु दुनिया के लोगों की भावनाओं से यू० के० की सरकार को अवगत करा देना चाहिये। जिनके अन्दर कांशंस हैं, उसको बता देना चाहिये कि उनकी कांशंस रिबोल्ट कर रही है।

जहाँ तक केनिया की सरकार का सम्बन्ध है मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी अगर वह यह फंसला करे कि हम अफ्रीकनाइजेशन करना चाहते हैं। यह उनका इंटरनल मटर है। मैं इसमें दखल नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर साठ हजार हिन्दुस्तानी ओरिजिन के ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने केनिया की सिटिजनशिप के लिए कई साल हुए दरखास्तें दे रखी हैं लेकिन क्या कारण है कि आज तक उनकी दरखास्तों पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है? उन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं बताया है कि क्यों फंसला नहीं हुआ है। यही कहते हैं कि स्टाफ नहीं है। चार पांच साल पहले ये दरखास्तें दी गई थीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि केनिया सरकार की यह एक कैलकुलेटिड एफर्ट है कि वह यहाँ उन लोगों को सिटिजनशिप राइट देना नहीं चाहती है।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है केनियाज के जो सिटिजन हैं और इंडियन ओरिजन के जो हैं उनके ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ जाकर इसकी इनक्वायरी कराई जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सिद्धान्त है यह केवल कागज़ों पर ही है। प्रमोशन के मामले में, रिक्तमेंट के मामले में, लाइसेंस के मामले में, इंडस्ट्री और ट्रेड के मामले में वहाँ आपस में भेदभाव किया जाता है। ग़ोरे और काले के भेद की बात तो हमने सुनी है लेकिन काले-काले के भेद की बात नहीं सुनी है और इसको देख कर एक विचित्र बात सामने आ जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो केनिया के सिटिजन हैं लेकिन जो हिन्दुस्तानी मौलिक रूप से हैं क्या उनको भी निकाला जा रहा है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रेडियो पर उनके खिलाफ प्रापेगंडा किया जाता है तरह-तरह का? मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 21-8-66 को इंडियन हाई कमिश्नर श्री प्रेम भाटिया ने इसके बारे में प्रोटेस्ट भी किया था केनिया सरकार से कि इस प्रकार का प्रापेगंडा करना गलत है।

यह जो समस्या है यह कोई नई समस्या नहीं है। 1963 से अफ्रीका में क्या हो रहा है यह हमें मालूम है। ब्रिटिश सरकार इस चीज़ के बारे में चिन्तित रही है यह हमें मालूम है। लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सरकार ने अभी तक क्या किया है। आप कामनवैल्थ प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज कान्फ़ेस में जाती हैं। क्या वहाँ ज़रूर चाय पी कर और सैर करके वापिस आने के अलावा और भी कुछ इस बारे में किया गया है? आपकी सरकार ने जब यह सवाल वहाँ उठाया, अगर उठाया है तो, इसका क्या हल निकाला, क्या जवाब इसका मिला? अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज़ की सरकारों ने क्या जवाब दिया और यू० के० की सरकार ने क्या दिया। अगर इस सवाल को वहाँ नहीं उठाया आज तक तो क्यों नहीं उठाया।

यह केवल एक लाख लोगों का सवाल नहीं है। करीब चालीस लाख हिन्दुस्तानी बाहर

रहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का उनके प्रति बहुत ही कैलस एटीट्यूड है, उनकी कोई चिन्ता सरकार द्वारा नहीं की जाती है फिर चाहे लंका के भारतीय हों, बर्मा के हों, अफ्रीका के हों या केनिया के हों। जिस सरकार की जब मर्जी होती है उनको खदेड़ देती है और हमारी सरकार देखती रहती है। हमें अपनी कोई पालिसी बनानी चाहिये, अपना कोई एटीट्यूड बनाना चाहिये और कुछ उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिये।

मैं कह चुका हूँ कि इसकी जिम्मेवारी मूलतः यू० के० सरकार के ऊपर है। लेकिन वे हमारे देश के बच्चे हैं। उनका हमें फ़िक्र होना स्वाभाविक है। अगर यू० के० की सरकार फ़िक्र नहीं करती है तो इंसानियत के नाते हमारा जो फर्ज है उसको हमें निभाना चाहिये। हमें उनके लिए पूरी तरह से फ़ेसिलिटीज़ प्रोवाइड करनी चाहियें, वे अपनी प्रापर्टी लाते हैं तो उसके लिए सुविधायें देनी चाहियें, रिहैबिलिटेशन की उनको सुविधायें देनी चाहियें और भी जिस प्रकार की सहूलियतें हो सकती हैं, वे पहुंचानी चाहियें?

श्री क० ना० तिबारी (बेतिया) : गुप्त जी आप यह चाहते हैं कि वे यहां चले आयें?

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is an improper procedure. It is not parliamentary to address the Member directly and then talk to him direct, as though the Chair is not there.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने तो कहा है कि मूलतः इसकी जिम्मेवारी यू० के० सरकार की है, सोलह आने उसकी है। लेकिन इंसानियत के नाते हमें भी सोचना चाहिये।

मैंने कहा है कि हम सबके साथ दोस्ती चाहते हैं। लेकिन दोस्ती के नाम पर हर कोई आपको दबाता चला जाए तो किसी भी देश से आपकी दोस्ती नहीं होगी। आपको

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

कड़ा और मजबूत रवैया अपनाना होगा। दोस्ती का मतलब सरेंडर नहीं होता है। हर चीज में आप सरेंडर करते जायेंगे तो दोस्ती चाहते हुए भी दोस्ती आपके पास नहीं आएगी। जहां हमारी इज्जत का सवाल हो वहां हमें रिटैलिएट भी करना चाहिये।

मैं कुछ सुझाव अन्त में देना चाहता हूं। पहला यह है कि तीनों देशों के प्रधान मंत्री मिलें, आपस में बातचीत करें और बातचीत से इस समस्या को सुलझाने की कोशिश करें। अगर इस तरह से यह समस्या न सुलझे तो हमें कामनवैलथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलानी चाहिये और वहां पर इस समस्या को रखना चाहिये। यह केवल अफ्रीका की बात नहीं है। यह सारे कामनवैलथ कंट्रीज की समस्या है। अगर वहां भी यह समस्या नहीं सुलझती है तो फिर सरकार को यहां भी वीसा लागू कर देना चाहिये यू० के० के लोगों के ऊपर ताकि बगैर वीसा के कोई लोग न आयें। अगर तब भी यह समस्या हल नहीं होती है तो आपको यह भी सोचना होगा कि कामनवैलथ का जो कंसेप्ट है अगर इसकी कन्न खुद यू० के० की सरकार खोद रही है तो हमें इस कामनवैलथ को भी छोड़ने पर विचार करना होगा और इसमें हमें कोई एतराज भी नहीं होना चाहिये। इसको छोड़ने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs on the 29th February, 1968 regarding the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom and calls upon the Government of India to take appropriate counter measures."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I be to move :

That in the motion, for 'calls upon the Government of India to take appropriate counter-measures' substitute 'recommends to the Government to quit Commonwealth to high-light the worst type of racial discrimination practised by U.K.'

MR. SPEAKER : This amendment is also before the House.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : यह प्रश्न एक बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इंग्लैण्ड की सरकार ने अभी कामनवैलथ इम्मीग्रेशन कंट्रोल बिल पास किया है। इस कानून को दुनिया के इतिहास में काले कानून के रूप में देखा जाएगा। इस कानून को पास करके ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकारों पर, मौलिक अधिकारों पर गहरी चोट की है। यह एक ऐसा शर्मनाक कानून है जिसके ऊपर दुनिया के तमाम देशों के लोगों का चिंतित होना स्वाभाविक है। हमारे देश में इस पर इसलिए चिन्ता है कि जो इससे प्रभावित होते हैं उनसे हमारा खुद का सम्बन्ध है; काफी लोग हमारे देश के दुनिया के अन्य देशों में रहते हैं। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है पचास लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध भारत से है और जो दुनिया के मुस्लिम देशों में रहते हैं। केनिया से हमारा इस वक्त सीधा सम्बन्ध है। अगर ब्रिटिश द्वारा पास किये गये कानून को हमने स्वीकार कर लिया तो यह समस्या न केवल केनिया में पैदा होगी बल्कि आगे चल कर अफ्रीका के मुस्लिम देशों में, एशिया के मुस्लिम देशों में भी पैदा होगी। यह प्रश्न केवल एक या दो व्यक्तियों का नहीं है, बल्कि पचास लाख ऐसे व्यक्तियों का है, जिनका हमारे देश से सम्बन्ध रहा है और जो आज दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में फेले हुए हैं। ब्रिटेन के इस कदम के विरुद्ध केवल हमारे देश में ही प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हुई है, बल्कि खुद ब्रिटेन में इसकी गहरी प्रतिक्रिया हुई है। जिस किसी ने ब्रिटिश

पालियामेंट की पिछले पांच सात दिनों की प्रोसीडिंग्स को देखा होगा, उसने यह महसूस किया होगा कि वहाँ पर इस कानून को बड़ी गम्भीर चुनौती दी गई। वहाँ के सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बड़ा शर्मनाक कानून है और यह ब्रिटिश नागरिकों के साथ विश्वासघात है।

हम जानते हैं कि 1963 में केनिया की आजादी के बाद ब्रिटेन के गृह मंत्री खुद वहाँ पर तशरीफ़ ले गये थे और उन्होंने यह सिफ़ारिश की थी कि केनिया के ये लोग ब्रिटिश नागरिकता को स्वीकार कर लें। उनकी प्रार्थना पर, उनके वचन देने पर, जिन लोगों ने ब्रिटिश नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली थी, आज इस कानून के द्वारा उन पर यह प्रहार किया गया है। ब्रिटेन की सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उनके आने से ब्रिटेन में ऐसी समस्याएँ पैदा हो जायेंगी कि हम उनको सुविधायें नहीं दे पायेंगे; उनके आने से कई सामाजिक कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो जायेंगी, इसलिए हम यह कानून बना रहे हैं और उन लोगों के इम्मीग्रेशन को नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं, इसके पीछे कोई जाति-भेद या रंग-भेद की भावना नहीं है।

प्रश्न यह है कि यह कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक दूसरे देशों से सफ़ेद चमड़ी के ब्रिटिश नागरिक इंग्लैण्ड में जाने रहे, तब तक ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया, लेकिन जब उन 1,30 हजार एशिया के लोगों के इंग्लैण्ड जाने का प्रश्न पैदा हुआ, जिन पर केनिया के एक कानून का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और जिन्होंने ब्रिटिश नागरिकता को विधिवत् स्वीकार किया है, तो ब्रिटेन की लेबर सरकार ने ब्रिटिश पालियामेंट में यह काला कानून पेश किया। मुझे ज्यादा अफ़सोस इस बात का है कि जो सरकार अपने आपको एक प्रगतिशील और समाजवादी सरकार कहती है, उसने रंग-भेद और जाति-भेद पर आधारित यह कानून

बनाया है। मैं ब्रिटिश सरकार को चाज करता हूँ कि चाहे वह जो भी सफ़ाई दे, लेकिन इस कानून के पीछे उसकी रंग और जाति-भेद की भावना है।

इसलिए ब्रिटेन का यह कानून मानवता के लिए एक चुनौती है। भारत सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर केवल इसलिए कोई उचित कदम नहीं उठाना है कि इस कानून से भारतीय प्रभावित होते हैं, बल्कि इसलिए कि हमारी यह परम्परा रही है कि हम हमेशा से दुनिया में रंग-भेद के विरुद्ध लड़ते रहे हैं, हम हमेशा से रंग-भेद और जाति-भेद के आधार पर अप्रीकियों पर किये जा रहे अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाते रहे हैं। ब्रिटिश पालियामेंट की बहुत ऊँची परम्परायें रही हैं, लेकिन इस कानून को पास करने के लिए उसने बहुत असंवैधानिक और आपत्तिजनक तरीके अपनाए। मैं ब्रिटेन के अखबार टाइम्स को क्वोट करके बनाना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को पास करने के लिए 1 मार्च की गणना 29 फरवरी में की गई; हाउस की कार्यवाही रात तक चलती रही; फिर घड़ी को रोक दिया गया स्पीकर ने कहा कि हम हाउस को एडजर्न नहीं, बल्कि सस्पेंड करते हैं और हाउस की कार्यवाही 1 मार्च को 9 बजे शुरू हुई। हाउस आफ़ कामन्स के सदस्यों की प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में इस पत्र में कहा गया है:

"Protests came from both sides of the House. Some Labour backbenchers were as hot as Liberals and Tories in saying that it would be undignified, indecent and irregular for the executive to take shortcuts through procedure with a Bill that so closely touches human rights. It is against the Declaration of Human Rights."

इस स्थिति में सरकार का यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि वह इस प्रश्न पर बहुत सख्ती के साथ कदम उठाए। इस बारे में मैं सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

**[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]**

सबसे पहले प्रधान मंत्री को ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री के साथ फोरन सम्पर्क स्थापित करके कहना चाहिए कि हम ब्रिटेन के इस कदम और कानून को बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखते हैं; हमारे देश में कामनवैलथ से निकल जाने की मांग होने के बावजूद हमने कुछ कारणों से जनता की भावनाओं की अवहेलना करके भी कामनवैलथ में रहना पसन्द किया है, लेकिन ब्रिटिश सरकार ने इस कानून के द्वारा कामनवैलथ भावना को, भाई-चारे की उस भावना को, आघात पहुंचाया है। आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जब कि 23 फरवरी को बिल पेश किया जाना था, उसके बारे में विधिवत सूचना हमें केवल 19 फरवरी को दी गई। हमको चौबीस घंटे का नोटिस दिया गया और कहा गया कि 21 फरवरी तक हम अपनी राय भेज दें, ताकि 22 फरवरी को ब्रिटिश कैबिनेट उस पर विचार कर सके। कामनवैलथ के प्रमुख देश के साथ किया गया यह व्यवहार और उसके प्रति अपनाया गया यह रवैया बहुत अनुचित और विश्वासघाती है। सरकार की तरफ से ब्रिटिश सरकार को कह दिया जाना चाहिए कि उसने हमारी परवाह नहीं की है; हमने उस को राय दी कि इस कानून के बारे में जल्दी न की जाये, हमने कहा कि अगर ब्रिटेन को कठिनाई है, तो वह 1500 के बजाये 15,000 आदमी प्रति-वर्ष अपने यहां आने दे, लेकिन ब्रिटिश सरकार ने हमारी राय की परवाह नहीं की है; अब या तो वह इस कानून में उचित परिवर्तन करे, वरना हम कामनवैलथ से नाता तोड़ेंगे।

हमने अपने देश में ब्रिटिश नागरिकों को बहुत सी सुविधायें दे रखी हैं। अब हमें इस प्रकार की घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि कोई भी ब्रिटिश नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आ सकता है, जब तक कि वह विधिवत् वीसा प्राप्त नहीं कर लेता है। जो सुविधायें हम आज तक उनको देते रहे हैं, उनको वापस ले लेना चाहिए।

यदि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया, तो ये 1,30 हजार आदमी बिना घर-बार के हो जायेंगे, सड़कों पर फँक दिये जायेंगे, उनकी हालत वैसी ही हो जायेगी, जैसी कि पिछले जूज की थी, न उनका कोई देश होगा, न घर होगा, न उनके पास कोई नौकरी या कारोबार होगा और न उनके बच्चों का भविष्य होगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों का हमारे देश से सम्बन्ध रहा है, हमारे खून से सम्बन्ध रहा है। अगर कल वे बेघर-बार हो जायें, तो हमारा यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि हम उनको सड़कों पर न रहने दें, उनको दुनिया के देशों में भिखमंगे बन कर न फिरने दें। हमको उनके लिए कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी ही पड़ेगी। हो सकता है कि कल हमें उनको अपने देश में बसाना पड़े। इसलिए हमें मीधे-सीधे इस देश में स्थित ब्रिटिश प्रापर्टी का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिए, ताकि जिस देश की सरकार ने यह कानून बना कर इन लोगों पर प्रहार किया है, हम उस सम्पत्ति को हाथ में लेकर उन लोगों के भविष्य का कोई प्रबन्ध कर सकें।

प्रधान मंत्री कामनवैलथ के दूसरे देशों की सरकारों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें और उनको कहें जो देश कामनवैलथ का अगुआ बना हुआ है, वह इस प्रकार का काला कानून बना रहा है, इसलिए वे उस पर इस कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए दबाव डालें।

समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार आया है कि जिन नागरिकों पर ब्रिटेन के इस कानून का प्रभाव पड़ा है, उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन में अपनी आवाज उठाने का फैसला किया है। भारत सरकार को घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि वह स्वयं विधिवत् इस सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठायेगी।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस प्रश्न के बारे में, जो एक मानवीय प्रश्न है,

जो हमारे देश का एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, जो कि दुनिया के और देशों में भी पैदा होने वाला है, मजबूती के साथ ऐसा कदम उठायेगी, जो हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं के अनुकूल हो।

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) :** A very serious, very disturbing and very disgusting—disgusting because we seem to have forgotten all humanitarian values,—situation has been created. After hearing the previous speaker, I started wondering whether it was all the fault of Britain, whether Britain alone is responsible for what is happening in Kenya or whether there are some other parties also. It appears to me that there are four parties to the situation. Of course the Immigrants Bill which had been passed by the British Parliament is the most shameless act. U.K. had suggested to the Indians in Kenya that they could retain their loyalties to Britain. Possibly on the suggestion of Britain the Indians in Kenya declined to accept the Kenyan citizenship which was offered to them after Kenya became independent.

But what the Kenya Government has done is much worse; possibly they had gone too fast in their process of Africanisation. In spite of India always trying to offer its friendship to them, they did not reciprocate. It has been reported that one of the Kenyan Ministers recently stated that he hated Indians and that his Government would do everything it could to find loopholes in its laws so that they could drive out Indians.

The third party to the dispute is the Kenya Indians themselves. No one can deny that an injustice had been done to them, but it is also true that some of the blame for this unfortunate situation lies with the Kenya Indians themselves.

The first point that comes to my mind in this regard is that as reports go, as history goes, they offered very little or no support to the cause of African Independence. Secondly, why did the Kenyan Indians reject the offer of

Kenyan citizenship when it was offered to them? From this, the question would also arise as to why they looked towards Britain and not towards India, and why do they choose to have Britain citizenship and why do they not choose Indian citizenship.

In this connection, it is also learnt that within the two years allowed to them to apply for Kenyan citizenship, only 20,000 out of about 1,80,000 applied for Kenyan citizenship, and only about 4,000 opted for India.

Finally, we come to the fourth party, and that is, the Government of India itself which has blundered all along in its foreign policy. We have heard the slogans—Hindi—Chini-Bhai-Bhai, Hindi-Ceylon Bhai-Bhai and Hindi-Kenya Bhai-Bhai, and God knows what. These slogans for the first time were musical, melodious chimes when they rang in our ears, but when those slogans rang back again after sometime, they were just in the form of loud, harsh unfriendly voices, and ultimately, those whom we used to call Bhai-Bhai let us down. We are seeing what has happened in Kenya, and recently, we saw how that tiny, little Island of Ceylon has been impertinent. And we can do nothing. Everywhere, we seem to be failing miserably in our foreign policy. We cannot visualise, we cannot see what might possibly happen in future, and ultimately we find that our own people are let down in all respects.

Now, the question comes as to what we can do in this situation. Condemning the United Kingdom only would not help. Shri Gupta talked about retaliation. I do not think that a few *zulus* or hartals or a few public meetings here and there would help the cause. Let us see what can be done to meet the situation that has arisen. Let us see it only on humanitarian grounds. Those people have been kicked out or will be kicked out from Kenya. Britain has refused to accept them. Government of India is not willing to accept them. Only this morning's newspapers gave us an indication that possibly our Government, at its party meeting yesterday, had pro-

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

posed that we might allow them to enter, with entry permits or something. I feel that we must, in the circumstances, allow them to come to India. Of course they have been bad boys, but our Government have not been very wise in its foreign policy also. Let us absorb them and after all, when we are 52 crores, some 52,000 or a lakh more would not be much. We have been through troubles, and we have faced worse situations in the past and possibly we will have to face such situations and we can solve them also.

In this connection, it has been estimated that the Indians in Kenya have about Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores in foreign exchange in the London and Switzerland banks. I was also told that the former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, was possibly working on a scheme as to how that money could be repatriated into India. These people should be asked to come to this country and we can utilise their entrepreneurship, their endeavour, their enterprise and their capabilities.

The actual position is not known to me, but it is worth exploring whether we can absorb these people and their funds. Maybe our Government will have to be a little more practical about their money being brought back. Let no questions be asked about their past sources of income. Let us not harass them, and possibly we could utilise that foreign exchange much to our own benefit.

A little more condemnation possibly is necessary, of the Kenyan Government. Only condemning Great Britain or the United Kingdom would not help. Let us try to meet the situation; let us also try to review our relations with all other countries right now again, lest we should be let down by another country whom we call friends now, in the future.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this situation which has arisen because of the general exodus of Indians from Kenya is quite a serious matter. I have been to Kenya. I am one of those who sincerely believe that the attitude of

the Kenyan Government is very friendly, but at the same time, when they say "nationalisation" they do not mean it in the typical economic sense of the term, but they mean Africanisation.

I happened to be in Kenya just at the time when Mr. Jomo Kenyatta was released. I spent some time with him and I also happened to know other leaders like Tom Mboya, Ngala and others. The former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr. Oginga-Odinga, was with me in London and, I also met him in Kenya and know his views. I can say from my personal observations that all these leaders are quite friendly towards India as a nation and as a people. But when we talk of Indians who had settled there and the Government of Kenya's attitude towards them, we have to look at it from a different perspective. A number of times after independence, I met those leaders and they had a grievance that the Indians do not like to adopt Kenya as their own country. The Indians, on the other hand, had their own fears and preferences also. The Government of India always kept advising them to adapt themselves according to the new situation. In spite of that and in spite of the views expressed by various leaders so many times, the situation remained quite fluid and the result is we are facing the problem which we are discussing today.

In this matter, the attitude of the Indian citizens who hold British passports was perhaps based less on fears than on the fact that most of them preferred British citizenship to Kenyan citizenship or even to reversion to Indian citizenship. But it is very unfortunate that the British Government should have taken this step in spite of the fact that we have very cordial relations with that country and we are a member of the Commonwealth. The haste with which this legislation was pushed through there has attracted everybody's attention and criticism from all quarters in this country and elsewhere.

I have been perusing the proceedings of the House of Commons. It was really very perplexing and exasperating sometimes—the way the British Home Secretary, Mr. Callaghan put this pro-



blem before the members of the British Parliament. At one stage he said, "We do accept the rights of the Indians and ultimately we will have to accept them." At that time, another member Mr. John Hurst retorted : "Then what does this non-sense of the Bill mean?" There is an all-round confusion, but in a way there is this assurance given by the British Home Secretary. Of course, it is an assurance and not a commitment. It should be the immediate duty of the Government of India to proceed with the negotiations. After all, 1,500 immigrants a year is a very small number, compared to the huge population that is waiting to go there.

It was very commendable on the part of Shri Bhagat that he should have mentioned that not 1,500 but 15,000 immigrants should be allowed annually to settle in U.K. I think even at that rate many people will have to wait for so many years. I read yesterday, and also in the newspapers this morning, that whatever be the position—let it develop any way it takes place—the Indians are also welcome to this country and this country will serve as a clearing house. Well, they are welcome. This is their country. But by their choice they preferred British passports. Their stay in this country should be taken as a matter of courtesy or a visit to their brothers. But, ultimately, this reference or hint towards 'clearing house' or other expressions as expressed by him should also be strictly defined and brought to the notice of the British Government. After all, once they come here and the whole matter is allowed to be prolonged a day may come when the British Government may refuse to take back these citizens also. They must be taken in India with some assurance from U.K. Government. After all, this is our own view, that we are good temporary hosts to them and we welcome them. They can come anytime, but that is a matter about which we should be very cautious.

I must say, also, that during all these years—it is a different matter that the situation about our people in Kenya has arisen—we have been in the Commonwealth. We must not ignore to

review the relationship so far as our position in the Commonwealth is concerned. Since the 1965 conflict with Pakistan, we being a Commonwealth country, I have been noting that there has been shown a lot of discrimination from the side of the British Government so far as our interests are concerned. I happen to belong to a district in which all the three fronts of the war are situated, and every time the BBC came out with entirely concocted and distorted news. We brought it to the notice of the authorities then. Even when a few British correspondents visited we told them that the news we received through BBC were entirely baseless. The British Government, knowing that so much propaganda was going on, so much distortion was going on the other side, did not care even later on to amend the matters. The situation in the present context is in no way dissimilar.

Kenya is a Commonwealth country. We are all members of the Commonwealth. They should have devised a certain machinery so that such awkward and ugly situation could have been avoided. But we see that on the assumption of these relations, ourselves being placed in the Commonwealth circle, we are neither shown that courtesy nor that consideration specially when it directly hits our interest.

So I would request the hon. Minister to keep all these matters in view and also the views of the hon. Members of this House. If such a situation is allowed to develop, if in their own words they say that the whole matter will be approached in very human terms, as a Member of the British Parliament said, then what was the nonsense in bringing all these measures before the British Parliament. Even members of the British public may not like them. I strongly appreciate the views expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Yadav, and I associate with those views so far as the demand to review our relations with Commonwealth countries are concerned.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the previous

[Shri S. Kandappan]

speakers have pointed out, we are discussing a very distressing item which involves some of the Commonwealth countries. We have reached a stage when we have to take some decision on humanitarian grounds. People try to absolve this government of its responsibility in this matter. I for one think that the real culprit in this sorry chapter is the attitude taken by the Government of India all along with regard to Indians residing abroad. After independence this Government had no clear cut policy on this question and it did not give any directions to our people who are living abroad, whether it is in Africa, Ceylon, Burma or some other country.

When the Indians left this sacred soil and settled elsewhere, they did not go there just to suck the blood of the people there. They did not go there as trader or businessman. Most of them went there as honest labourers, toiled there very hard and by their blood and sweat raised the economy of those countries. Countries like Ceylon and Burma have frankly admitted the fact that but for the Indians their economy would have been nowhere.

When that is the position, it was the duty of our Government to have taken a clear and categorical stand from the very beginning. It is the moral obligation of this Government to protect the rights of the people who once belonged to this country. It is the lack of firmness on the part of our government from the very beginning that has led to this kind of chaotic situation in which we find thousands of our brethren today. They are facing a crisis and they do not know where to reside, where to resettle, and where to go.

The latest news that we have received from Kenya is this:

"The Kenya Government said today that Kenya Asians who emigrated to Britain were not and never had been Kenya's responsibility since they opted to become British subjects. Kenya has no obligations to these people.

Kenya's duty is to her own citizens."

I think we cannot blame the Kenya Government for this. That is my personal view. When they achieved independence in 1963, they gave a grace period of two years during which they called for applications for citizenship. Opinions may differ on that but, knowing as I do the attitude of Ceylon, Burma and other Governments, I say that the attitude of Kenya was somewhat better and more commendable. Even though four years have elapsed since that offer, there are more than 1,30,000 people who have not opted for Kenyan citizenship.

One hon. Member asked why is it that these people are very keen to go to Britain. I can appreciate the feelings of those people. Because, even after the agreement for repatriation from Ceylon, I know that many Indians in Ceylon are not personally very much keen to come to India, because they know very well the economic position here, I am giving factual information. Actually, our Embassy in Ceylon is trying through various magazines and papers to attract people to opt for India. It is raising false hopes in the minds of the Indians in Ceylon and trying to lure them for repatriation. That is how our Embassy is trying to manoeuvre a strength of 5 lakhs and odd, which has been agreed upon. We know the economic situation in this country. So, it is no wonder that the Indians in Kenya, who have got British passport and who have got every right to demand entry into the United Kingdom do not opt to reside either in Kenya or in India.

17 HRS.

Now, they, of their own sweet will, want to go to Britain. What exercised my mind and pained me very much is that in the reasons given for this kind of a Bill, I do not find any mention of an economic reason for it. The reasons given by them are—I rely on their own Information Services—what they have circulated here. Introducing new legislation to slow down the flow of migrants, the Home Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, said:—

"It is not possible for this country to absorb these persons..... at a

pace which I fear would cause racial disharmony."

That was the ground on which they have introduced this Bill in the House. At another place it says:—

"phasing the entry of these immigrants in the light of social conditions.....in Britain".

These are the two reasons that they have given to justify the introduction of this Bill and the passing of this Bill. I am afraid to use strong words, but it looks like a different version of apartheid. If in this age a developed country like the UK feels so in this racial matter. I am afraid, where it will lead to.

It is everybody's knowledge that there are many English people elsewhere in the world and they are enjoying a very well secure life. I do not want to take an extreme view at this stage, just as some of my friends demand and say, "Snap our ties with the Commonwealth" and all that. I do not want to go to that extreme attitude at this stage, because I do not think that at this stage the British Government have completely disclaimed that they do not owe a moral responsibility to these people. I think so because we find that when the Home Secretary was asked, "What about those who will be thrown out of Kenya?", his reply was:—

"I was asked what we would do about a man who was thrown out of work and ejected from the country; we shall have to take him. We cannot do anything else in those circumstances."

I think, this is still the attitude of the British Government and the Government of India should pursue this matter with the UK. I think, they have already taken up the question of enhancement of the quota that is being envisaged; they want 15,000 families to be taken in instead of 1,500. That, I think, was the suggestion made by the Government of India.

This phased programme of absorbing these people at the rate of 1,500 per annum is something very ridiculous. It

will take decades; at that rate it is impossible for the Asians in Kenya to be absorbed in the UK. I think, the UK Government knows it very well. So, when they give this kind of a reason, we fear that probably they want to shirk their responsibility.

So, it is for the Government of India to take up this matter at all possible levels and see that our countrymen, who went abroad ages ago and who helped to raise those countries economically to come up, are given a decent living in the UK where they would like to go and settle.

**श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत अहम मसला है केनिया से ब्रिटिश नागरिकों को बाहर भेजने का। केनिया की जनता ऐसा कभी नहीं चाहती। केनिया की सरकार, खाम तौर से केनियाटा जो है वह अफ्रीका की आजादी के लिए लड़े, बड़ी शक्ति वहां उन्होंने स्थापित की। लेकिन ब्रिटेन हर जगह कुछ न कुछ इस ढंग की चीज करता रहा है ताकि चीजें बटें। यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। जब केनिया की सरकार ने वहां एशियन्स से कहा कि आप हमारे देश की नागरिकता ले लीजिए उस वक्त ब्रिटेन के वहां, मैकडानलड रैमजे के साहबजादे जो कि बहुत तेज आदमी हैं, एम्बेसेडर थे। उन्होंने भारतीयों को सलाह दी कि इंग्लैंड का पासपोर्ट लो। और वह इसलिए ताकि जो उनका रुपया है वह इंग्लैंड की बैंक में जमा हो जाए। उनकी निगाह में सीधे सीधे यह था कि इन भारतीयों का रुपया इंग्लैंड में पहुंचे और उसके बाद जो आज हो रहा है, यह नक्शा वह पहले से ही बनाकर बैठे थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंग्लैंड में चाहे टीपू सुलतान की कुर्सी हो, क्लियोपेट्रा की नीडिल हो या ब्रिटेन की महारानी के ताज का कोहेनूर हो जो कुछ भी वहां पर है वह एशिया के रक्त से बना है, वहां का कुछ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्रिटेन में जब मैं था तो मैं देखता था कि एशियन्स पर जो धृणा

**[श्री शशि मूषण वाजपेयी]**

पैदा की गई, कु क्लक्स क्लान वहां पहले बन चुका था—जिस प्रकार अमरीका में लोग सोचते हैं कि नीग्रोज से पीछा छुड़ाया जाये— उसी प्रकार एशियन्स के प्रति वहां यह भावना पैदा हुई, आप ट्राम में या ट्रेन में बैठने के लिये जायें तो दीवालों पर कहीं आपको “निग” लिखा हुआ मिलेगा और कहीं कुछ मिलेगा। ब्रिटेन की यह पालिसी है; उन्होंने हमें चक्कर में फंसा दिया। लेकिन पाकिस्तानियों के प्रति वे आज भी सद्भावना रखते हैं। आज जहां जहां न्यूक्लियर बेसिज हैं, चाहे वह वेस्ट-जर्मनी में हों, चाहे इंग्लैंड में हों, जिस देश में भी हों, वहां उनके प्रति वही पालिसी अख्तियार की जाती है। पाकिस्तान में भी न्यूक्लियर बेस है। पाकिस्तानी खुले आम वेस्ट जर्मनी में जा सकता है, बेल्जियम में जा सकता है, इंग्लैंड और फ्रांस में जा सकता है। 40 लाख अल्जीरियन्ज जो कि फ्रांस में रहते हैं, उनको निकालने की बात क्यों नहीं करते? कॅनेडा में जो यूक्रेनियन्ज हैं, जो कि रूस से गये थे, वहां का रेडियो यूक्रेनियन भाषा में कई प्रोग्राम भी देता है, अगर आज इनको निकालने की बात शुरू हो जाये तो वे कहां जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूं यह प्रश्न यू० एन० ओ० को एक बड़े स्तर पर सोचना चाहिये। भारतीयों को तो यह चीज इस तरह देखनी चाहिये, जिस प्रकार से अन्य छोटे छोटे देशों जैसे बर्मा, इजिप्ट, ने ब्रिटेन की सारी सम्पत्ति नेशनलाइज करली, उसी प्रकार से हमें भी उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। यह एक लाख नहीं दस लाख या पचास लाख भी आयेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान में आज ब्रिटेन की इतनी सम्पत्ति है कि हम अपने उन भाइयों को अपने देश में आसानी से ले सकते हैं। एक जुमाने में भारतीयों को गुलाम बना कर अफ्रीका में ले जाया गया और उन से वहां मेहनत कराई गई। आज अफ्रीका में जो कुछ बना है, वह भारतीयों से बना है। लेकिन उसके बाद आज नफरत का बीज पैदा किया गया। जो दशा आज हम

देख रहे हैं, यह ब्रिटेन की पुरानी आदत है। लेकिन ब्रिटेन भी यह समझ ले कि हम कामनवेल्थ से भी हटेंगे, अगर उसकी आवश्यकता हुई, क्योंकि वही एक कदम है, जिससे एशिया में जाग्रति आयेगी। हमारे स्वराज्य का यह दूसरा चैप्टर होगा, जबकि हम कामनवेल्थ से बाहर आयेंगे। हमें समझना होगा कि ब्रिटेन पाकिस्तान को किस प्रकार से सपोर्ट करता है— यू० एन० ओ० और सिक्योरिटी कौन्सिल में।

कच्छ का जो आज सवाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है, वह हमारे सामने है। ब्रिटेन को और उसकी राजनीति को हमें समझना होगा। वह हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को आज तक बरदाश्त नहीं कर सके हैं। जब भी कहीं किसी प्रकार मजबूत होने की कोशिश हम करते हैं तो एक न एक विपत्ति वह हम पर डालने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह जो पाकिस्तान का हमला था वह भी उन्हीं के इशारे पर हुआ। इसके अतिरिक्त भी कितनी ही चीजें हमारे देश में कर रहे हैं! अफ्रीका में रंग भेद की नीति अपनाते हैं और हमारे देश में भी किस प्रकार के भेद वह फैला रहे हैं, कहीं भाषा के नाम पर, कहीं प्रान्तों के नाम पर। इसलिए अंग्रेजों को हमें समझना होगा। अंग्रेज तो चले गये, लेकिन उनकी नीतियां आज भी एशिया में प्रगतिशील ताकतों को तबाह करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। इंग्लैंड के अन्दर आज यह हालत है कि वहां पर एशियन अपने को मुग़क्षित नहीं समझते। सारे यूरोप में यह भावना पैदा कराई जा रही है। हमें उनको समझना चाहिये। अमरीका में यह सफेद और काले की भावना—कू० क्लक्स० क्लान० से शुरू हुई। यह इंग्लैंड में भी बन गया है। इसका मुकाबला सारे एशिया को एकत्र होकर करना होगा। मेरा यह मुझाव है कि ब्रिटेन की सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। झा साहब जो हमारे मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने 1965 में यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि कामनवेल्थ से हमें वापस आ जाना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : We are going ahead with this debate well in regard to time. We have still got 80 minutes left. Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Anirudhan and Shri Nath Pai have yet to speak from the Opposition and naturally an equal number of Members from the Congress Party also have got to speak. I have got the list with me . . . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : They are saying the same thing. So, the time may be given to the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: If they are saying the same thing, why should they not allow them to speak? In this debate at least I do not see any difference. Let me now give a chance to an Independent Member.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : We want to know who sends this list to you. We are sitting here from 11 a.m. onwards. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may ask his party leader or party whip. I am not interested in it. Whatever names the parties give me, I call from the list.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: You must change the system. You are the guardian of our rights and you must come to our rescue.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall pay special consideration to Shri Sheo Narain apart from the question of party.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैंने भी बोलने के लिए चिट लिख कर भेजी थी लेकिन मुझे अभी तक बुलाया नहीं जा रहा है. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Every party has sent so many names.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप बोलने का अवश्य मौका दीजिये क्योंकि मुझे उन विषयों का ख़ास ज्ञान प्राप्त है और. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down now?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am the only Member in this House, who was born in the British West Indies and yet you are not permitting me to say anything on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with him. But I think his party does not appreciate that good point. Anyway, let me see. Now, Shri Swell.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts): During the last few days this country has been subjected to a number of agonising tribulations in our relations with other foreign countries. There was the question of our relationship with Pakistan over the issue of the Rann of Kutch. There is at the moment our relationship with the friendly country Ceylon over the ownership of the small island Kachchathivu in the Indian Ocean. On top of it there is this question of our relationship with a friendly Commonwealth country, namely the United Kingdom, over this question of the Immigration Act which the British Parliament has just passed.

Personally, I would have welcomed the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs making a statement before we are called upon to participate in this discussion, because in that case, I would be in a better position to participate more purposefully. I am happy to note that despite all the rumblings in the press which we have read during the last few days, there is a distinct note of sobriety and pragmatism in the approach to this problem. Despite the fact that my hon. friends like Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav and others from the Congress side have put forward very indignant claims and have suggested retaliatory measures such as the withdrawal from the Commonwealth and the nationalisation of British assets in this country, I think by and large this House has taken a very pragmatic approach to this problem. I beg to submit that this is not a legal question. Legally, we have reiterated our position that these unfortunate people of Kenya are British citizens and, therefore, are none of our responsibility. It is for them to take up the matter legally, and I think they are considering the

[Shri Swell]

question of approaching the United Nations and some of them are also contemplating to make an appeal to the International Court at the Hague. I would also submit that this is not even a political question. Politically these people, as we have said, are none of our responsibility. Politically, it is a question for the British citizens, whether in England or in the Commonwealth, to take up with their Government.

I would also submit that this is not an occasion to utilise this forum as a platform for political mudslinging. I would submit that this is a human question, it is a moral question; it is on the basis of a moral consideration, of our revulsion against racial discrimination that we feel that we are involved in this question. It is also because the majority of these people who have settled down in Kenya and subsequently taken British citizenship originated from this country and had played a very great role in the building up of Kenya, whether it was as indentured labourers in building up the Kenya-Uganda Railway track or as businessmen who built up trade and commerce of Kenya at the time when the Africans were not in a position to discharge their responsibilities in these respects.

If we are to look at it from that moral angle and human angle, then the question we should put before us is not who is right, but what is right, what will be right by these people, what should we do at this moment to see that the sufferings of these people are alleviated, that the undesirable aspects of this Act are eliminated, and how best we can overcome this problem. If we look at it this way, I think we should be clear in our minds as to what is the problem we have on hand, the problem with which we are immediately concerned. The problem refers to about 100,000 or even 120,000 Kenyans of Indian origin who are holders of British passports.

Newspapers in the last few days report that during the period when there was a rush from Kenya to beat the date-line of the Act, roughly about

15,000 heads of families had been able to reach England and are now there. The present calculation is that there are about three dependents to a head of family. If you go by that calculation, today out of 120,000 people, about 60,000 have been able to reach England.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have not yet reached.

SHRI SWELL: The heads of families have reached and the dependants will follow. Anyway, it is for the Minister to deny or confirm these figures.

Therefore, the problem in our hands today relates to about 60,000 people. What is the way to help them out of their difficulty?

Now I will point out what the British Home Secretary has said on the floor of the House of Commons to which one of my hon. friends also has drawn attention. The first thing he said was that there was nothing in the Act which specified the number of people who would be admitted into UK. I would submit here that this is not a question of denying these people the right of entry into England. That is not what the British Government or the Act has said. It is a question of regulating entry.

An HON. MEMBER: How?

SHRI SWELL: There is no hard and fast number fixed by this Act. We are told that about 1500 persons will be taken into England every year. But the Act itself does not say that it will be confined to that number of 1500. There is room here for negotiation. I think this Government has taken the right step in trying to bring moral pressure on the British Government, in trying to arouse the conscience of the fellow Commonwealth countries and in trying to arouse the conscience of the world and have this number suitably increased.

There is another news item today or yesterday which says that as a result of the flight of these Indians from Kenya

—these are persons trained in trade and commerce and various other crafts, persons who are the backbone of the Kenyan economy—there is today a sort of economic chaos in Kenya and even the Kenyan Government is realising that this kind of flight would have a very adverse effect on the Kenyan economy. We have at the top of the Kenyan Government today a person of the stature, age and experience of Jomo Kenyatta, a man who had been tempered in the struggle for the freedom of the people. I refuse to believe that a man with that kind of background would not realise what is good for his people. Is not this an opportunity for the Minister of External Affairs to take up this matter of these 60,000 persons with Jomo Kenyatta so that they could be given work permits to remain in Kenya as long as they are not absorbed into the U.K.? Simultaneously the question should be pursued with the British Government to increase the annual quota of the people who should be admitted. If a pragmatic approach is made in this way, the solution to the problem of these 60,000 persons should not be an impossible task.

I do not subscribe to the idea of retaliatory measures such as freezing or nationalisation of British assets in India. We have to remember that for a few hundreds of Britishers who are in India today we have a million citizens of India or people of Indian origin living in Britain. Before taking any hasty or precipitate step in this matter, we should consider what would befall those people who are in Britain today. I do not subscribe also to the proposal that we should ban the entry of the Commonwealth citizens holding British passports to India. Who would suffer if we do so? Firstly, it is these 60,000 persons who would be thrown out from Kenya and whom we are trying to help. We have also to remember that if we insist on permits for the Commonwealth citizens living in India, I think the other countries including the United Kingdom will have the same right to insist on permits for our nationals in those countries. These are the things that

this Government and Parliament must take into consideration.

I would submit to the Government that we give time and make approaches to the United Kingdom Government and the Kenyan Government on the lines that I have suggested.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is generally realised that what the United Kingdom Government has recently done is an instance of the abdication of human decency and a blatant repudiation of the pledges which had been given repeatedly at different times to the Asians in East Africa.

I am worried also because this appears to be part of the combined offensive of racism. There does appear a joint effort to promote this racist idea which is going perhaps to play a most blackguardly role in the coming phase of history. This morning I read about the refusal of the United Kingdom and the United States' representatives in the United Nations even to censure—let alone expel—South Africa on account of South Africa's refusal to call off the so-called terrorist trials of 30 South-west African patriots fighting for freedom, who have been jailed for life.

We know how the Rhodesian court has refused the British Queen's prerogative of mercy and Britain looks on. I read in the papers this morning of a report of the United States National Advisory Commission on civil disorders, how all-pervasive racism is a feature of American life today.

British citizenship was at one time looked upon as something very worthwhile and in the middle of the 19th century, men like Lord Palmerston would make a lot of arrogant noise about it, but the British lion today is a toothless animal. But the lion is a noble animal and the lion, even when it is old and toothless, should know how to behave. Obviously Britain does not know how to behave.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

17.27 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In Britain today there is, we see from the papers, a lobby whose slogan is "Keep Britain White", and the Prime Minister of Britain happens to be Mr. Harold Wilson, who when his crony, Mr. Gardon Walker was defeated by a racist, said he was a parliamentary leper. Now, leprosy is a visitation for which the victim should be pitied rather than be condemned. But I am afraid Mr. Wilson and his tribe have got themselves into a position where they should be called lepers and they should not be pitied but they should be condemned because they are moving jointly with the racials among the Tories and they have done this dirty work. And they have even dropped a pretence that there is nothing racial about it in the Bill which is now an Act. In that Bill there is a reference to the "citizens of the United Kingdom holding United Kingdom passports who have no substantial connection with this country by birth or by parentage." If you are linked by birth or parentage with the United Kingdom you can get away from any of the provisions in this most deleterious Bill.

I know the Kenya-Indians cannot be exonerated from responsibility. But I am very glad that my friend over there, a Congress colleague, pointed out how it was Mr. Malcolm MacDonald who had gone particularly to persuade the Kenyan-Indians to stick to British citizenship when free Kenya had given them the offer that either they should become nationals of that free country or they should choose to belong where they wish to belong—Britain or India—wherever it might be. They chose Britain. They took very little advantage of the Kenyan Government's offer which has been there for more than two years. And yet, they did not take advantage of the offer. Only 10,000 Indians or so have opted for Kenyan nationality and the rest trusted Britain. They trusted Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's blandishments. They forgot that at one point of time Britain had been given the appellation of "per-

fidious Albion." I hate to have to talk like this about a country where I had lived five years of my life and I have nothing against that country and its people.

But I do say that this ruling class, the ruling circle of labour lieutenants of the capitalist class who are bossing over Britain at the present moment, continue to be a tribe for whom we can have nothing but hatred and disgust.

I would like to know from this Government—the Prime Minister has more important preoccupations, but the Minister of State is here—have we tried genuinely to make a move in regard to contacting President Kenyatta? I was very glad when Mr. Swell said that Jomo Kenyatta has gone through fire and he is a kind of person who will not do a wrong thing just like that. How far have we gone in our talks with him? I have been reading Government's statements and there is no mention about our conversation with Kenyatta or with the Kenyan Government or any report from our High Commissioner in Nairobi. I find reports about the contacts which our High Commissioner in London had with the British Government and our contact here with the UK High Commissioner, but there is not a word, not a syllable in so far as Kenyatta himself is concerned.

I would also like to know this. Pakistan is in the picture. Pakistan is, of course, treated in a preferential way by Britain for its own pseudo-imperialist reasons. Pakistan in this case is also a sufferer. Are we making any move along with Pakistan in regard to this matter? I do not know. There is nothing at all to suggest from the papers already laid before the House by Government that we are making any moves along with Pakistan in regard to this matter. Every opportunity to work with Pakistan on a friendly basis has its repercussions, which have an importance which should not be ignored.

If the Kenyan Indians come home, I have a feeling that they do not



deserve to be welcomed here, because of their having disregarded the advice of our own Government that they should have adapted themselves to their country of adoption and should have looked upon that country as their own. They have not done so. But if they come to us, bold India has strength and resilience enough to absorb some of her erring children. But we cannot send them a blanket invitation. They are Britain's headache for the time being. We should tell Britain straight what we think in regard to this matter.

I am glad the suggestion of India leaving the Commonwealth a very old idea which many of us have been pressing here without success—has been mentioned not only in an amendment before the House, but also in two speeches made by Congress members of the House. When India joined the Commonwealth, it was on the basis of common citizenship, conditioned by reciprocity. But the British are behaving in a kind of way which shows that breach of faith comes easy to them. So far as this country goes, they are practising a variety of *apartheid* and we should do something about it. There is no doubt about our having to do something about it. It is about time, more than time, that we made a gesture, so badly needed for sometime, of leaving the Commonwealth. What good is there about it? What is the advantage we get? If belonging to a large community embracing a very considerable part of the world gives you some moral satisfaction, I can understand it. But how can we have moral satisfaction from an association with the Commonwealth whose head is the head of the Government which behaves in this most egregious fashion?

I would suggest, as this amendment has also promulgated, that we quit the Commonwealth, that we stop the repatriation of dividends on British capital and we freeze the British assets that we have got here. There are many other reasons for it. Look at the behaviour of British big money interests, like the Calcutta Tramway Company who ran away and who are now

coming squealing back to get their assets with compensation and God knows with what other benefits. Look at the BOAC which has been recently behaving, not for the first time, in a manner which is against the kind of objective we have got. On the UK citizens in India, a certain amount of curb has surely to be put as a kind of retaliation. We do not like the word "retaliation", but if this kind of thing is done, India should certainly sit up. The more liberal British papers like the *New Statesman* have expressed fears that an agitation might start in Britain—it has already started in some kind of way—for coloured citizens to be expelled. Surely these chaps who shout "Keep Britain White" would be in the picture and they would clamour for a scheme of repatriation of emigrants and all those things.

Britain is taking recourse to *apartheid* on an instalment plan. In Wolverhampton Sikh bus drivers and conductors are demonstrating as because of their beard and turban they are to be pushed out of their office. Two of the British sovereigns till recently wore a beard, and wear a turban I would not get a job in Britain. This is the kind of thing going on, this is the kind of *apartheid* being practised not only by Pretoria but also Rhodesia and Rhodesia's unspoken patron the United Kingdom. India should do something about it in order that her image, which is already so dark in so far as ex-colonial countries of the world is concerned, might be refurbished to a certain extent.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for this opportunity. I was in London when this Bill was being passed by British Parliament and some of the delegations from Kenya Asians met me. Sir, this is not merely a question to be solved for the people of Indian origin who have been in Kenya but, as the previous speakers have pointed out, this is a very serious problem of denial of British citizenship to those people who have already been given British citizenship.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

The British Government has passed a law which it has no moral or legal authority to pass. The fact is that the British Parliament is supreme. They have no Supreme Court there. If there would have been a Supreme Court, as we have in India, to interpret the legality of the laws passed by Parliament, I am sure this law would have been declared completely illegal. How can a country deny citizenship to its own people. Once they were given British passports those Asians did not remain Asians or Kenyans; they became *de jure* and *de facto* Britishers except with difference in the colour of their skin. A country which has been preaching democracy, a country which has been preaching rule of law has become the country to provide for the burial of the rule of law. This is the biggest irony of this legislation which has been passed by British Parliament. I know that there is some conscience even in the Britishers and it has revolted. The Arch Bishop of Canterbury revolted against immigration laws. Many members in British Parliament have revolted against this law. A very eminent personality of the Labour Party, Mrs. Gaitskel, who is now a Member of the House of Lords, revolted against this law. I could say that the Members of the British Parliament who even brought this Bill, who made this as law, were completely in defence. They were completely demoralised, fully realising that they were doing something very inhuman. When Mr. Callaghan made the statement that the implementation and success of this law will depend upon the situations, he did realise that the world is not going to sit quiet. It is good this Parliament has taken this opportunity to debate this. People from Asian countries, who had Asian origin, are spread over a large part of this world. There are people of Indian origin, Pakistani origin, in West Indies South-East-Asian in the Middle East in Africa and so on. This problem is haunting all those Indians or Asians like Pakistanis and others, like a ghost. They are living from day to day and month to month. There is a feeling of complete insecurity among them. I would not blame those Asians who were in Kenya at that time, who

were tempted to accept British passports, because they had a lot of faith in the sense of morality and legality of the British Government and British Parliament. They could not imagine that any decent civilised government would behave in the manner in which Britain has behaved.

How any citizen of Britain would be feeling when that country, which they have made as their home, is going to deny them the right of existence. We are the citizens of this country. It is by chance that we are born in this country. There are Indians who are born in some other country. But anybody is an Indian, if he is given Indian citizenship, he feels that he is an Indian in every respect. He will certainly feel disappointed if he is denied the rights of citizenship and that is why we feel it. It is really, as Shri Mukerjee put it, not a question of India accepting them. We have all sympathies for them, but it is a matter which is much bigger than India. It is a matter of dividing the world into colour.

I also do not blame Mr. Jomo Kenyatta for this. But I certainly blame our own Government in this respect, our own High Commissioner in this respect. When the process of Africanisation started in Kenya in a very big way, when every day newspapers were reporting it, our High Commissioner kept us in the dark. Was it not in the knowledge of our High Commissioner that the British Government has been able to establish this kind of arrangement with the Kenyan Government? Does our High Commissioner deny this fact, saying this was not within his knowledge that this is going to happen? Why did he not warn the Government of India? Why did he not inform the Government of India for the last two years that this is going to happen, so that we must take recourse to some action?

AN HON. MEMBER : He has done it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I do not think so. Only a few months back, our own Members of Parliament, visited Kenya—Shri Mahida was the leader of our delegation—and he came back and said that he met the

British High Commissioner and others and that he was assured that everything is all right there, everything is rosy. He said that he was assured that the Asians can live there as loyal citizens. So, it gives us lot of pain, now to know that 10,000 applications of the people who have not been given citizenship, are pending. What was happening to the Indian High Commissioner in Kenya and what was he doing all this time? Why did he not bring this fact to the notice of the Indian Government so that the Indian Government could have taken this matter with the British Government before this law came into existence? Now it would be crying for spilt milk because that law has become law with the approval of the British Parliament. It is too late now for doing those things which we could have done before this law became a law. We could have prevailed upon them, we could have insisted upon them, upon Britain, that reciprocal retaliation will be very very dangerous for Britain. However, I am not one of those hard-headed persons who would say that by sheer words we take decisions of serious consequence. I am not one of those people who would advise that the first reaction of India should be to quit the Commonwealth because, the Commonwealth, after all, is the Commonwealth. The people in the world today are coming together. We have formed in the United Nations the Afro-Asian group. Though there may not be anything common between Afro-Asian countries, we have to cooperate because the world moves in such a way. Because we cannot live in isolation, we form into a groups and work there as long as our interests are there. Sometimes we may not agree, sometimes we do not come to arrangements and sometimes we agree to disagree and take recourse to our own methods, but we form into groups because we realise that even for some kind of consideration some joint effort is needed.

After all, we have been making the mistake of assuming Britain as authority over the Commonwealth. Who has made Britain the authority for the Commonwealth? The Commonwealth is symbolically presided over by the

Queen. But it is only by our pleasure that the Queen is presiding over the Commonwealth. If we want to have relationship with Canada, if we want to have relationship with Australia, if we want relationship even with African countries of the Commonwealth like Nigeria and others, this is the forum where we can exchange our points of view and pressurise even Britain that this is our stand and this is the right stand.

By leaving the Commonwealth on whom are we going to take our revenge? On ourselves, because we will be quitting our association with other countries of the Commonwealth and not with Britain only. Our association with other countries of the Commonwealth is very important. By quitting the Commonwealth we are going to create a situation where we will be in isolation and not others.

But there is method. We can take up this subject in the Human Rights Commission. In April the international conference on human rights is going to take place in Teheran. Let this Government have serious thinking about this matter and present a very, very convincing case to the Human Rights Commission. We can arouse the conscience of the world. You remember those days when we were not independent. Then we went to every country, created public opinion and we did succeed. We went to the United States of America; we went to many countries of Latin America; we went to many countries of Europe and created large and wide public opinion in our favour. I wish that kind of public opinion to be created. India will stand as one, in this. This Parliament by discussing this has strengthened the hands of Government of India and I hope they will take this support with great seriousness. I think, we will succeed. I am sure about it.

श्री रवि राय (पुणे) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त ने पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह सवाल आज ही हमारे सामने आया है या यह कोई नया सवाल है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज मुझे याद पड़ता है कि जब "भारत

[श्री रवि राय]

छोड़ो" आन्दोलन की शुरुआत होने के बाद चंचल साहब ने हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के नेताओं के वक्तव्यों पर टीका की थी, तो सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने उनको जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि अभी तो हमने "भारत छोड़ो" का नारा लगाया है, लेकिन अब हमें यह कहना पड़ेगा कि अंग्रेज लोग एशिया छोड़ दें।

ब्रिटेन द्वारा बनाए गए कामनवेल्थ इन्मीग्रेशन एक्ट की हम लोग आज भारत की पार्लियामेंट, लोक सभा, में आलोचना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि इंग्लैंड के कुछ प्रगतिवादी लोगों ने भी इसका कड़ा विरोध किया है। सबसे ज्यादा विरोध एक ऐसे आदमी ने किया है, जो मानवता का प्रतीक बन गया है। वह आदमी है आर्चबिशप आफ केंटरबरी, डा० रैम्से। ब्रिटेन ने रंगभेद के आधार पर जो विधेयक पारित किया है, उसका विरोध जिस भाषा में डा० रैम्से ने किया है, जो आर्चबिशप आफ केंटरबरी हैं और इंग्लैंड के एक सम्मानित व्यक्ति हैं, मैं उसको आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

17.49 HRS.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

"The Bill appears to the committee to involve this country in breaking its pledged word, in as much as persons granted United Kingdom citizenship have through the Bill had this citizenship made nugatory. This causes distress and distrust of the Government's word in the immigrant communities and among those who have devoted themselves to the promotion of integration, trust and goodwill. The committee and its staff are perplexed to see how they may continue their work under these circumstances.

If it is even now possible for the Bill to be amended attention is drawn to those features of it which are thoroughly wrong :—

1. In clause 1 of the Bill racial classification is, it is believed

for the first time, formally embodied into the law of the United Kingdom.

2. The Bill fails to include now the recommendations of the Wilson committee about appeals and about the provision of a comprehensive welfare service.
3. The numbers for which entry is permitted are unreasonably timid and are unjust for people classed as United Kingdom citizens.
4. The Bill creates a class of persons who are virtually stateless as they are made to have effective citizenship in no state.

The committee has assumed the existence of immigration controls and has cooperated with their operation in this country. But the Bill introduces into the controls a measure of injustices and indeed bad faith, which unless it is considerably modified can do the gravest harm to the progress of community relations."

चेयरमैन साहब, यह आर्चबिशप आफ केंटरबरी का कहना है। अब मैं आपके सामने जो इंग्लिम्नान के सबसे बड़े कानून विशारद हैं मिस्टर डिग्ले फुट उनका जो बयान है वह भी पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Sir Dingle Foot takes his stand on the legislation that gave Kenya independence in 1963 and enabled the European and Asian citizens there either to apply for citizenship of Kenya or to retain their citizenship of the United Kingdom. Those who retained United Kingdom citizenship received British passports as a matter of course and were entitled to come to the United Kingdom.

Now, Sir Dingle Foot says. the British Government is making a distinction between the European and the Asian community in the new Bill, saying that those who had a father or grand-father in Britain could come back. This applied to nearly all the Europeans, thus giving them free entry, but the Government intended to refuse the same right to the Asians. That was why he condemned the Bill as 'racialist legislation'."

यह मैंने आपके सामने एक इंग्लैंड के सबसे बड़े कानून विशारद श्री डिग्ले फुट का और आर्किबिशप आफ कंटनबरी का बयान पढ़ कर सुनाया। इससे यह जाहिर है कि इंग्लिस्तान के अन्दर उनकी आलोचना हो रही है। सवाल यह है कि आज दुनिया के अन्दर यह काला गोरा भेद, रंगभेद चल रहा है। आपको तो चेयरमैन साहब मालूम है कि अभी दुनिया में जिसको कि कहते हैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जमींदारी प्रथा वह चल रही है। जैसे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में और एशिया के अन्दर इन्डोनेशिया में प्रति वर्ग मील 200-300 आदमी बसर करते हैं और आस्ट्रेलिया में, साइबेरिया में प्रति वर्ग मील 6, 7 या 10 आदमी बसर करते हैं। तो यह एक जमाना आ रहा है कि जिस वक्त दुनिया के सब जो काले लोग हैं, जो अफ्रीका के लोग हैं और जो एशिया के लोग हैं वह आस्ट्रेलिया और साइबेरिया में जाकर के अहिंसात्मक हो या हिंसात्मक ढंग से कहें कि हमको जमीन दो, हम यहां आकर के बसेंगे। यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है। जैसे कार्ल मार्क्स सोचा करते थे समाजवाद के बारे में कि दुनिया में लड़ाई गरीब और अमीर के अन्दर होगी उसी तरह से चेयरमैन साहब, आज यह लड़ाई होने वाली है। यह सिर्फ इंग्लिस्तान में जो बिल पास कर दिया गया उसका विरोध करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमको दुनिया के स्तर पर इस बारे में बुनियादी तौर से सोचना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आपके ध्यान में एक चीज लाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे मार्टिन लूथर किंग साहब हैं, यह वहां नोबो और गोरे लोगों के रिश्ते को लेकर के नोबो लोगों को ज्यादा सुविधाएं देने के लिए लड़ाई कर रहे हैं। आपको चेयरमैन साहब, मालूम होगा कि जब दो साल पहले डाक्टर लोहिया अमरीका गए थे आइजोना विश्वविद्यालय में भाषण करने के लिए तो आइजोना में जहां कि कानून है कि गोरे लोग जिस होटल में खाना खाते हैं वहां काले लोग नहीं जा सकते हैं डा० लोहिया साहब

गए थे, वह जानबूझ कर गए थे और उनको वहां पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था। डा० लोहिया को मालूम था कि दुनिया में इस तरह की बड़ी लड़ाई काले और गोरे लोगों में होने वाली है। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार का इस सिलसिले में एक चीज की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज सुबह जब अफ्रीका के बारे में कुछ सवाल प्रधान मंत्री से पूछे गए तो प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया कि अफ्रीका के बारे में बहुत अच्छा बर्ताव हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं आपके जरिए उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जब अल्जीरिया का स्वराज्य आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो बेन्वेला सरकार को पहले भारत सरकार ने मान्यता नहीं दी। चाइना सरकार ने उसको पहले मान्यता दी। कृष्ण-मेनन साहब ने फरमाया कि देशाल साहब क्या सोचेंगे? इस तरह वहां जब सरकार गठित की गई थी तो उस सरकार को पहले चाइना ने मान्यता दी। भारत सरकार ने नहीं दी क्योंकि चीन सरकार जानती थी कि काले लोगों को हमारे साथ लड़ना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह मैं सोवियत सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि लुमुम्बा जो कि अमेरिकी पूंजी के राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए कांगों में जो उसकी स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई चल रही थी, उसमें उनको अपना जीवन देना पड़ा, उनके प्रति हिन्दुस्तान का जो भाईचारा और सद्भाव रहना चाहिए वह नहीं रहा और सोवियत यूनियन ने उनकी स्मृति के लिए लुमुम्बा विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया। लेकिन भारत सरकार कोई ऐसा दोस्ताना या भाईचारा काले लोगों के लिए और अफ्रीका की जनता के लिए प्रदर्शित न कर सकी। यह भारत सरकार की परराष्ट्र नीति की कमजोरी है।

इसलिए पहला मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय लेकिन वह प्रधान मंत्री या सरकार के हेड्स का नहीं बल्कि जैसे मार्टिन लूथर किंग साहब हैं, जोमो केन्याटा हैं या और अफ्रीकन देशों के जननेता और सरकारी नेता जो हैं, उनका सम्मेलन बुलाया

[श्री रवि राय]

जाय और भारत सरकार उसकी अगुवाई करे कि जो काला गोरा भेद दुनिया में चल रहा है, अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में उसको खत्म किया जाय। दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सद्भाव को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाय। आप जानते हैं चेरमैन साहब कि भारत सरकार की कुछ नीति रोडेशिया के बारे में है जहाँ कि आयन स्मिथ की इल्लीगल सरकार चल रही है, वहाँ हम सिर्फ विरोध करके बैठ जाते हैं। कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं। विल्सन सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। और इस विल्सन सरकार के ही चलते हमको कच्छ का समझौता करना पड़ा। लाल बहादुर साहब लंदन पधारे थे और वहाँ उनके कहने से कच्छ समझौता मान लिया जिसके चलते 350 वर्गमील आज हमारी जमीन चली जा रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस भारत सरकार की परराष्ट्र नीति इंग्लिस्तान के कुछ इने गिने लोगों के जरिए चल रही है। मैं एक नजीर रखना चाहता हूँ। किंग्सले मार्टिन साहब एक वहाँ के बहुत बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ कहे जाते हैं। उनकी सिफारिश थी कि तिब्बत पर हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वभौमिकता नहीं थी। उसको मान करके नेहरू साहब ने तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन की सार्वभौमिकता है इसको मान लिया। तो इस सरकार की अंग्रेजीपरस्त नीति इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। जब हमारा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो उसका लक्ष्य था सम्पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता। सम्पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता के लिए हम लड़ रहे थे। सम्पूर्ण स्वाधीनता का मतलब था कि ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ से हिन्दुस्तान हट जावे। बर्मा को 1948 में स्वराज्य मिला। उसके बाद वह ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ से हट गया। लेकिन इस सरकार ने ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ में हिन्दुस्तान को रखा। इसलिए यह चीज सामने आती है।

अन्त में मेरे तीन सुझाव इसके लिए हैं। एक तो हम फौरन कामनवेल्थ को छोड़ दें। दूसरा यह कि मैं स्वेल् साहब के साथ सहमत

नहीं हूँ। अंग्रेज लोगों की जितनी पूंजी है खास करके आसाम में और उनके चलते वहाँ बंगे फिसाद हो रहे हैं, इसलिए आज जरूरी हो गया है कि इंग्लिस्तान की पूंजी और जितने वहाँ कारखाने हैं उसको भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। और तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब इंग्लिस्तान की सरकार इस चीज को नहीं मानती, हमारे सुझाव को नहीं मानती तो फिर उनके जो नागरिक हैं उनके हिन्दुस्तान आने के लिए भी विज्ञा की व्यवस्था की जाय। यह सुझाव जो है इन पर हम अमल करेंगे तब फिर काले लोगों के मन में हमारे प्रति सहानुभूति, स्नेह, ममता और प्रेम जगेगा और इसके चलते जैसा मैंने पहले आप के सामने रखा था, दुनिया में एक बड़ी लड़ाई काले और गोरे लोगों की होने वाली है, इस चीज को सरकार अच्छी तरह से समझ जाये। इस चीज को जब समझ जायेंगे तो फिर दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान काले गोरे के भेद को खत्म करने में नेतृत्व लेने की स्थिति में रहेगा। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I do not think that I should reiterate what has already been said, but I want to urge upon the Government of India that this is not merely an Indian problem or a Pakistan problem but it is a problem that concerns all the countries that are inhabited by Asians and also some of the countries that are inhabited by Africans. Therefore, we should look at this problem from a wider perspective and from an angle which is more or less the angle of the whole world.

Somebody asked 'What have the Indians done for Kenya?'. Anybody may ask 'What have the Indians done for India?'. It was the Indians who had built the railways in Kenya. I think you must have read *The Man-eaters of Tsavon* by Col. Patterson, in which he has given the story of the Kenyan railways which were built by the Indians. It was the Indians who had built up the railways of Kenya. It was the Indians who had built up the cities and multi-storeyed buildings in Kenya.

Indians were the back-bone, economic and political and I should say, the international back-bone of Kenya. They were a part and parcel of Kenya. Now it looks very odd that these very Indians who have given all their support and help, moral, economic and political, for the liberation of Kenya from the clutches of the British Empire should be thrown out.

18 HRS.

Somebody says that they were not into a trap by Mr. Malcom Macdonald. I do not know this. I do not think there was any trap. But one thing is certain, that they opted for UK citizenship, as some of them opted for Kenya citizenship and some others opted for Indian citizenship. Whether they opted for this citizenship or that, we cannot wash our hands off those persons who are Indians, who are of Indian descent. If anyone wants to do that, I think the prestige of India would go down into the deepest ocean.

Therefore, whether a man lives in UK or in Kenya or any other part of Africa or Asia or Europe, if he is a person of Indian origin, we have to own him. We cannot disown him; if we do so, we shall be disowning these persons here after some 10 or 15 years. Disowning Indians, whether they have opted for this citizenship or that, is, I think, a moral crime, a political suicide and a constitutional absurdity. We must own these Indians.

I do not want to read from papers. But even a paper like the *New Statesman*, which the present UK High Commissioner for India, Mr. John Freeman, was editing till recently, has said something on this echoing our sentiments. I shall read only one sentence of what the paper has written, though I can read many sentences from it. It says that 'this enactment is not feasible on any grounds'—morally, politically or constitutionally. But that does not make those Indians who are not allowed entry into UK happy. Mr. Harold Wilson has become Mr. Hitler Wilson. As Hitler tried to raise the bogey of the Jews, so Mr.

Hitler Wilson is raising the bogey of Indians and Asians. If I read the *New Statesman* a right, I can tell you that the Labour Government is on the way out. This legislation which they have enacted has blackened the statute book of UK; it has brought the UK a very bad name. This Act is going to be the last nail in the coffin of the Labour Government. This is what the *New Statesman* also thinks.

What is the way out? There are two ways. One is that these people who are denied their right of entry and are asked to come in driblets should stage a satyagraha outside 10, Downing Street. They are a brave people, they are the children of Mahatma Gandhi; they have learnt their lessons at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi. They should, therefore, stage a peaceful, non-violent satyagraha.

Secondly...

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil) : Send a delegation !

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : No.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : He himself can go and offer satyagraha at 10, Downing Street.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I will go with him.

Our Government should call a meeting immediately of representatives of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and some other South East Asian countries. It should devise ways and means so that some moral pressure could be brought to bear upon them. The hon. lady Member was talking about human rights. I think human rights are to be found only on pieces of paper and as charters and in the archives of the United Nations. Who practices human rights? Nobody. There is no use preaching the gospel of human rights. The UK Government has done this to its most friendly country in this world. All the time we have been friendly to the UK and our Prime Minister the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would have quit Commonwealth. In order to keep us there, the name was changed from the British Commonwealth to the Commonwealth of nations. We have been very friendly

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

with them and they have done this to a friendly nation. Gratitude is not a political virtue and it may not be even a moral virtue in the 20th century. But what India has done to Britain should be remembered with gratitude and I think that these persons should be taken not in 15 years, or ten years but in one instalment. We should make this demand unitedly and firmly and if we did so I am sure the Government of Harold Wilson which is already crumbling and tottering and feeling insecure will come to terms with us sooner than is imagined.

18.07 HRS.

STATEMENT RE EXECUTION OF AFRICANS BY SOUTH RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, I wanted to draw the attention of the House to an event elsewhere in Africa, in that part of the Continent which is still disfigured by racism. We have learnt with inexpressible horror that the South Rhodesian regime has perpetrated a heinous crime by executing three Africans. The world has followed their fate with great anxiety in the last few days. This monstrous deed of the white racist regime evokes our wrath and our condemnation. I am sure everyone in the House and the country will condemn this barbarous act and honour the name of the three African martyrs : James Dhlamini, Victor Mhlambo and Duly Shadreck.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I join the Prime Minister in paying our homage to these three brave men who, whatever the court in Southern Rhodesia may say, will be described as martyrs who died on the altar of the liberation of Africa.

This sad announcement has lent a new poignancy and perhaps helps us to focus our attention on the main issue of the motion before the House today.

It is vitally important that we should not allow legal niceties and economic considerations to cloud the main issue and it is necessary that we focus our attention on the major issue which this debate has raised.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that by this single piece of legislation— I am at a handicap because I cannot find adequate adjectives to convey both my anger and my sadness at what Wilson has tried to do, and because we are at a handicap since you could not have found a stronger epithet and adjective to convey the resentment that we feel, than have been employed in his own country by the remaining section of decency in Britain. The *London Times* called this in its editorial, "a shameless piece of legislation". Bishop Malien, an ex-Attorney-General, said that "we hang down our head in shame." I do not think stronger words can be used by us.

Mr. Chairman, I want to concentrate on the effect this piece of legislation rather than on its other aspects. Mr. Harold Wilson, by this single—

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Just one minute, Mr. Nath Pai. After what the Prime Minister has announced, we feel so overwhelmed that any debate on this question becomes unreal. May I request that you adjourn the House as a mark of sorrow and sympathy for those martyrs and we take up and discuss this subject afterwards?

AN HON. MEMBER : I suggest that we stand for one minute, in silence.

श्री शशिनूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट हम लोग खामोश  
खड़े हो सकते हैं।

SHRI NATH PAI : May I submit one thing. While we are all sympathy for those who have been executed, while paying our homage, we are bound by certain other decorums too. Normally, the House never adjourns except on the death of a head of State. While we deeply lament and mourn the death of these three martyrs, I would like to say this. It is not as if I am more concerned with the indictment against Mr.



Wilson, and not with the execution of these martyrs. But I thought we had a tradition which we follow for adjourning the House. But if the Prime Minister, the leader of the House, wants to indicate our sympathy by adjourning the House, we would not challenge it, nor do I think any of my colleagues would challenge it. But perhaps the *via media* would be, the appropriate thing would be, in the light of this strong feeling, the House may observe one minute's silence, if the leader of the House would agree, and then we can continue the debate.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think the sense of the House is that the House should stand in silence for one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

18.12 Hrs.

MOTION RE STATEMENT ON COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS BILL OF U.K.—*contd.*

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, Dr. Swell was right. I was submitting that when he said that we all feel so overwhelmed, one began to grope for words, whatever one might have thought, because we thought that conventions were discarded in this flippant manner by the authorities in South Africa.

Mr. Wilson, by this single piece of legislation, has disowned what has been enshrined in the best traditions of Britain. By my anger at him is that the dream of generations of British socialists and of other countries—that of brotherhood, that of fraternity and of equality of men—has come to nought by a man who ascended to the Chief Minister's office in Britain in the name of socialism. I am constrained to say this, because I have had the honour of knowing him as a friend and when he was expelled from his party for, I think, a stand which he

had taken on behalf of the working classes of Britain, I had the honour of playing host to him. He then showed a tremendous knowledge about Indian problems. The last speech we then delivered together was in the Congress Hall in Berlin where the theme of the meeting was against exploitation, man by man, against the denial of justice by man to man, and against every vestige of colonialism. I have a feeling—what an irony it is—that a man who was inspiring generations of young socialists around the world to fight against the approach based on birth, race or colour—it was his basic mission to treat this with contempt—should be disgracing the statute-book of the United Kingdom by bringing a piece of legislation whose main inspiration is discrimination on the ground of colour. I am constrained and pained to say that Mr. Wilson has joined the dubious company of the Prime Minister of South Africa and Ian Smith of Rhodesia. Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian Smith, would have laughed—perhaps the heartiest laughter of his life—when he received Mr. Wilson's message that the three unfortunate freedom fighters should not have been executed. He must have said, "Mr. Wilson to advise me when Britain is beginning to be another replica where colour will be the discriminating factor?" It will be upto the British people to decide what form of Britain they want to create; we will not have that right. But there is something more vital. This is what Mr. Callaghan told the British House of Commons. This is an example of how a man can speak with the tongue in his cheek. He said :

"... a society which will be diverse in culture and will be equal before the law..."

Indeed equal, but as George Orwell said, whites will be more equal and the brownies and blackies will be second and third! In spite of this denial of basic justice and discrimination on the ground of colour, he has the cheek to tell the British Parliament that this is the law to perpetuate the law of equality in the U.K. He further tells something which

[Shri Nath Pai]

I want everybody including the Prime Minister to ponder over very seriously :

"We have to consider our own citizens, and our own citizens in this country are not least in this matter."

What is the history of the United Nations? I am sorry this ponderous book was brought. I had asked for the smaller volume. It looks pretentious to refer to this. It is said here :

"That we have learnt that the danger of war arises whenever a nation sacrifices to its own ambition the fundamental human rights".

So, whenever fundamental human rights are denied, it is not only the victims of this denial who suffer, but there are dangers implicit, in this kind of denial. Obviously neither Mr. Harold Wilson nor Rt. Hon. James Callaghan seems to be aware of this. Then, he tells the British Parliament :

"We must trust the instinctive sense of fair-play of the British people."

What a mockery! I would not like to use a word like "hypocrisy", but on the top of this legislation, he says "trust our sense of fair-play". It was promised to those people that Britain shall honour their passports. As somebody pointed out, they were persuaded to acquire British passports.

18.18 HRS.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

There is also the failure of this country and I hang down my head in shame when I know that tens of thousands of Indians do not want to come to this country. All of us, including the Prime Minister, will have to reflect upon this very seriously. There are more than 5 million Indians in many countries. This is a warning. When pressed to take up the citizenship of the country where they have been living so long, they do not take that citizenship and they do not want to come to India also. Such is the India we have built in 20 years that these people who claim Indian heritage are very reluctant to come back to this country. So far as Indians in Kenya are concerned, they were persuaded to accept the British citizenship.

It is ironical that about the 1962 Act against which Mr. Wilson had raised his strong voice, Mr. James Callaghan has said, while defending a particular clause before the House of Commons, that the liability which arises from the 1962 Act, the imprisonment, is inadequate. That Act was voted against by the Labour Party which is in power today. Mr. Callaghan now wants to close the loopholes which were left in the Act which was introduced by the Tory Government. Sir, Mr. Wilson entered into No. 10, Downing Street, which is the official residence of the Prime Minister of Britain, as a socialist. I have no doubt that he will leave it in due course as the worst Tory Prime Minister of the 20th Century. Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, who was Mr. Wilson's colleague and life-time comrade, was defeated by a Tory member on the single slogan "Britain must remain white". When that Tory member took his seat, Mr. Wilson had taunted him by saying, "Here is a political leper". What shall we find to describe Mr. Wilson's perfidy? I am short of words.

Mr. Attlee has gone down in Britain's history as the man who presided over the liquidation of the British empire. Mr. Wilson will go down as the man who presided over the liquidation of the Commonwealth.

There has been some talk about our quitting the Commonwealth. I want the Prime Minister to think about this aspect. Let us not make much fuss about it. The Commonwealth, such as it was, we were told by the then Prime Minister, the distinguished father of the present Prime Minister, symponises a community of ideas and a commitment to ideals. After what we have been told, the very basis, the foundation and the lingering good thing about the Commonwealth has been knocked out, not by its critics but by its guardians. We should not make much fuss, we should not appear to be offended and in anger say anything. But I think when the Prime Minister gets the next opportunity to meet Mr. Harold Wilson, after taking about other important things, she should just casually say : "Well, Mr. Wilson, incidentally, I forget to tell you, I heard that the

Commonwealth is dead, although we are sorry about it". This is how we should finish with it. This big talk about threatening crusade and war is not worthy of us. This has been destroyed by the men who are supposed to be the basis for the Commonwealth. When they will make it an offence contrary to their pledges, contrary to the best in British liberality and contrary to the hopes, I am sorry to say, which were held not only by the socialists, liberals and humanists in Britain but of all countries, by Wilberforce, John Bright, by Keir Hardy, by Bertrand Russel and others, they have destroyed it. He has repudiated this rich tradition of the equality of man, of the brotherhood of man and the fraternity of man.

I want to suggest one thing. This is only part of the question with which we will be confronted. This is going to come in a big way. It will be in Fiji tomorrow perhaps and perhaps in other parts of Africa. The Government of India should not take the usual attitude, that whenever the house is on fire it tries to dig a well. When the question of Indians in Kenya comes it tries to have one solution and when tomorrow it comes up in Tanzania or in Uganda it tries to have another solution. What is the long-term policy? We cannot go on evolving a hand-to-mouth solution, an *ad hoc* posture. We need a long-term policy. We need to persuade these brethren of ours in all earnestness to think of the countries to which they belong and try to assimilate themselves with those countries, make common cause with those countries wherever they are living. It is no use knocking at the door of Britain.

Britain is playing a dangerous game. I hope the Prime Minister will be shrewd and alert enough to see that by bringing this Bill their game, I suspect, their hope, I think, is to make India get these people here. Normally, I know how the patriotic sentiments in this country will be. It will be said, they are Indians, their only misfortune was that they believed the promises made to them by the representatives of Britain, temporarily in a lapse they forget the

country which gave them shelter and the country from which they hailed—they forgot Kenya, they forgot India—and therefore let us take them back. I think Britain expects to exploit this tenderness in our mind. We must not fall into this trap. Whereas we shall do everything to help them, let us not fall into this trap. I am not being legal, the wider human aspect we must bear in mind, but this kind of resurrection cannot be allowed.

I want to conclude by referring to the United Nations Charter. It was not a Tory Prime Minister—what an irony of fate—but it was a Labour Prime Minister who signed it on behalf of Britain. Like Shri H. N. Mukerjee I hate to call names to Britain, it will be hypocritical, but we are shocked, we are staggered, we are bewildered. We do not understand this kind of duplicity on the part of a man like Mr. Wilson. He never seems to be missing an occasion or an opportunity to hurt India, be it the aggression by Pakistan or be it the Kutch question. When Pakistan committed aggression he kept silent, but when India went to defend her legitimate right Mr. Wilson on the 6th September pontificated by telling us "I am distressed at India's reaction". When Kutch came the same thing was there. When American arms were used he kept mum. There was something, I do not know what had muzzled him. Now we find he was conveniently away at Huddersfield when his colleague Callaghan was piloting this Bill. Mr. Callaghan devalued the pound first. Now I think he has discredited something in British tradition and in the tradition of socialism. Everywhere socialists will look upon this piece of legislation with distrust.

Having said that, I want to ask one question. Did they not sign the Charter of the United Nations in which it is guaranteed under article 15 that there shall never be discrimination against man by man on the ground of his colour or his birth or his religion or his race? I am told that Mr. Harold Wilson, Mr. Callaghan, many of them, at least one young man who was my fellow student told me—he was a pilot during the

[Shri Nath Pai]

war—when they saw the bombing in Germany they wept. His name was John Stewart. He said they wept when they saw the bombing of Berlin because they wanted to build a new Europe and a new India. What a sad fulfilment of those hopes which they entertained together! But India will have to rise against this hypocrisy and rouse world opinion against this. We are not as helpless as we think. Every decent citizen will be raising his voice against this. There are decent men left in Britain and, I think, in every other country. If we do this thing, I think those saner elements in Britain will derive strength, that lonely voice of the Archbishop or the Attorney-General, who had the courage and decency to decry this kind of thing, which is not only a denial of justice but a shame on the nobler traditions of liberalism.

Let the Prime Minister take the initiative, not in the limited sense of our legal responsibility, but in the wider sense. When Spain was invaded, it was India which took the initiative; when Abyssinia was invaded, it was again India which took the initiative. When injustice is done now in the name of colour of man, it is on the wider aspect that India should strive to work for and rouse world opinion against it.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN** (Chamba): Mr. Chairman, the Immigration Bill is a disgrace to the British nation; it is a disgrace to the so-called sense of justice of the Britishers. What is being done by passing this Bill is a shame to all those great thoughts of equality which they had pronounced in the 19th and 20th centuries when their philosophers said that Britain believes in equality and justice. After the passage of this Bill, as Shri Nath Pai has correctly put it, Mr. Wilson can be placed in the category of Ian Smith and the Prime Minister of South Africa.

But, at the same time, we always come back to the same attack, the routine attack, that the Government of India has done nothing, the Government of India never plans anything and it always fails at the crucial movement. For a change you can give constructive

suggestions; though it is the normal duty of the opposition to make an attack whenever possible on the government, it is not always necessary to do so, especially when a question of common interest or common suffering is involved. So, I would submit that the issue of the immigrants from Kenya should not be utilized to attack the Government and it should not be said that the Government has failed to face this issue. The Government of India has taken every possible steps to see that they do not suffer. The Government of India has used its good offices with other nations and has kept in contact with the United Kingdom Government to see that the lot of the emigrants is not worsened. So, while it is a disgrace to the British Government, it is not a failing on the part of the Government of India.

One of the hon. Members has put the blame on the Indians who are settled in Kenya, saying that they failed the people of that country, they did nothing for that country and, therefore, they are being meted out this treatment and so we should not help them to that extent. It is a strange theory that he has expounded.

**AN HON. MEMBER**: No one has said that.

**SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN**: Shri Mukerjee said that people of Indian origin in Kenya did nothing for that country and that they do not deserve our sympathy. Probably, there may be a change of word here and there, but that was the sense or tenor of his speech.

I submit that even on humanitarian grounds these words should not have been uttered, because they are Indians, they have been belied by a nation and it is our bounden duty to see that they do not suffer more. We should help them instead of making out a case against anybody as they are trying to make out a case against the foreign policy of the Government of India.

Then there are certain suggestions which have been made. One of them is: Nationalise the entire British property. I would have been all for it if

there were no Indians who had settled in Great Britain. About half a million Indians have settled there and if you nationalise the British property here, you can well imagine the result which will flow from your action. What will happen to the half a million Indians who are settled there? You are not able to absorb the present inflow from Pakistan and if you take this retaliatory step, what are you going to do about those half a million Indians there? Before taking any retaliatory step you must first see the consequences which are going to flow out of that step.

Another suggestion which has been made is: Leave the Commonwealth. If the leaving of the Commonwealth would solve the problem of those immigrants, you must leave the Commonwealth; but, if it does not improve matters, then why take a step merely in haste and anger through which we are passing. We should leave the Commonwealth provided it does not harm any of our interests. As one of the speakers put it, it is in a group where you move with certain ideas; it helps in coming in contact with other countries like Canada and Australia; it also helps you in your tariffs and in your economy. Therefore, before you take any retaliatory step, you must also keep in view the consequences which are likely to flow out of it. If a particular step will improve the lot of the people who are coming in, then please take it; but if in the long run it is going to injure your interests, then please do not take any step in a hurry.

Then, there are a few suggestions which I would like to make. One of them is that we should try to persuade the British Government itself, though in the present mood we are going to abuse them. Possibly, it may be a good thing if you ask them to increase the flow of the number of immigrants that will go to the United Kingdom; instead of 50 you can ask them to make it 2,000, 3,000 or 4,000. Possibly, the United Nations Commission on humanitarianism may help us. We may persuade other countries to raise this issue and this may help us. We can persuade the Kenya Government to reconsider their

steps. If we take steps in this direction, possibly we may be able to do something.

Lastly, I suggest that to those who are coming to our country we should give a befitting welcome. We should appoint a committee of this House which should look after their interests.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, by passing this Bill the UK Government have acted un-conventionally. By the implementation of it nearly 120,000 to 130,000 Asians, a large number of them Indians, who are now in Kenya would be thrown out of Kenya. It is the British people who gave the citizenship and who gave them free entry into British territories: They did it for the service these Kenya Asians did for the British people to have a bigger empire and also for their well-being.

Now, these Britishers, by passing his Bill, are going away from the promises they gave to the Kenya Asians. By implementing this Bill, they have made a clean distinction between the black and the white. I want to emphasize that point. About Australians who are now in Kenya, about Canadians who are now in Kenya and also about New Zealanders who are now in Kenya, they were not prohibited from entering into the British territory without any restriction. This restriction is only applicable to the Asians now in Kenya. We should take this matter seriously. Some of our friends are even now talking very high of Commonwealth relationship.

I should like to quote from the Lok Sabha proceedings as to what Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad who is a Minister now said about the Commonwealth relationship and also about the patronisation of the British people. He said:

"...in the last 18 years, the British imperialists—whether it is the blue-eyed Conservatives, whether it is Labour or whether it is Liberal—have all alike been hostile to this country."

We are seeing all this. When there was a fight between India and Pakistan, we saw how they played. Even in this Kutch affair, they have played a very

[Shri K. Anirudhan]

dirty game and also in the Kutch Award. Again, he said :

"Who is Mr. Wilson, is he our boss to say this to India which has given prestige to the Commonwealth? But for India what was the Commonwealth? The late "Jawaharlal Nehru gave birth to this Commonwealth, the late Jawaharlal Nehru made this Commonwealth, what it is, and this British nation of shop-keepers got all the prestige from us and used this prestige against us everytime to beat us at the time of aggression. Therefore, I ask Mr. Wilson, this question : Would he kindly reply to this partner in the Commonwealth?"

Sir, we had been so long a very loyal partner of the Commonwealth. As some of my friends from that side said, it is high time to quit the Commonwealth. I can understand some Swatantra Members saying that it is very difficult and that we should think about it twice or thrice and I cannot understand some of the other Members who spoke from the opposite side that we should think twice against breaking the Commonwealth relations. Just now, our Prime Minister made a statement about the tragic incident that happened in Rhodesia. There, some of their patriots have been butchered and even after that some people are clinging and trying to tag on to this Commonwealth relationship. This relationship, I think, is only to better the conditions of the British people.

Now, I think, it is high time to take a bold step to sever relationship with the Commonwealth. They have looked at it not with a view to distinguish between the Kenya origin or the Asian origin. They are now looking at it as black and white. We should also take a radical step. It is not the time to think twice or thrice. It is the time to act. So, we should sever our relations with the Commonwealth and bid good-bye to the Commonwealth. Also, I think that it is high time our Government talked to the Kenyan Government. After all, Kenya is an African country, and I feel that our Government should negotiate the matter with Kenya and try to settle the problem as far as possible. If we

cannot settle this problem up to our expectations, then we should try to provide for those people wherever it is possible in our country itself. You may ask how we can settle this problem and you may doubt how we shall be in a position to provide them and where we provide them. I would submit that even now we have several plantations in India where we can provide few of these people. In Assam, we are having huge British-owned plantations. In Kerala also, there are Malayalam plantations ranging over thousands of acres; some years ago, some maharajah had gifted these to the white people and now it has become the biggest dollar-earning area of this country. Besides, there are also the Kannan levant plantations. Government should take steps to take away those plantations from the owners. Since Britain has done this in a very unconventional manner, the Government of India also should act accordingly. Why the Government of India should hesitate to take over these plantations? I would request the Government of India to seek the people's co-operation also, because I am sure the people will rally behind the Government of India for this act.

Besides these plantations, there are also the British-owned banks, and also the British-owned engineering industries. Government should take over these industries and also banks and provide there for the people in Kenya who have now been denied of entry into Britain even though they have British passports. I would also submit that we should stop repaying the debts that we are owing to Britain. That is what I would request Government to do.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : It was with a very peculiar feeling that I was sitting in this House and listening.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Prime Minister is not replying ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is not such a serious problem for the Prime Minister.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think the hon. Member should have patience and listen.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I expect that the Prime Minister also will reply ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Is Shri B. R. Bhagat intervening or replying ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am replying. I think the hon. Member will grant me the right to reply.

It was with a peculiar feeling that I was listening to the debate, and this is one of those rare occasions on which Members from all sides had given expression to common feelings; they have expressed their sense of horror and anger at what has been done by the Immigration Act in UK. It has a big tragedy about it, because the Immigration Act has cut at the roots of all of us; this one single Act has cut at the ethos of our nationhood, what our leaders had built this country for and this generation for. The leaders of Indian nationhood like Tilak, Gandhi and Nehru have built this nation; in fact, not only this nation but the present-day world, on ideas which have certain great human values, ideas of racial equality, ideas of brotherhood of mankind, ideas of prosperity and common sharing by everybody, be he a white or a brown or a black.

This was the ethos of our nation. When we saw member after member on all sides giving expression to this, I was reminded of the pre-independence days when the whole of our nation spoke with one voice. Today this Parliament has expressed the national conscience, the national will in condemnation of this Act.

This is one side of the picture. The other side is the deep tragedy which I notice with regret which has overtaken the leaders of UK. What has happened to the leaders of UK ? Hon. Members have used certain very strong expressions. I do not want to indulge in that. Mine is more an expression of sorrow and pain and it is in that vein that I am trying to analyse what has happened.

Why have the UK Government done this ? Their own leaders have said that they have done to avoid the stress and strain, social and economic imbalance, which would be created because of the rush of people of Indian origin from Kenya into UK, to avoid the repercussion which such a rush would have in their society. I think this will not carry conviction anywhere. Their own leaders, their own papers, MPs, intellectuals and others have characterised this Bill in the strongest possible terms. Some hon. Members have quoted them. It is common knowledge that this is agitating and disturbing the conscience of Britain also.

Therefore, I do not want to add to the burden of their conscience. I only want them to weigh the losses the rule of law has suffered, the British rule of law on which the Commonwealth concept is based, the basis of racial equality, of a group of nations coming together irrespective of colour and race—that very concept of the Commonwealth which has suffered. If they had weighed all these considerations, I think they would have been wiser in not resorting to this step. I am unable to understand the compelling reasons which led the leaders of Britain to enact this law.

Some hon. Members have suggested strongly that we should take retaliatory action. Many things have been suggested. I would like to go into that a little later. But I want to point out that although it has become a problem in that it challenges the basic postulates, the very concept on which the British nation stands, it has created far greater problems for us, because, as I said, it goes against the grain of our nationhood to accept this Act as it is.

It has been contended that it is not racial. In form, it may not be. Some hon. Members quoted very rightly that it discriminates against people who have no substantial connection with Britain by birth or parentage. That means, *de facto* it will discriminate against people of Asian origin from Kenya and other places. Therefore, as a nation we cannot compromise with the racial aspect of this legislation.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Secondly, these people of Asian origin are British passport holders. The leaders of Britain, at the time of the independence of Kenya, advised them to take British passports. I think one hon. Member used this opportunity, which I regret very much, to say something in condemnation of this Government. It would have been better if he had also joined the stream of unity expressed in this House, and not indulged in condemning this Government which was completely unwarranted. It was said that we are also to blame for this, that we did not advise them correctly.

Our policy with respect to these people has been very clear right from the beginning. We gave them a three-fold advice. Firstly, we advised them to accept the nationality of the country they were staying, in this case, Kenya nationality. Then we said that those who wanted to take Indian nationality, were welcome to do so. We told them that they must make common cause with the country of their adoption and remain there. We never advised them to take UK nationality. But some of the present British leaders, who have been in the spearhead of this legislation, had gone and advised them to accept British nationality and take UK passports. The Act discriminates against these people. They are British citizens and are British responsibility. Now, when they go to the United Kingdom they will not be admitted or at least their rights to go there will be severely curtailed and regulated. Some hon. Members have said that this is an attack on the fundamental rights of a citizen. It is the fundamental right of any citizen to live in his country. It is in fact a matter of fundamental human rights. A suggestion was made—we are having consultations about it—that this matter could be taken up in the Human Rights Commission. The problem that we are faced with is a very big problem.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is why we wanted the Prime Minister to reply.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member should not be comical in this serious situation; he may reserve it for

other occasions. Some hon. Members said that it was a question of over five million people of Indian origin in Kenya, West Indies, Carribean Islands, East Africa and other places. Therefore, it is a question of what we should do immediately and what we should have as a long term policy. We have to consider this problem in all its ramifications, short term and long term aspects and whatever policy we evolve we should be able to deal with this problem effectively and adequately. We have every sympathy for these people. We share the difficulties in which they are in. But they are the responsibility of the British Government and the objective of our policy is that we must make them realise that it is their responsibility.

श्री रवि राय : अगर ब्रिटेन उनको नहीं लेता है, तो फिर क्या करेंगे ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are coming step by step. Some hon. Members said that they should be allowed to come in. After all there are 500 million people in India and a hundred thousand people from Kenya can be absorbed. They can be; there is no problem about that. But they must also consider that the United Kingdom is a far more developed economy and these people are not deadweights; there are traders, businessmen, technicians, stenographers, doctors and others and they can be usefully absorbed more easily in England than here. Apart from that, there is the moral responsibility which the UK Government has. It is not the number of the people but the strength of the economy on which depends the absorption of these people. So, what they suggest is not the proper course to adopt.

After careful consideration of the problem, we have today issued a notification making it incumbent on the holders of UK and colonies passports, normally resident in Kenya, to obtain endorsements on their passports from Indian posts and missions abroad for entry into India. We hope that this step will make it clear to all concerned, particularly the UK Government, that the Government of India is not prepared to acquiesce even indirectly in



denying these people the right to enter freely and without restrictions the country whose nationality they have chosen and obtained. We have taken this decision not by way of retaliation but to emphasise the urgent necessity of allowing these persons rights of citizenship irrespective of their country of origin. We have for the present limited the application of our notification only to the United Kingdom and colonies passport holders, normally resident in Kenya. We do not wish to unnecessarily inconvenience the holders of such passports living in other countries entering India but when similar problems arise in other countries we shall not hesitate to extend the notification to these countries also. It is not our intention to bar re-entry into India even of such passport-holders living in Kenya. We have instructed our Missions abroad to give endorsements on their passports in exceptional cases on compassionate humanitarian grounds. Our intention is only to regulate the flow of such people into India in order to help their re-entry into India, a right which the British Government say they do not wish to deny to them.

Now, I do not know what value can be put to it. Some hon. Members have said that they have no value, but the Home Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, has said that if these people are expelled from Kenya they have no option but to accept them, I asked the British High Commissioner here, what is the value of this. He said it is a promise made to Parliament and the British Government will keep this promise. I do not know. It has no legal basis, but I hope even now, late in the day the British Government will realise their responsibility and take back these people if they go there in distress or under duress.

Secondly, we had suggested to the United Kingdom Government; they have suggested at one time that they would take 1,500 heads of families. That will mean about 6,000 to 7,000 people including the parents if they have their parents living. At that rate, this problem can be solved only in 15 to 20 years. Therefore, I said this is not phasing; this is absolutely to stop them

from coming. What will happen to these people who are thrown out of Kenya. Therefore, I suggested that instead of 1,500, they should take 15,000 people so that instead of being phased over a period of 15 to 20 years, this should be phased over a period of two or three years. This is the point we are emphasising, and they have said that they have not kept any limit in the Act, and therefore it is flexible and they may consider increasing it. But I do not know. Until they do it we have no hopes and we shall continue pressing it that they should increase the limit and the phasing should be on a short term basis and not on a long term basis. That is what we are trying to do.

In this connection, some hon. Members suggested that we should try to persuade the Kenyan Government also to realise that these people who have lived there and contributed to their economy and who ultimately will be slowly going out, should be treated sympathetically; that they should also treat this question sympathetically. I do not know what will come out of this, but certainly the Prime Minister has directed me to go there and talk to the Kenyan Government. More than that, I cannot say. But we are trying to make efforts in this direction. If the United Kingdom, whose main responsibility it is, to solve this question and if the Kenyan Government also take a sympathetic view, at least if the Africanisation policy is slowed down a bit, I think this problem can be solved with ease and facility, but I cannot say anything more than that.

Then there was the question of the Commonwealth which was raised. Many hon. Members have said on both sides of the House something on this whole concept of the Commonwealth. Now, it is not a United Kingdom Commonwealth. It is a Commonwealth of Nations. (*Interruption*) What is the basic, main idea of the Commonwealth? One hon. Member has said that it has been described by the late Prime Minister as the community of ideas. It is a very good description. But the basic thing is, it is based on racial equality.

SHRI NATH PAI : Even if they commit a particular crime ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not know what has happened to my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai. He is becoming more and more impatient.

SHRI NATH PAI : Because you provoke us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I request him to listen to what I am saying.

SHRI NATH PAI : We are listening to you very patiently.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said that the basic concept of the Commonwealth is racial equality. There are 26 members, at the moment, in the Commonwealth, belonging to different races, colour and creed.

There is one member of the Commonwealth which has no diplomatic relations with Britain—Tanzania. As I said, the commonwealth spirit, as it is called, is based on racial equality. Basically if that is attacked, I think nobody can prevent its dissolution.

19.00 Hrs.

श्री रवि राय : हमला तो हो गया ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : UK does not say that this is a racial measure. Let us give them a chance. They should prove that this is not a racial measure by taking back all those people who are UK citizens. If they do that, that will prove that they still have faith in the rule of law. But looking to the sentiments of the House, to our own national ethos and our confirmed faith in racial equality, we will certainly consider in all seriousness what we should do, if this thing does not happen. In a matter like this, we should be careful. We did not join the Commonwealth in haste. We weighed all considerations. Certainly we should not leave it in a huff. On the question of racial equality, South Africa was expelled from the Commonwealth. In this matter, we cannot take unilateral action. We have to discuss it with other members of the Commonwealth. If we carry conviction to the other members of the Commonwealth, then Britain can be expelled. (Interruptions).

Some smaller points have been raised that 10,000 applications are pending and we have not done anything about those Kenyan Indians seeking Kenyan citizenship. We have taken up the matter with the Kenyan Government. Only the other day, the Vice-President of the Kenyan Government has announced that he is looking into those cases and they will decide them expeditiously.

Mr. Swell said that there are only 60,000 people left. He is wrong. The 15,000 people who have gone in that rush preceding the enactment include dependants also; that is not the number of the heads of families. Still there are about 80,000 to 100,000 people left over.

He referred to the long-term policy. It is a very moot point. We are looking into that problem and we are also examining what our policy should be in regard to all those countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : After 20 years !

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have explained in great detail our policy with regard to people of Indian origin. Now a new and a very serious situation has arisen and in the light of this, we will examine it. Certainly in a dynamic world, we cannot have fixed ideas and fixed policies. We are looking into this long-term aspect of it, the ramifications of people of Indian origin in other places, etc., and we will try to evolve a policy which meets the situation very effectively.

SHRI SWELL : There are 600 Kenyan Indians in the high seas now approaching the shores of India, who have not obtained any endorsement on their passports from the High Commission in Kenya.

What are you going to do about them ? Are you going to allow them to enter India ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think a ship has already reached Bombay. They will be allowed.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों

ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया है और जो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह स्वयं जाकर के केन्या सरकार से बात करेंगे मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि जो सरकार ने लांग टर्म पालिसी का मतलब लगाया है, वह एक लम्बी, लॉग स्लीप नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी अफ्रीका के बारे में है, सम्भाषित जी, मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कल को यह मांग और सवाल भी आने वाला है, सीलोन के बारे में भी यह प्राबलम होने वाली है। इसलिए सरकार को जागरूक रहना चाहिए और यह मैं फिर दोबारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर में चार साल से यह दरख्वास्तें पड़ी हैं। अभी तक आप के हाई कमिशन ने या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। तो इस प्रकार से वहाँ पर एक क्रूसेड चल रहा है हिन्दुस्तानियों के खिलाफ उसमें आपका हाई कमिशन इस प्रकार सुन्न नहीं होना चाहिए। उसको काम करना चाहिए और मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह कहूँगा कि आप इस मामले में थोड़ा ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लें, उसको देखें कि उनकी कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं। इस प्रकार से अगर सरकार जागरूक रहेगी तो यह समस्याएं पैदा नहीं होंगी। यू० के० सरकार ने भी आपको कई बार पहले लिखा है। मैं और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय को भी शायद कहीं जाना है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ रहा है। तो मैं फिर इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पारित हो जायेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put the amendment first. The question is :

"That in the motion,—

for 'calls upon the Government of India, to take appropriate counter measures'

substitute—

'recommends to the Government to quit Commonwealth to highlight the worst type of racial discrimination practised by U.K.'"

*The motion was negatived.*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let them have the racial discrimination.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs on the 29th February, 1968 regarding the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill of the United Kingdom and calls upon the Government of India to take appropriate counter measures."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*AGREEMENT WITH 'NOVOSTI'  
 19.10 Hrs.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Chairman, the interference of the Soviet Government into the social and political life of India has assumed very large proportions and has reached the climax now. The three forces of the Soviet Government, the intelligence, the press and the radio have combined to launch an attack into the social and political activities of the country. The intelligence in the form of KGB, Radio Peace and Progress and then Novosti the press, these three forces have combined together.

About one year before the last general elections this campaign started and it had been systematically and methodically conducted by the various forces of the Soviet Union—intelligence, press and radio. But, in spite of that, the Government of India had been meekly submitting to the hegemony of the Soviet Union in the form of these three forces—intelligence in the form of KGB, radio in the form of Radio Peace and Progress and Novosti in the field of the press.

KGB, as you are aware, is an organisation about which certain inquiries were made by the Home Ministry. Although the reports have not been published, it is well known that KGB has been interfering in the affairs of India on a mass scale. In the last elections, as many as 129 candidates were supported and finance to an extent of over Rs. 1 crore came into the election campaign of

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India from the Soviet Union. Here I want to refer to a book entitled *Moscow's Mand in India* by Peter Sagar which says that USSR controls in India as many as 18 daily newspapers, 20 weekly newspapers and 12 fortnightly newspapers. This is the information in the possession of the Home Ministry. In spite of that, the Government has not been able to take any effective steps.

Now I come to Radio Peace and Progress. This Radio Peace and Progress was recently started by the Soviet Union for the sake of convenience. They sometimes found it difficult to carry on their campaigns through Moscow Radio. They camouflaged it, they gave it the appearance of an autonomous body and they said that this is a radio which is apart from Moscow Radio, over which the Russian Government has no control because it is an autonomous body. Therefore whatever Radio Peace and Progress says, over that the Russian Government has no control.

In this way they started campaigning against various governments, including that of India. They openly supported and opposed various political parties during the last elections. They insulted the very national honour by their propaganda and their various broadcasts. They went to the extent of comparing Mahatma Gandhi with a person like Menon. But all this was tolerated and it was not only tolerated but it was rewarded. In spite of all possible efforts by the Government of India, Radio Peace and Progress has not stopped this campaign. We have been told that the Government of India had made several representations to this effect but in spite of these representations the Government is unable to do anything and those people are carrying on.

In this respect I would go to the extent of suggesting that my hon. friend, Shri K. K. Shah, has even gone to the extent of misleading the House. I will refer to starred question No. 193 replied by him on the 21st February. The question was—

“whether it is a fact that broadcasts from Radio Peace and Progress and Radio Moscow have been discussed

with the Russian Prime Minister during his recent visit to India; and if so, the nature and outcome of the talks?”

The reply was :—

“No, Sir. The matter was taken up earlier with the Soviet Foreign Office by the Indian Embassy in Moscow. The Soviet Government have promised to give due consideration to our reactions to such broadcasts.”

In continuation of this, in reply to another question, No. 457, on the 6th March, that is, today, the hon. Minister says :—

“The Soviet Foreign Office have maintained that the broadcasting station in question was autonomous and the Soviet Government did not exercise any control over it. However, since the matter was last represented to the Soviet Foreign Office, no further broadcasts have come to our adverse notice.”

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : That is the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This is the reply given by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House. But the fact is that in spite of this reply, Radio Peace and Progress made broadcasts on the 22nd February and 23rd February again interfering into Indian political affairs and in preparation of the next mid-term elections again started campaigning. In this respect I quote from the *Hindustan Times* of today. It says :—

“With the likelihood of mid-term polls in more than one State, Moscow's Radio Peace and Progress in its political commentaries on India is switching to election campaigning as it did for several months before the last general elections.”

It further says :—

“The first of the new broadcasts, on Feb. 22, monitored here,—

“here” means New Delhi—

“charged the Jan Sangh and its former President, Mr. Balraj Madhok,

with conspiring to destroy parliamentary democracy in India. It alleged that the 'reactionaries' were trying to impose a military dictatorship on India."

This is how Radio Peace and Progress is conducting even today. The broadcasts were on 22nd and 23rd February and this is the reply of the hon. Minister today on the 16th March stating that no further broadcasts came to their adverse notice.

Now I would like the hon. Minister to examine this. Imagine All India Radio broadcasting such news that one Russian leader is bad and another good, that this should be the political complexion in Russia, what would be the reaction of the Soviet Government to it? Will they tolerate it? Therefore, what has the Government of India done about it?

Regarding ownership, although they say that it is an autonomous body, I will quote the hon. Minister himself. The hon. Minister, on the 20th December, 1967, had stated on the floor of the House :—

"Whatever happened on the soil of USSR, can anybody say that USSR is not responsible? That summarises the correct position. Under the political system prevalent in USSR, it is the Government of USSR which is supposed to sponsor everything that happens on the soil of Russia."

This is the ownership, this is the conduct, this is the response and this is the action of the Government.

Now, I come to Novosti.

This Novosti, a demon, has assumed three faces now. The first face is that this Novosti is the sponsor of Radio Peace and Progress. In this respect, apart from quoting several newspaper items on the floor of the House, I quoted certain broadcasts by Radio Peace and Progress monitored in Sweden and in Germany. The hon. Minister did not take care to examine and verify the correctness of it and, being an advocate of a weak case, he started dilly-dallying by saying that the

language differs and that he did not know where it has been monitored. We have our Embassies there; we have all arrangements there to verify.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You are reopening the whole thing now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why should we not be able to check and verify the correctness of that? The first face of Novosti is that they are the sponsors of Radio Peace and Progress. The whole world knows it; the entire press of the world has announced it. But still our Government say they are not the sponsors of Radio Peace and Progress. In any case, whether it is Novosti or it is the Radio Peace and Progress or it is anything else, it is a part of the Soviet Government institution. It is, at best, the wing of the same Department. How can you, therefore, possibly justify that while the Radio Peace and Progress is undertaking a regular campaign against you, you support Novosti on the other hand?

The second face of Novosti which is a very dirty and a very very unfortunate face is the indulgence into regular espionage and subversive activities. What has Novosti done? Who are they? In this respect, again, on the floor of this House, four illustrations have been quoted where the representative of Novosti have been expelled on some specific charges of espionage and subversion, namely, in November, 1963, Congolese Government expelled; in April, 1966, Kenya Government expelled; in May, 1967, Columbia Government expelled and in June, 1967, Ghana Government expelled. Even then the Minister did not take any care to verify the correctness of it. We have our Embassies at each of the places. The press throughout the world has announced it. But we are ignorant.

Then, the latest case is that on the 15th February, 1968, the Nairobi dailies have announced that one Mr. Venyamin Dimitriyevitch Zakharev, a senior representative of Novosti has been ordered to leave Nairobi within 48 hours on serious charges of espionage. It does not stop there. They have established that this Novosti is associated with

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K.G.B. and that they act jointly and operate from the same place.

I would now quote from Q. 1412 replied by the hon. Minister on 21st February with regard to these charges which were levelled on the floor of the House. The hon. Minister says :

"Certain newspaper reports to this effect have been noticed. But Government have no information on the truth or otherwise of the allegation."

The world may know it; the entire press of the world may know it. It may be announced everywhere in several of the countries of the world. But India Government does not know it. This is the competence and the intelligence of the India Government. The press may know it earlier. But India Government will never know it. This is our efficiency. On this matter, the Government has deliberately given a wrong information by saying that they are not aware of it. It cannot be so. If they are not aware of it, then all your staff, the Embassies there, are most incompetent and they are not worth the penny that you spend on them.

What is the third face? The third face of Novosti, a demon, is as represented by the hon. Minister himself. The third face of Novosti is that it is a Government organisation of Russia with whom the P.I.B. has entered into an Agreement and the Agreement is for the exchange of certain articles, background materials and photographs. This is the third face of it. Now, the Government of India claims that this is to the advantage of the Indian Government. The advantage is that whereas in case of India, it will be placed in the library and it will be made available for publication to whoever is interested, in case of Russia, all the material will be published in the Russian papers. He forgets that in the case of India, it is a free press and in the case of Russia, it is controlled press. Whatever be your Agreement, the fact remains that the Russian newspapers will carry only that piece of news which passes their censorship and which meets with their approval.

It is an one-way traffic. Novosti had been indulging in espionage and subversive activities all over the world, and its representatives have been expelled from seven or eight countries, and it is with this Novosti that India has entered into an agreement, and thereby India has given a licence to this organisation to carry out espionage and subversive activities in this country. What advantages have we got from this?

In this respect also, I would like to point out the exact position with regard to the material supplied by the PIB to Novosti. In reply to question No. 1413 the hon. Minister had said that PIB has been informed by Novosti that it has started circulating some of the material supplied by PIB and details of the utilisation of the PIB material are not available. So, only some of the material has been circulated and we are not aware of what those materials are. This clinches the issue. Whatever we may supply to them, they will only publish that which suits them, whereas in our case, whatever we receive from Russia is not only placed in the library but is made available to whosoever wants to publish it. In this manner, through this agreement, the entire Soviet press will be carrying out the activity of brainwashing on the Indian people.

Now, I would deal with the circumstances of the signing of this agreement. The hon. Minister has already said that there was no consultation. The agreement was entered into by Mr. Bharadwaj with an organisation like the Novosti, which is reputed for its espionage and subversive activities, an agreement the type of which has never been signed before, and which is one of the most unusual types of agreements. All of a sudden on one fine morning, Mr. Bharadwaj goes to Moscow for negotiating, without the knowledge of the Minister and without the knowledge of the Cabinet and without the knowledge of anybody. How peculiar it is! It was not only that, but Mr. Bharadwaj travelled from India to Moscow at the cost of the Russian Government, which is most unusual. The fare was paid by the Russian Government and the agreement was signed. Why was a departure

made in this case? We had the example of the Voice of America agreement, was another undesirable agreement but which was very much less damaging than this. Here, they are involved in espionage activities, but simply because in the case of that agreement the Minister was not consulted and the Cabinet was not consulted, the Minister had to resign and the secretary was changed. The least that could be done in this case is that the agreement should be revoked, and the secretary must be changed and the Minister must be humble enough to resign. This is the only thing that can be done in this case, and we must learn the lesson not to permit these foreign agencies, this radio, this intelligence organisation and this press to combine themselves and interfere in the social and political life of our country.

We are setting a very bad example through this agreement. We must learn that we should not submit our national honour in this manner before the foreign countries. I demand that apart from revoking this agreement, immediately, there should be a full-fledged investigation to examine the circumstances, the background, the reasons, the advantages and disadvantages of the entire agreement and the functioning of this trio, namely the KGP, Novosti and Radio Peace and Progress.

**श्री रवि राय (पुरी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल यह है कि इंफार्मेशन ब्राडकास्टिंग के मन्त्री का जवाब जो पिछले सत्र में इस बारे में आया था उसको भी पाटोदिया साहब ने विस्तार से कहा ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू साहब जिदा थे तो उनके समय में अमरीका का करारनामा हुआ था और चेअरमैन साहब को भी मालूम है कि वाएस आफ़ अमरीका का जो करारनामा था नेहरू साहब को पार्लियामेन्ट में कहना पड़ा कि हमने उस करारनामे को नहीं देखा था, टेक्सट को नहीं देखा था और उसके बाद उनको वापिस लेना पड़ा । वाएस आफ़ अमरीका को अगर हम मान लेते तो हमारी सार्वभौमिकता पर भी क्षति पहुंचती, आंच

आती । सबाल यह है कि पाटोदिया साहब जिस ढंग से बोले हैं मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि वाएस आफ़ अमरीका का जिस ढंग से विरोध कर रहे थे, नोवोस्ती के साथ जो करारनामा हुआ था हिन्दुस्तान के पी० आई० बी० का इस तरीके से उसका विरोध करना चाहिए । दोनों गंदे हैं ।

चेअरमैन साहब, आप खुद रूस भ्रमण करके लौटे हैं । रूस में साम्यवादी सरकार है जब कि अमरीका में पूंजीवादी सरकार है । दोनों देश हिन्दुस्तान को सुलाना चाहते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति हो, दुनिया में एक अच्छे, तगड़े और बरिष्ठ राष्ट्र के नाते वह खड़ा हो ऐसा यह दोनों राष्ट्र नहीं चाहते हैं । ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि सी० आई० ए० का रूपया और साम्यवादी देशों का रूपया हिन्दुस्तान के चुनाव में खर्च हो रहा है । इसको भी मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जैसे नोवोस्ती के साथ पी० आई० बी० का करारनामा हुआ था क्या वैसे कोई दूसरे देशों के साथ करेंगे जैसा कि रूस के साथ करते हैं ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पांच साल पहले जो रूस ने किया था वही मैं आपकी खिदमत में रखना चाहूंगा । जब इस सदन में 1963 में स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया के चुने जाने के बाद अविश्वास प्रस्ताव यहां पहली बार आया था । 50 लोगों के दस्तखत से कृपालानी जी के नाम पर वह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया था तो मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि रूस सरकार ने कहा था जब कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग भी शामिल थे उस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में, रेडियो के जरिए यह अफवाह फैलाई कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रति-त्रियावादी शक्तियां नेहरू सरकार के खिलाफ काम कर रही हैं । वैसे मैं मधोक साहब से सहमत नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि मधोक साहब हों या हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे और कोई राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता हों उनकी मास्को रेडियो के जरिए आलोचना की जाय ।

## [श्री रवि राय]

यह हम लोग बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए सवाल हो जाता है कि नोवोस्ती के साथ भारत सरकार के आफिसर भारद्वाज का जो करारनामा हुआ, मंत्री साहब को शायद पता नहीं था बाद में जब पता चला कि पी० आई० बी० के अफसर ने जाकर करारनामा कर दिया तो लोकसभा में उसको खत्म करने के बजाय वह उसकी रक्षा कर रहे हैं और वह उसे डिफेंड कर रहे हैं।

वह भारद्वाज साहब जाकर जैसे पाटोदिया साहब ने कहा क्या रूस सरकार ने उन्हें पैसा दिया जाने आने का? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि नोवोस्ती के साथ इस तरीके का करारनामा करके रूस सरकार को आपने हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में दखल देने के लिए निमंत्रित कर दिया है इसलिए क्या उसको फौरन खत्म करने का आप इस सदन को आश्वासन देंगे?

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur):** How many representatives of Novosti are working in India, and are their movements as suspicious as has been described by Shri Patodia? Also, what material has the PIB got from the Novosti agency so far and how it has distributed it? Also, what material has the PIB sent to Novosti in Moscow, and what use they have made of it?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH):** I have no hesitation in saying that neither Radio Peace and Progress nor any body outside this country has a right to criticise any person in this country or any citizen of this country. I am one with my hon. friend in voicing my resentment against any interference whatsoever by outside agencies in the affairs of this country. Let us see what my friend Mr. Patodia has said. I am glad he has given me an opportunity of discussing this question on the floor of the House again so that if there is any misapprehension it may be removed. What is the method that the PIB follows in distributing its own material and receiving material from other countries? I receive material from

the USIS, from the French embassy and other embassies and from Russia also and I keep them in the library. It is the same for Novosti also. For the information of my hon. friend I can categorically say this that even though the agreement came into force from 1st November. I am glad that my hon. friend Prof. D. C. Sharma has asked a question as we have not distributed to anybody; we have not supplied to anybody. The agreement is clear and I hope my hon. friend Patodia reads the agreement. The word 'distribute' is not included in the agreement as an obligation cast on me. The PIB of the Government is not a distributing agency. It is only giving out handouts and receives handouts for the information of the Government. May I ask Mr. Patodia: is not every Embassy in this country free to distribute material that it likes? Why should the PIB hand over material to papers? The Embassy itself distributes material to these papers; the American Embassy, the Russian Embassy, the British High Commission and their Embassies distribute material to the papers...

**श्री रवि राय :** करारनामा क्यों हुआ ?

**श्री के० के० शाह :** आप मेरी बात सुनिये। यदि आपको सन्तोष हो जाये तो मेरा काम हो गया। मेरा रिसेप्टिव माइन्ड है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह देश की भलाई की बात है। आपने मामला उठाया है, आप समझने की कोशिश करें और समझ लें। इसी तरह से हम करीब आ सकते हैं देश की बातों के बारे में। यही ऐटिट्यूड हमें लेना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं फैंक्ट्स देना चाहता हूँ। और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

Now let us see what is Novosti doing in America. We receive material from agencies like the British Information Services, USIS, West Germany, Italy, Japan, etc. and these are kept in the library. They also send material direct to newspapers. The special correspondent of Amrit Bazar Patrika in his despatch dated 21st January of this year says that the PIB-APN agreement can be judged in its proper perspective if it



is kept in view that the PIB is only one of about 80 agencies and bureaus with which the APN has entered into similar agreements. He further gives a list which includes the US news agency UPI. He says that the newspapers and journals with which the APN has regular contacts include among others the American magazine LOOK, one of the most widely read West German magazine. *Bunte Illustrierte* and the French publication *Paris Match* which regularly publishes APN colour photographs, and that APN has also connection with the publication of the Soviet journals, one of which is Sputnik which is very widely read in America and in England and that it has handed over printing and circulation of one of its latest publications, the pretigious English-language magazine Soviet Digest and also Sputnik to the London Daily Mirror group; it has also contacts with Washington Post and New York Times in the United States and the Tribune and Financial Times of the United Kingdom. The ABC of the United States jointly produced with APN four half-hourly programmes three years ago.

Now I can multiply these instances. Do you want to be more Americanised than the Americans?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Where is the necessity for this agreement in that case? Why did you enter into that agreement? If a country like America which from their point of view is the best ideal of democracy in the world,—Why don't you have an agreement with the American Government?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is not necessary. That is why. I told you as to what we are doing with the material that we have received. You had six months. If I had sent to one newspaper, you would have pointed it out to me. And still, in the notice that you have sent to the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha, you have mentioned something. May I read out to you what you have given in it? It is quite confusing. "It is apprehended that where as Russian material is being regularly circulated by the PIB..." Is this statement justified?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why don't you contradict it?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have contradicted it on the floor of the House.

श्री शक्तिदास ब्राह्मणेय (छात्र) :  
सभापति महोदय उन्होंने जो कुछ भी भाषण में कहा है नोवोस्ती के लिये वह वायस आफ अमेरिका से सुना गया है, जो सीलोन से आता है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why did you enter into this agreement?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will come to that. Because you are not able to find out the reason why I have entered into the agreement, does it entitle you to go on *ad infinitum* making statements? What you have said, on facts, is absolutely incorrect. I do not use harsh words. I have on the floor of this House made it abundantly clear that that material has never been circulated, and still, as late as in this notice, you go on accusing me that I have been circulating it and making it understood that something very wrong has been done. On the contrary, I am extremely happy at one thing : that you have fallen in line with me. I have been all along taking the attitude on the floor of this House, and I have said, why do you want to concede the assertion of the Government of the USSR that Peace and Progress is an autonomous body—

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I am sorry you are not replying to any of my points.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If you do not find it convenient, I am helpless. But what is convenient to you alone cannot be given. What is convenient and what is correct should be given. And from this point of view, what is the case that my hon. friend has built up? He has brought in other things. Of course he is ready to add to his argument as much as he likes, but on the first thing that he said, or conceded, I am extremely happy that he said this. I am now dealing with what he says. "The USSR controls every thing that happens"—he has quot-

[Shri K. K. Shah]

ed me. I am happy that at least a time has come when Mr. Patodia has agreed with my view and has quoted me. There could not have been a greater justification of the stand that I took all these days than the one quoted by Mr. Patodia and the time has come when Mr. Patodia falls in line with what I had said. Why do you say it is an autonomous body when the Government of the USSR says that it is an autonomous body? I entirely agree with that—whatever happens on the soil of the USSR, whether it is Novosti or Peace and Progress or anything else in the system that is prevalent, the Government of USSR is responsible. I wish he had taken that also from what Mr. Masani has said on the floor of this House. Still, you want to harp upon the same. Mr. Masani had said,—“All these are facts of the same dictatorship. Article 126 of the Soviet Constitution very frankly lays down that the party is the leading core of all organisation—both public and State”. That is the attitude. Unless we take up that attitude, how do we approach the Government of the USSR for the type of propoganda that Peace and Progress is carrying on? If you concede the point that Novosti was responsible, I have no objection. If you like I will concede it. But does it help you? It does not help you, because you cannot approach the Government of the USSR for what Radio Peace and Progress says. (*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You did protest, but was it taken seriously? Did they concede your point?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am coming to that. We come to a stage where our entire relationship with the USSR Government has to be looked at while dealing with this point. If there are some points on which they do not agree with us, just as there are some points on which the Government of USA or the Government of Japan or of Great Britain do not agree with us, it is the totality of the relationship that is built up that is to be taken into consideration. You may not agree with one or two points, but let us look at it in the context of the totality of the rela-

tionship, whether it is the Government of USA or the Government of USSR. If there are some minor or even major points on which they do not agree with us, still so long as we have friendly relations, we can go on persuading them.

My friend pointed out what happened on 22nd February. Whether the reply was given by the Minister of External Affairs or by me, the Government is the same. I only wanted to correct it. My reply would have also been the same. As soon as it appeared in the *Hindustan Times*, the hon. member knows that it takes time when the papers come through the department. Let me tell the hon. member, I do not believe in hiding anything. I believe in taking up a stand on the floor of the House so that even my worst critic will not say that I am inclined to make a wrong statement. It never pays. On the other hand, it pays to build up a reputation that a man is not given to evading or hiding. This happened on 22nd February. It naturally takes time to come to our notice after it is processed by the department. I have just got it. I would only tell him that the fact that we took up this question with the Government of USSR and for sometime it stopped is a feather in our cap. It is an indirect admission. On a point which appeals to his intelligence, he should concede.

Then, he has dealt with the espionage activities carried on by Novosti. He has referred to my reply that I have read the newspaper reports, but it is not possible for us either to verify or to contradict it. He has referred to the Kenyan Government taking action against the representative of Novosti. Are they going to supply us proof about it? Will it be right for us to ask them whether it is right? Can I say that the allegation made by the Kenyan Government is correct? The only thing I can say is, I have gone into the report in the papers and I have no reason either to contradict or confirm it. In diplomatic language, what does it mean? (*Interruptions*). I am not using any harsh words. You said that I must resign. My resignation does not depend upon you, it depends upon Members of my party and not you.

My hon. friend, Shri Rabi Ray asked, are you prepared to enter into such agreements with others? On the floor of this House I have made a statement that I am prepared to enter into the same type of agreement with any other country in the world, and the fact that no country has come forward shows that the agreement is more favourable to India and not to others (*Interruption*). I am receiving materials from USA, I am sending material to them, they are sending material to me and so on. They are not obliged to distribute. . . . At least on paper there is an obligation to distribute so far as APN is concerned. Who will undertake the responsibility of distributing as far as APN is concerned.

श्री शशिमूषण वाजपेयी : पाकिस्तानी हमले के वक्त कितने ब्रिटिशर्ज और अमरीकन को आपने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाने के लिए कहा था और उन में से कितने सी आई ए के लोग थे ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : One day it is CIA, the other day there is somebody from KGP. Why do we want to be pushed by these pressures? Let us do what is in the interest of this country. On paper at least it is there. I must have got your thanks for scoring on the wording. Shri Bharadwaj deserves congratulations for this agreement which is something in our favour. In this draft he has scored over the draftsmen of the Russians.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Are the Russians fools to take him there and pay him the fare ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Everybody thinks he is a clever man. The man who laughs last is the clever man.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, the allegation is there that he has been paid by the Russians. The hon. Minister must clear this point on behalf of the officer.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As far as the officer is concerned, he is one of the

most dependable officers you can ever get. He is also a clever man.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : No other country has signed this agreement.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Novosti has entered into such agreements with eighty people. Because Russia never keep anything oral, they have put it down in writing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : How does it happen in the case of America and Britain without any agreement ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Convey my thanks to them because the oral understanding continues between us. Since you have forced me, tell me how many English films I am importing from America and England. Do they not affect the social structure of this country ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You are diverting.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : You have been saying that there are three methods in which this country's social structure is being affected.

What is this international living? We have to take a balanced attitude so long as we want, in the context of the overall situation in the world, to carry on friendly relations with both. We have to put up with certain things. I am very happy I got an opportunity. I am thankful to you. I want to convert you to my way of thinking. So far as our material is concerned, I have been told that our material has been sent to some of the papers in Russia. I am trying to get the publications so that I can be of assistance to this House. With these words, I thank the House for giving me an opportunity to explain the case.

19.56 HRS.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 7, 1968/Phalguna 17, 1889 (Saka).*