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Wednesday, July 30, 1969
Sravana 8, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



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C O N T E N T S

No. 8, Wednesday, July 30, 1969/Sravana 8, 1891 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 211, 212 and 214	2—27/
Short Notice Question No. 2	27—47
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 213 and 215 to 240	47—207
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1401 to 1406, 1408 to 1492, 1494 to 1574 and 1576 to 1584	
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Pakistan President's letter to Prime Minister of India re. Indo-Pak relations	208—20
Papers Laid on the Table	220—21
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Fifty-first Report	221
Petition Re Price, Production and Distribution of Molasses	222
Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill Clauses 2 and 3	222—319
Half-an-Hour Discussion Crisis in Jute Industry	319—34
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma	319—23
Shri B. R. Bhagat	323—34

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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 30, 1969/Sravana 8,
1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Lakkappa — not here; Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न में भी बाम्बे के खिलाफ इन्सिजुएशन है। उस दिन श्री मोलहू प्रसाद के प्रश्न को लेकर इसी बात को उठाया गया था।

SHRI SHIV NARAIN : I support Mr. Ram Sewak Yadav. (Interruption) वही सवाल यहां पर भी है। इसकी बात पर आप अमल कीजिए। यह बात यहां पर हो चुकी है तामिलनाद का नाम लेकर। वही सवाल इसमें भी है। इसको आप देखिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, order.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You did it that day. You have set an example in this House. This is the same type of question. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is not even a suggestion of any discrimination. Only 'Madras Film Companies' is mentioned.

श्री शिव नारायण : मद्रास खुदा मियां तो नहीं हो गए। हम इस पर आपकी रूनिंग चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you point out if there is any suggestion of discrimination ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दो सदस्यों के बीच में भेद-भाव क्यों है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not disallowed the other question.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : This question is also of the same type as the other one. आप हमारे साथ ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं। हम उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीब पूर्वा इलाके से आते हैं— हमारे सवाल को आप इग्नोर करते रहे। यह हमारे साथ इनजस्टिस हो रही है। यह बात किसी तरह से मुनासिब नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. It is for me to decide. That question is coming before the House.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Why did you not allow it that day ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From both sides of House there was some feeling about it. Please resume your seat. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Allotment of Quota of Raw Films to
Madras

*211. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a complaint has been lodged with Government by the various Madras Film Companies regarding allotment of quota of raw film to them as compared to that allocated to the Bombay Film Industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity; and

(c) the quantity of raw film fixed by Government to each Film company in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOUDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. An oral representation was made to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during his recent visit to Madras by some film producers.

(b) The entire demand of the Film Producers in the southern region was being met until recently when there has been a short-fall in the school of production of the Hindustan Photo Films, which is of a temporary nature. Steps are being taken to ensure equitable distribution of entire stock available so as to meet the need of each region.

(c) This is being looked into and a statement indicating the position will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिमांड और सप्लाय में कितना फर्क है ? सरकार से यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है कि उस एरिया में इस वक्त हिन्दी फ़िल्में भी जा रही हैं और यह बात भी क्लियर है कि चाइना की हमदर्दी जहां पैदा हुई है वह इंग्लिश स्पीकिंग पीपुल में हुई है, हिन्दी स्पीकिंग पीपुल में नहीं हुई है तो इस हमदर्दी को भी ढकेलने के लिए और इस डिमांड को मीट आउट करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : इस समय लगभग 15 हजार रोलस की प्रति मास खपत होती है लेकिन हमारा प्रोडक्शन 12 हजार रोलस का ही होता है, इस हिसाब से तीन हजार रोलस की कमी पड़ती है। पिछले दिनों सन 67 में भी इसी प्रकार की कमी आई थी और उनको हम ने इम्पोर्ट से पूरा किया था। उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस ने अपना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया और साथ-साथ इम्पोर्ट भी एलाऊ किया गया जिसके कारण मार्केट में गलट आ गया और 44-44-12 का फार्मूला तीन जगह बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास में उसको अबॉर्डन करना पड़ा। अब दो महीने से जो तकलीफ़ सामने आ रही

है उसको पूरा करने के लिए हम 15 हजार रोलस का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्ट्राइक के जो भगड़े हैं वह तो तय नहीं हो सके क्योंकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सभी की खेती होती है, किसी एक की जिम्मेदारी नहीं होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय क्या कोई एडवाक कमेटी बनाकर इम्पोर्ट का इन्तजाम करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : इम्पोर्ट तो हम 15 हजार रोलस कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद पोजीशन ईज़ हो जायेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि इस समय देश में एक्सरे लेने के लिए भी फ़िल्मों की कमी है ? अस्पतालों में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है।

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस अब एक्सरे फिल्मस भी बनाने लगे हैं उसकी वजह से भी जिल्मस इण्डस्ट्री के लिए कुछ कमी पैदा हो गई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सवाल, क्या जवाब। आपने तो लाजवाब कर दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भगत जी इसका जवाब दें क्योंकि यह बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है। मैं स्वयं मरीज़ हूँ, मंडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट में जाता हूँ और मुझे पता है कि मरीजों के लिए एक्सरे फिल्मस की बहुत कमी हो गई है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : यह बात सही है कि मंडिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट, दूसरे हास्पिटल्स और डाक्टरों से भी यह शिकायतें आती हैं कि एक्सरे फिल्मस की कमी है। हमारे साथी ने जैसा कहा कि 16

हजार फ़िल्म रोलस बनती थी उसमें अब एकसरे फ़िल्म्स भी बनने लगी हैं ताकि उसकी कमी को दूर किया जा सके। यह भी विचार हो रहा है कि उससे अगर यह कमी पूरी न हो, इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत पड़े तो उस पर भी विचार किया जाये और इसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा मांगी गई है लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि यहीं पर बनाई जायेंगी। उसकी वजह से फ़िल्म रोलस में कमी आ गई है। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फ़िल्म्स में धीमे काम करने का आन्दोलन चला और हड़ताल की आशंका की उससे भी प्रति माह प्रोडक्शन 15 हजार से 12 हजार हो गया। तो उससे भी कमी हुई।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्मों को कोटा एलाट करने का क्या पैमाना है, क्या क्राइटेरिया है ? इसके साथ ही क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि 67-68 और 68-69 में कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज फिल्मों पर खर्च किया गया ? इसके साथ ही क्या आप की नोटिस में यह बात भी आई है कि कुछ फिल्म कम्पनीज को जो लाइसेंस दिये गए उन्होंने उन फिल्मस को इस्तेमाल नहीं किया—उन्होंने केवल महरत ही किया है लेकिन फिल्म नहीं बनाई हैं और जो फिल्म उन्होंने मंगवाई उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच दिया—क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें आपको मिली हैं तो उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया है और अगर ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है तो क्या उसकी जांच करवायेंगे ?

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : आपके क्वेश्चन का जो सेकेण्ड पैरा है उसका सम्बन्ध सूचना मंत्रालय से है। माननीय सदस्य को इसका सही उत्तर उस मंत्रालय से मिल सकता है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह प्रश्न पूछा कि कितनी मुद्रा खर्च की गई फिल्म पर और कितने लाइसेंस दिये गए, इसका जवाब दिया कि इसकी पूरी सूचना, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से मिलेगी चूँकि यह उनके मातहत है।...

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : लाइसेंस देना तो आपके पास है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने पार्ट 'सी' में जवाब दिया कि कितना फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री को लाइसेंस दिया गया है इसकी सूचना इकट्टी की जा रही है और वह सूचना टेबिल पर रख दूंगा। जहाँ तक ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचने की बात है यह विषय हमसे ताल्लुक रखता है। मगर ऐसी कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
The hon. Minister was good enough to admit that there had been a shortage in the production of films. Is he aware that there is a gentleman called Shri G. D. Naidu who has been experimenting on the manufacture of the raw films and he has even built a factory, and he has been waiting at the doors of this Government for ten years for a licence, and yet Government would not give him a licence? May I know the reason?

SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK :
That question should be addressed to the Industry Ministry.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
This question relates to shortage of films, and that is his responsibility.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry. Giving licence for the setting up of a raw film industry is the concern of the Ministry of Industry which is concerned with licensing. We do not have that information.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It seems from the reply of the hon. Minister that the difficulty in allocation is mainly due to the production of films. Apart from film rolls which are short by 3000 rolls or so, there is also a shortage of X-ray films, and that is also a fact. May I know whether Government have any scheme to set up a factory for producing more films so that they can allot more and the difficulties being experienced in the medical field may also be removed?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have partly answered the question already. If the Hindustan Photo Films is in full production they will be able to meet the demand. It was

meeting the demand until June when on account of a threatened strike in that factory and "go slow" the production went down. As for X-ray films, the shortage is there, X-ray films were also being produced in this factory, and effort is made, if necessary, to import and supply to the hospitals.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Apart from strikes, the figures given by the hon. Minister himself show the production is short by 3000 rolls.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry the hon. Member has not followed the answer. The capacity of this factory is 16,000 rolls per month. The production at the moment is 12,000.....

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Even if there were no strike, the shortage would have been there. With the strike, the shortage will be much more.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It will pick up.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : मान्यवर, दोनों मंत्रियों के उत्तर में कोई समाधानकारक खुलासा नहीं हो रहा है, एक तस्वीरें बनाने वाली फ़िल्मों की कमी है और दूसरी तरफ़ ऐक्सरे फ़िल्मस की भी कमी है और इन दोनों की कमी को सरकार इस समय पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है, आयात से भी और हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फ़िल्मस से भी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी को हैलथ मिनिस्टर की ओर से ऐसी कोई सूचना मिली है कि बम्बई के अस्पतालों में पिछले तीन महीने से मेजर औपरेशन्स होने बन्द हो गए हैं क्योंकि ऐक्सरे-फ़िल्मस नहीं है। अगर ऐसी सूचना मिली है तो क्या कदम आपने उठाये जिससे ऐक्स-रेफ़िल्मस का तत्काल आयात किया जाय और बम्बई के सरकारी तथा कौरपोरेशन के अस्पतालों में जो कमी है उसको पूरा किया जाये ?

क्या साइन लेबोरेटरी बम्बई की ओर से यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि जो 15 हजार रोल फ़िल्मस को इस समय रूपी एरिया से आप ने

आयात करने का फ़ैसला किया है उसको तत्काल विमान से भारत लाया जाये ताकि बम्बई में इस समय जो फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्री करीब-करीब बन्द हो रही है, और हजार से अधिक कर्मचारी सिनेमा लेबोरेटरीज के इस समय बेकार हो रहे हैं उन की बेकारी दूर हो जाये और फ़िल्म इंडस्ट्री बम्बई की चल पाये ? तीसरे यह बताइये कि आपकी असल में ऐक्स-रे फ़िल्मस और सिनेमा की रा-फ़िल्मस के लिए जो मांग है वह कितनी है। लाइसेंस के बारे में आप स्टेटमेंट बाद में दें, लेकिन इसकी जानकारी अगर हो कि कितनी मांग है तो वह बता दीजिए, और उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये आप क्या-क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मुझे तो हैलथ मिनिस्टर साहब ने नहीं कहा इसलिए मेरे पास उस विषय में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि ऐक्स-रे फ़िल्मस के लिए उनके मंत्रालय से हमारे यहां कोई सूचना आयी है या नहीं। मगर यह बात जरूर है कि अस्पतालों में ऐक्स-रे फ़िल्मस की शार्टेज है और इसका हल निकालने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : तमाम मेजर औपरेशन्स बम्बई में बन्द हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा ध्यान दिलाया है इसका तत्काल कोई उपाय किया जायगा।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a matter of shame that when operations have had to be stopped for want of X-ray films in a major city of the country, the hon. Minister's attention has had to be drawn to it and he should say *dhyan dilaya*. It is a matter of shame that he did not himself know of this before.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry a seasoned member like Shri Guha should have made such remark. I am not in charge of Health. If the hon. member draws may my

attention to it, what else should I say? If I do not do anything the matter having been brought to my notice, then it is a matter of shame. It is not a matter of shame now.

श्री रवि राय : यह कनेक्टिव रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है और जब हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को लिखा गया तो इन को भी जानना चाहिये था।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है।...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This seems to be a very serious matter. If another Ministry gets this communication, is it not a natural expectation on the part of the hon. member that it must have been passed on to him?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have sent three letters.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : My colleague, the Health Minister, has not mentioned it to me. Therefore, I did not know anything about it. Now that the hon. member has drawn my attention to it, I will immediately look into it. How do I know if the thing is not communicated to me?

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : 15 हजार फिल्म रोलस को जो रूसी एरिया से आयात करने का फैसला किया गया है उसको तत्काल विमान से लाने के लिये साइन लेबोरेटरी की जो डिमांड है, उसके बारे में आप ने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने मुझसे दिया कि इसको हवाई जहाज से मंगाया जाये तो मैं इसका विचार करूँगा। लेकिन चूँकि हवाई जहाज की फ़ैट कास्ट ज्यादा होती है, अगर इण्डस्ट्री उसको देने को तैयार होगी तो इस पर मैं जरूर विचार करूँगा। जहाँ तक डिमांड की बात है मैंने अभी कहा कि कुछ महीने पहले तक फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री की रा-फ़िल्म्स की जो डिमांड थी उसे हम हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फ़िल्म्स के द्वारा रा-फ़िल्म्स के प्रोडक्शन से मीट करते थे। यह प्रोडक्शन एक तरीके से गलत हो गया और वह 16,000 रोलस से 12,000 रह

गया। प्रोडक्शन में इस कमी के कारण एक टेम्पोरेरी दिक्कत आ गई है। इसके लिए हम 15,000 रोलस इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और हमारा विचार है कि उससे हमारी सारी डिमांड पूरी हो जायगी।

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

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*212. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ;
SHRI S. R. DAMANI ;
SHRI R. K. BIRLA ;
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some contracts have been signed between the Steel Industry of Japan and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India for the export of iron ore to Japan;

(b) if so, when the export will begin and the quantity of ore likely to be exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange India is likely to earn out of the bargain or it is on the barter system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Contracts for supply of 3.3 million tons of Balladila ore to be supplied during 1969-70 and 4 million tons of Kiriburu ore to be supplied during three years (1959-1971) have been concluded by the MMTTC delegation which visited Tokyo in April/May, 1969.

(c) The sale is on cash basis. The foreign exchange earnings would be in U. S., Dollars, equivalent to a little over Rs. 48 crores.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The world has seen a fantastic rise in the price of steel almost in every country. Which provisions have been made in the contract mentioned by the hon. Minister so that

as and when prices go up, as they had gone in that last few months, the country also gets the benefit of the rise in price, because if the price of end-product goes up it is but fair that as suppliers of raw material, namely iron ore, we must also get a corresponding increase in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Normally we do not disclose the prices because it is not in our interest. But in both those contracts, Bailodila and Kiriburu the contract is for a longer period. It is in our advantage to have a long-term contract because competition from other parties, Australia or Brazil, is increasing and there is tendency for the unit price outside to go down. The question of price changes is not there.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: He has not answered my question. I did not ask him for a price because it is not his practice to give an answer; nor did I object to a long-term contract. What provision has been made in the contract to ensure that we continue to get the benefits of fluctuation in prices which have taken place and which will continue to take place. I did not ask for the price; I knew you would not give it; probably you do not yourself know it. Have any provisions been made on the lines I asked?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have answered fully his question. I am sorry the hon. Member says that I have not answered. He has mentioned one factor, steel prices. They may go up and there should be provision for higher prices for raw materials. I have mentioned the other more relevant factor.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I did not ask you anything more.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: For this particular raw material there are other competitors and over a period the prices are likely to fall because prices offered by Australia and Brazil are competitive. They have port facilities and the freight charges are less. These factors tend towards a lower price. We have tried to protect against this, whatever may be price of the end-pro-

duct. If more supplies are offered the price may go down. Our long-term contract is the answer to this. I did explain this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That means he has made no provision in this contract. That is all that he has to say.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: The question pertains to the export of iron ore by MMTC. It is a public undertaking. I find that some hon. Members in the House have got a sort of allergy to the word public undertaking. I submit that instead of being allergic to the name of the concern, we should be allergic to the inefficiency and the mismanagement of the undertakings, whether they are public undertakings or private undertakings. Crores and crores of rupees have been lost in this export of iron ore uptill now by this undertaking. In these new contracts, may I ask the hon. Minister whether the export will bring some profit to the country or it will be a loss to the country? If it is a loss, to what extent will be the loss and how is it going to be squared up? Is it going to be a loss on the new rates? Are you going to lose, or are you going to make a profit?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The new rates are the best that we have got. I do not know what he means by the loss or the gain; what does it relate to? I can only interpret it this way. If you see, for example, the unit price, in 1965, we exported 11 million tonnes and we got a price of Rs. 39 crores. In 1968, we exported 15 million tonnes and the price secured was Rs. 87 crores. The hon. Member may calculate if it is a loss or a profit. I do not know what he means.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: This is a very important question. The hon. Minister does not know whether in exporting a particular item and a particular quantity of the same item, the concern which is exporting will make a loss or make a profit. What can you expect of him then? If I export one litre of a commodity, I must know that I am making a profit or I am making a loss. My question is whether the MMTC is going to lose in this transaction or is going to make a profit. If it is going to be a loss, how much is the loss, and if it is profit, how much is the profit? The Minister must reply to it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He should have made it clear. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : His second question is more specific : whether it is going to be a loss or profit to the MMTC. The hon. Member knows that so far as the pithead cost of the ore is concerned, there is no loss. But the biggest bottleneck is the transportation—the port and the freight charges. For example, Australia pays to dollars per tone. We are paying, from ports like Calcutta, as much as seven dollars per tone. If you calculate with respect to the ports, the MMTC is making a heavy loss mainly because of the port and freight, charges and the handling charges. If you take Vizag port, the loss is minimum, because at the Vizag port, the advantages are there. But overall, even on this price, there is a loss to the MMTC.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : How much is it ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are entitled to know how much loss is being incurred on this transaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I wish to bring to your notice a very serious point so far as this question is concerned. Can a public sector undertaking, so far as the MMTC in this case is concerned, indulge in regional discrimination as well as personal discrimination ? If you heard the answer of the hon. Minister, you would have found that they have entered into a contract with Japan for 1969-70 so far as Bailadilla and Kiriburu are concerned. It will be seen that they have not entered into any contract with respect to the Paradip port for export in 1969-70 or 1970-71 to Japan. The Chairman of the MMTC spends nine months in the year outside this country. You will be surprised to know that in December, 1968, the Chairman went to America to secure orders, and one businesshouse spent Rs.40,000 for entertainment in that connection, and that businesshouse is Ram Bahadur Thakur and Co., which Mr. Somani wanted to bring to the notice of this House some five months ago.

The Government has slept over the matter, The route exports by encouraging monopoly houses: Ram Bhadur Thakore secured orders of one lakh and eighty thousand tonnes of manganese ore, and what for ? To gain a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs, and all this profit goes to one businesshouse. In this connection, therefore, I want to bring to your notice and through you to the notice of this House, that the Government should make an enquiry into this matter, into this kind of discrimination and encouraging the monopoly houses and causing regional imbalances. I would like to have a clear answer on this point from the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, I would not like to refer to the question of manganese ore on this. He can put a separate question and I will answer. If I have understood him correctly, his question is why is there this regional imbalance in the sale of these ores, whether it is iron ore or manganese ore. So far as iron ore is concerned there has been a contract with the Japanese for Kiruburu and Bailadilla ore and not Barajamda or Daitari ore. As I said, Sir, the Japanese who are our largest purchaser and who have now other sources of supply from Australia and Brazil and, may be, now the Siberian sources, are placed in such a position that we are not in a position to dictate terms to them, rather they are in a better position because now they have other more competitive sources coming to them. Therefore, they have shown preference to this Bailadilla and Kiruburu ore because there was an agreement in 1958 and honouring that agreement perhaps they are doing it. Daitari and Barajamada ores they are simply not prepared to touch.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I challenge that statement.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are equally interested in this national investment. We are equally interested that these ores must also be sold because investment has gone into them. But to blame the Chairman that he has not done so, he is doing as if Bailadilla and Kiruburu are his personal mines, is not correct. This is what I am objecting to. He has tried his best to sell it, but the Japanese are not willing to take it. He has kept the negotiation open. We are trying to persuade them again. Also,

we are trying to see whether we are able to find some market in Europe. Because of the Suez Canal trouble the difficulties have increased. But recently there has been some interest shown by European countries where he is trying at the moment to sell these ores. Every effort is being made, but the fact that we have not been able to sell ores from Barajamda or Daitari should not be taken to mean that there is any negligence on anybody's part or that preference has been shown to other areas.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister place on the Table of the House the letter where the Japanese have said that the ores from Barajamda and Daitari are inferior? He is misleading the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry if the hon. Member feels that I am misleading the House when I say that the Japanese prefer Bailadilla ores.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is nothing but politics.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry I am charged with introducing politics. Here there is no politics nor am I misleading the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is pure economics, not politics.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister should take note of what he has said regarding a particular firm where they said that a particular ore is inferior. The hon. Member is prepared to challenge that statement. You must satisfy him on that point only. If you want notice you can ask for it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not a question of inferiority or superiority. It is a question of the buyer's preference. Bailadilla ore is of a particular specification which the steel mills of Japan prefer. They have invested and they have shown great interest. Kiruburu ore also is very much similar to that of Daitari and Barajamda ore, but because there was an earlier agreement in which they have also gone ahead they are taking it. This is not what I am saying and it is not that I accept that,

but they are saying that this is a type of ore where there is more silica or alumina content and they do not want it. But the fact of the matter is that there has been four years delay in the whole project going through. Meanwhile they have entered into commitments.

AN HON. MEMBER : why?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You have to ask the Government of Orissa because that is a Orissa Government project. It should have been completed in 1965, but now it is getting completed after four years. Meanwhile the Japanese have entered into commitments. This is what the Japanese are saying. We are trying to press them that they must take ore from us. Our sentiment is what the hon. Member is expressing. Meanwhile, they have said that they have got commitments with Australia and Brazil and they are not showing any willingness so far to accept this ore.

SHRI SWELL : The Minister has stated that one of the reasons why we are not able to offer competitive prices and yet, at the same time, suffer losses is the poor handling capacity of our ports. I would like to know what are the ports in the country that are handling the shipment of iron ore to Japan, what tonnage of shipping they are handling and whether the government has any proposal to increase their handling capacity in the near future and if so, upto what extent?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The ports are Calcutta, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia, Madras and Mormagoa. There are also some minor ports like Karwar. In Calcutta because of the draft not being there, ore carriers of only 10,000 tonnes can be handled whereas in Australia they have gone to 80,000 tonnes or even 150,000 tonnes. So, you can appreciate the excess in freight cost. In Visakhapatnam ore carriers of only 30,000 tonnes can be handled. We are taking up the outer-Visakhapatnam harbour project and with investment in about three years we will be able to handle 100,000 tonnes. Then ore from there will be more competitive. In the case of Paradip while the whole complex has been developed transport has not been developed.

AN HON. MEMB R : Whose fault is it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : the port is open but the transport line is not developed. The result is that while it can be exported, the export cost will be high. Similarly, in Marmagoa we are trying to see that the capacity of the port is increased and we are able to handle 60,000 tonnes. If that comes about two ports will be able to handle ore up to 100,000 tonnes.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the Japanese have preferred Bailadilla ore being shipped through Vizag port because Vizag port has more facilities than other ports ? Is it a fact that the Rumanians have come forward and asked for ore from Orissa region ? Is it also not a fact that the government have not come forward to ship Orissa region ore to Rumania and import tractor which we badly need ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The contract from Japan is for Kiriburu and Bailadilla ore and they will come from Vizag port. As for the Orissa ores, we are trying to find buyers. The Chairman is already in Europe to negotiate with some of the European countries who have shown interest in it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, he has not answered my question. Has Rumania offered to purchase Orissa region ore ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Rumania is in Europe. I said that the Chairman is already there, trying to find buyers.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : From the reply of the Minister it is now clear that there are some vested interests working behind the scene to wreck the industry there. Daitari mines in Orissa were developed with collaboration from the Japanese and they were prepared to enter into contract as early as 1954. They supplied the machinery and they wanted the ore to be supplied to them. But now they are not showing any interest even though the mines are in a position to produce. So long we have been told that the products are inferior in quality; but it is not so. I want to know specifically whether it is not a fact that when the Chief Minister of Orissa visited Japan the MMTC

came forward with the plea that they were not prepared to accept his talking to them. He wanted to talk to the Japanese collaborators and traders but was asked by the MMTC not to talk to them.

About the transport, which he mentions now, the road is open. I do not think the transport cost will be very high because only the toll fee has to be reduced. The Japanese were interested from the very beginning. They have supplied machinery, as I told you finding that this a mine which would supply ore up to their necessity for a long period to come. Therefore I would like to know specifically whether the Government of India and specially the MMTC did not make any effort to see that the Japanese honour their own commitment—it is a mine which they themselves developed—and whether it is not a fact that, before the Japanese entered into contracts with other parties at other places about which he mentioned, there were no efforts whatever made by the MMTC to tell them that we were in a position to supply ore from these mines.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I can assure the hon. Member that we are trying to do everything possible to sell this. The only difficulty is the attitude of the Japanese; they are not prepared. The Chairman, MMTC, has tried. We have also.....
(Interruption).

SHRI RANGA : He is evading the question. He asked whether it was true that the Chief Minister of Orissa... (Interruption)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am coming to that.

SHRI RANGA : Come *ad seriatim* he had started.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You want me to answer it in your order whereas I was answering it in my order. I am sorry that just in the middle of the sentence the hon. Member says that I am evading it. We must trust each other. I have not the reputation of evading any issue. I have all the cards on the table. Hon. Members should trust us. If you want us to trust you, you should trust us. It is reciprocal.

The MMTC has been in touch with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister, when he went there, met the interests there. What the MMTC said was that because the MMTC was handling it the Chief Minister might not be knowing the background of it and he might enter into certain commitments because of lack of background.

श्री रवि राय : उनको बातचीत करने की भी इजाजत नहीं दोगे ।

SHRI RANGA : Did he make any commitment ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Negotiation is different. The Chief Minister had a talk. The MMTC was in touch with the Orissa Government and the Chief Minister. The Minister had a talk with me also and we assured him that we are anxious—take my word for it—and are trying to explore all the possibilities that the ore from this area is sold off. We have no vested interest. Two facts have come in that we should appreciate. One is that Japan is in a position to dictate because they have developed other sources including Siberia. Australia and Brazil they had and Siberia also, next door, they are having; so, they are in a position to dictate. Secondly, the closure of the Suez Canal has made exports to European capitals more costly and difficult. But even then the Chairman had negotiations about Diatari ores in Rumania as barter against tractors. So, it shows that we are anxious that the ores from these two mines also should be sold.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Sir, two questions have taken 45 minutes. You should have a limit for every question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree with your suggestion but when it comes to supplementaries nobody sticks to it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It takes time because the Ministers do not give the replis.

Russian Warships for India

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*214. SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;
SHRI MAHANT DUGVIJAI
NATH ;
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUHDURY ;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ;

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. S. R. has agreed to give to India some modern warships and a number of submarines;

(b) whether the deliveries have been effected; and

(c) if so, the terms of payment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. We are acquiring some Naval craft from the Soviet Union. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any further details.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, the facts may be known the world over but the Minister finds it convenient to say that he will not disclose in public interest. Never the less, the operations of the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean in the recent past have very suspicious and of an objectionable type. I quote some passage reported in the *Hindustan Times* of 24th June when they quoted Peking Radio and Peking Radio in turn quoted Russian broadcast. According to that, Russian submarines had cruised in the Indian Ocean; 14 vessels are permanently settled in the Indian Ocean; 50 destroyers and 100 submarines are in the Pacific Ocean. In this context, there was a report, known to all of us, that Pakistan has reportedly agreed to permit the Soviet Union to use Gwadur as a naval base. In view of all this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether these facts are known to him and upto what extent he will consider these activities of the Soviet Union to be against Indian interests, to be against their wishes, and whether they have protested to the Soviet Union about these activities ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The present Question relates to the acquisition of naval craft from the Soviet Union. The activities of the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean is a much larger question in which principally the External Affairs Ministry is concerned. But even in this respect, whatever information was available had been placed before this honourable House. It has been clarified more than once that our attitude in relation to the Indian Ocean is to make an earnest effort to ensure that no tensions are generated in this region and it will be a good development if the super-powers, whether they are the Soviet Union or the United States of America, are not to induct any large scale naval craft in the Indian Ocean, because that is bound to create tensions of various types; it is the hard reality however that howsoever much we may desire, we cannot, consistent with internationally accepted convention of freedom of high-seas, prevent the induction into the Indian Ocean, in the high-seas, of naval craft from various countries, whether it is the Soviet Union or the United States of America or France or U.K. There is such a thing as freedom of high-seas.

The other question that is asked by the hon. Member is the report about Pakistan having agreed to give some facilities to the Soviet Union. The press report is there. But there has not been any confirmation of this from any authentic source.

SHRI RANGA : Have you made any efforts to confirm it ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have made efforts and not withstanding our efforts, there is no authentic confirmation of any such arrangement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is there any contradiction to it ?

Now, Sir, the question of obtaining warships from Russia completely changes in view of these developments in the Indian Ocean. May I know whether recently, a few months back, a Russian ship was spotted about 20 miles away from Bombay and that, when questioned, they refused to be identified and, secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that, recently, the USSR made a request to India asking permission to use Andaman as their naval base and, if so,

what attitude was adopted by the Government of India, whether they have refused or they have accepted it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member point out how his question is relevant to the main question before the House ? It is not relevant at all.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : I shall explain its relevance.

The very fact that we are asking a question with regard to obtaining warships gets very much distorted and agitated if we know that they are also indulging into these types of activities on our borders, and they are making demands to use the Andamans, and, therefore, it is very much relevant. You should give your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give my ruling. Anyone can read the question. In the main question, the hon. Member has asked about the price etc. The hon. Member's supplementary question is, therefore, absolutely irrelevant.

Now, Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You can reject or disallow his question, but you cannot come to the aid of Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member resume his seat.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Let me point out that it is not irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I ask my second supplementary question ? Please permit me to ask my second question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity later. Now, I have called Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : सरकार जिस प्रकार के जंगी जहाज और पनडुब्बियां रूस से मांग रही है, उसी प्रकार के जंगी जहाज और पनडुब्बियां अपने देश में बनाने के लिये वह कौन से पग उठा रही है ? जैसा कि सुनने में आ रहा है, हिन्द महासागर में रूस के जहाज घूम रहे

हैं। अगर कहीं पाकिस्तान और चीन का एक-एक हमला हुआ, तो हमको कितने जहाजों की जरूरत होगी और क्या उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमारे पास पर्याप्त जहज हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There are two questions that have been put. We have a programme for manufacturing several types of navalcraft in the country. As the House would no doubt recall, one of our frigates was recently launched by the Prime Minister a few months back. We are also manufacturing certain other types of navalcraft too.

AN HON. MEMBER : But not submarines.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : But, still, I want to be quite frank in saying that our own manufacturing capacity does not meet all our requirements either in the ordinary or in the sophisticated variety. It is for this reason that we have to depend on imports from abroad. In this respect, we are prepared to acquire navalcraft to meet our requirements from whatever source they might be available. I would like to clarify that in this respect, notwithstanding our efforts with various countries, we got a favourable response only from the Soviet Union, and we were not able to get our requirements from other sources. Therefore, we should not belittle the source which is prepared to help us.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : मंत्री महोदय, ने यह नहीं बताया है कि क्या सरकार पन-डुब्बियां बनाने जा रही है या नहीं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैंने कह दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied to that part already.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The second question that he has asked is whether we have worked out our strategy of defence and our total requirements of navalcraft in case there is collusion between China and Pakistan and there is a danger due to a combined attack on us both by Pakistan and by China. Our assessment shows that the danger is mainly from land as a result of this collusion

and not so much from the sea at the present moment, but the whole situation is under constant review and we shall take whatever corrective action is required.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about my second supplementary question ?

SHRI RANGA : What about his second question ? He was entitled to put his second question. You yourself were good enough to assure him that you will call him soon after Shri Mahant Digvijal Nath had put his question. Earlier, it was mistake....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already promised that I shall call him. Now, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

SHRI RANGA : Why don't you be charitable and agree to allow him to put his second question ? It is his right to put his second question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ranga's intervention at this stage is not called for. I have already told him that I would call him.

SHRI RANGA : Your behaviour is not called for also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not proper.

SHRI RANGA : It is not proper to deny him his second question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to listen to his intervention now, when I have already told him that I shall give him a second opportunity later.

SHRI RANGA : You are behaving in an arbitrary manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI RANGA : It is arbitrary.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : May I know whether it has been greatly publicised in the British Press that our trainees who go to Portsmouth to train themselves in the Navy go straight from

there to Moscow? Is that a fact? Secondly, may I know whether we had negotiated in 1963 for the British Oberne class submarine, but in August, 1965, the Defence Minister said that we were going to get these submarines from Russia and we had given up the purchase of the Oberone class of submarines? It has also been publicised in the press that we are building the Leander type at Bombay. Is that a fact or not? If it is a fact, how many of them are being built there?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : May I clarify at the outset that the Leander type is a type of frigate and not a submarine? We are building the Leander type of frigate, and it was one of these which was launched by the Prime Minister in Bombay.

We are taking advantage of the training facilities which are provided by the Soviet Union, and we do send our trainees from time to time after careful selection and after giving them an orientation course. There is no complaint of either inefficiency or lack of care in this respect.

I am not aware of any negotiations with the British for the acquisition of submarines. The hon. lady Member was talking of what was under consideration several years ago; there may have been some soundings, but we could not get our requirements from U.K. and we ultimately decided to acquire submarines from the Soviet Union. The House is no doubt aware that submarine is now an essential part of our naval arm. I may also add with your permission, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, with regard to one of the questions that had been disallowed by you, that I would like to clarify the position in regard to that lest there should be any misunderstanding. The Soviet Union has not asked for any facilities in the Andamans, and there is no question of our agreeing to give any naval base to any foreign country whatsoever.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A couple of months ago, some Indian newspapers had quoted extensively from two British papers, namely the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Birmingham Post* to the effect that Russia had already handed over to India at least 24 modern warships which included three submarines of the latest long-range conven-

tional F class. There is also a further list of vessels of different types given in these two papers. I do not want to read that out. But the conclusion reached by the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Birmingham Post* is that with these vessels India will have the most powerful under-water fleet in the Indian Ocean, the most powerful Navy east of the Suez, after the withdrawal of the British far-east fleet around Singapore. These are the reports which have appeared in the British press. I do not expect the hon. Minister either to deny or to confirm these numbers in regard to the vessels because he may take refuge behind the plea of public interest. But I would like to know from him whether he can at least broadly indicate whether what is being said in the British press is correct, namely that as a result of acquisitions of vessels from the Soviet Union during the last few years, India has now the naval strength and the balance of naval strength between us and the other countries of this region has changed considerably in our favour.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no doubt that acquisition of navalcraft from the Soviet Union supplemented by the navalcraft that we have been able to manufacture in our own country has definitely increased the defensive potential of our naval arm, and we are now in a much better position to discharge effectively the onerous responsibility of defending our coasts from any foreign aggression. That is a fact.

About these reports that appear from time to time in certain foreign newspapers, I would only like to utter a word of caution. It has become a usual practice to do this sort of kite-flying, to give some figures and then cast the onus upon others either to confirm or to contradict the same. We should carefully avoid falling into this snare and should resolutely try to preserve whatever information we may have on a particular issue and not be led into the temptation of either confirming or contradicting whatever appears in such reports.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In other words, it may not be true.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the question whether it will tilt the regional balance in favour of India?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Whenever in the past there has been a ticklish problem and Government have blundered in regard to it, they have always made the plea that it is not safe to disclose it in public interest. From the Minister's reply, it is clear that it was only Soviet Russia which responded to our requirement. May I know what guarantee we have that these warships we are getting are not obsolete or sub-standard ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We know what is obsolete ; we are not as uninformed as the hon. member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri D. N. Patodia.

SHRI PILOO MODY*.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not called Shri Mody. His question will not go on record.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : I suggest that there should be some time-limit prescribed for questions. Otherwise, we will spend the whole of the question hour on only one or two questions and many important supplementaries on other questions will be shut out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree. That suggestion has come. If members co-operate, it can be implemented. But members do not co-operate.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : We should take up the Short Notice Question now. It is already past 12 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should resume his seat. Shri Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : As I was prevented from putting my second question which I was entitled to put, I do not propose, as a protest, to put it.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike by workers employed in Jute Mills in West Bengal

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S.N.Q. 2. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

SHRI S. KUNDU :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of jute mills in West Bengal have decided to go on an indefinite strike from the 4th August, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have written a letter in this regard to the West Bengal Minister suggesting efforts to avoid the strike without conceding any of their demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the West Bengal Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SRHI B. R. BHAGAT) ;

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the demands of the workers is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The demands of the workers include—

- (1) Minimum wage of Rs. 264 per month;
- (2) Full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living, that is, 35 paise for each point of rise and fall;
- (3) 8% minimum Bonus for all workers;
- (4) Night shift allowance;
- (5) Introduction of Gratuity system;
- (6) 100% permanency of workers on the actual average daily attendance recorded at each mill as on 1.1.68;
- (7) Improvement of quarters, and grant of house rent allowance in lieu of quarters;
- (8) Enhancement of P. F. Deduction rate from 6½% to 8%;
- (9) Payment of D.A. arrears due from July, 1963 following Government's recent correction of the cost of living index;

(10) No retrenchment in the name of rationatisation and modernisation.

(c) and (d). I sent two telex messages to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, requesting him to make every effort to have the strike averted and to help the jute industry and the workers in it to find a way to compose their differences so that the production of such an essential commodity as jute goods does not suffer, the loss to our foreign exchange earnings is avoided and the prices of raw jute are not depressed to the detriment of the growers. In my second telex message of the 29th July, 1969, I suggested the setting up of a Committee to go into the workers' demands and make its recommendations expeditiously. I have just received a reply to the second message which I am examining. I trust that the representatives of both industry and workers will not do any thing which could damage our national interests and I have every hope that with the help of the Government of West Bengal a way out of the difficulty would be found.

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE : On a point of.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting any point of during the question hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not a point of order. I want the Labour Minister to be present here. This is on industrial dispute.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : We are very sorry. The Congress Members are always put at a disadvantage when a question is put. During the question hour Mr. Banerjee rises and says something which is not at all relevant and you allow that. That puts us in a very disadvantageous position. Let Mr. Sreedharan put his question.

SHRI S. M. Banerjee : It is a very relevant point.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : What Mr. Banerjee said is very relevant ; this is primarily a labour dispute. The jute industry is passing through a crisis.

SHRI B.R. Bhagat : We are having a discussion this evening on the crisis in the

jute industry. I request you to see if some questions could not be covered in that half an hour discussion.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He only says to me that the same ground need not be covered.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Before I formulate this question, the Minister anticipated what I am going to ask. Let him not imagine things and it is my right to finish my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was withholding his rights to point out to the Chair that there would be a discussion.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He should know that only four persons could participate. He should not misguide the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not misguiding me.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The Indian Jute Mills Association and the tycoons of the jute industry want to hold the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal to ransom. Mr. Birla of the IJMA has said that he was not prepared to discuss the upward revision of wages or any prior commitment. Here is a document published by IJMA, advertisement in the papers. They are building up a case against labour. The labour's demand is very legitimate and moderate. Their demand is for a minimum wage of Rs. 264 per month in Calcutta and around where the cost of living has gone up and sky rocketed during the last ten or fifteen years. What the mill-owners say is that the industry is at present paying Rs. 27 crores as export duty and Rs. 21 crores as excise duty ; the industry cannot afford to bear any more burden in a competitive market.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Is he asking a question or making a speech ? Are you allowing it ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sometime back, the excise duty on jute was reduced and this reduction was made after the export duty on jute was reduced. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he putting his question, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way. There must be some time-limit for introduction of your question. When the question is admitted, the background is known to the Minister. Please come to your question. I have given five minutes.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I can take 15 minutes. They are all taking 15 minutes. Can I not take two minutes. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. You have taken five minutes already. Come to your question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : They have reduced the excise duty and then they reduced the export duty. May I know whether the Government are still of the opinion that even after imposing the excise duty that exists today, the jute mill owners are making substantial profits, and if so, why do they not implement the wage increase ? (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Is that relevant, Sir ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is relevant, that portion, he can reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is relevant or irrelevant, it is for the Chair to decide, and it is not for any other Member to decide. The question was directed to the Minister, and the Minister has to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of profit or any such thing. The main question is about the jute crisis and the present situation. If he brings in other matters, they will not be relevant. I would request him to save the time. Only to that portion which is relevant, the Minister may reply. That is all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The main argument of the employers is that they are making no profit and therefore they cannot meet the workers' demands. The hon.

Member's question is, what the Government's view on it : whether the employers are making profit or not. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please read the main question very carefully.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have already said that so far as the export duty is concerned, this is related to the external competitiveness of the product. Even in the last budget, we have found that it is difficult to sell certain products, and we have removed the export duty, but to relate the internal demand and the wage rise of any other benefits for the workers to export duty—it does not arise. If the duty is removed, the idea is that the external price also should go down to make it more competitive and not that it should go to the industry.

About the excise duty to which he has also referred, the essence of the excise duty is that it is passed on to the consumer. And, therefore, the capacity of the industry to pay is not directly related to, or connected with, the export duty or the excise duty.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The main claim of the Jute Mills Association is that they are unable to meet the demand of the workers because they are not making a profit. I hope the Minister understand this. I would like to ask the Minister one thing. One of the main items which is exported is carpet backing, which is used for lining the carpets. I would like the Minister to tell the House what is the earning made by the industry during the last 10 years by the manufacture of carpet backing which are exported. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : How is his question relevant, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is asking whether it is relevant or not. Every time, it is not possible. So far as this question is concerned, the main dispute centres round the capacity to pay. I think it arises, and that is the problem. (*Interruption*)

tion). Order, order. Please resume your seats. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Sir, this is something very strange. If this sort of thing continues nobody would be able to say anything in the House. The hon. Member has completed only one sentence and it is quite relevant as you yourself observed. If hon. friends object to it they can put a supplementary. But if they go on interrupting like this there is no end to this (*Interruption*).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Sir, in Parliament they are supposed to behave like representatives of the people (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sir, my question is this. The main claim of the Jute Mills Association is that they are not able to meet the demands of workers because they are not making profits. One of the main items of jute export is carpet backing and it is used for lining of carpets in America and other countries. I would ask the Minister to give the House figures of profits and earnings made by the export of carpet backings to United States during the last ten years.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, I would require notice. I do not have the figures with me now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is he prepared to give the House a half-an-hour discussion on this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it would have been proper if this Question had been directed to the Ministry of Labour. However, it is also good that this Question is also directed to this Ministry because certain facts and answers necessary to give a proper reply to the parading which this Jute Mill Association is making for the last few days are available with this Ministry. The Jute Mill Association for the last few days are printing in front pages saying that they are not able to pay workers to meet their demands because the excise duty and export duty is to the tune of Rs. 44 crores. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that during the last few years some major concessions of this kind have been granted by the government.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Not major.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes, they are major. Will the Ministry not come out and say to them that the concessions which government have shown to them are sufficient to pay enhanced wages to workers ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Not sufficient.

SHRI S. KUNDU : So, let the mill-owners grant some concessions to workers and meet the legitimate demands of them. That is my first question. Secondly, during the last few years, right from 1954, 38 per cent of our export has fallen on account of jute. This is due to the intransigent attitude of the government on the one hand and due to wrong planning, vacillation, indecision and dilly-dallying on the part of the management, represented in the IJMA. The poor victims of this criminal negligence of both the government and the management are the workers. Secondly, from a long time the Govt. has come to know that there has been a strike notice by the workers, what have they done ? Have they requested the Labour Ministry of the West Bengal Government to call the representatives of the workers to begin a dialogue, a round table discussion to bear pressure on the management to make them agree to the genuine demands of the workers ? Because the management are taking the stand that they are prepared to talk with the workers but not prepared to commit to increased wages. The workers do not want to go to a meeting to discuss the weather. This is an important question. What has the Minister done in the matter ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The first question is about the concession given to the jute industry. As the House is aware, in the last budget we gave concession in export duty to certain items of stockings like wool packs and cotton baggings which have become completely uncompetitive. In the matter of export of hessian we were facing very stiff competition from Pakistan. Therefore, concessions were given to make them competitive in the external market. One point I want to make clear here is that the export duty is related to our products being competitive so that our exports are not affected. I am glad the hon. Member has

expressed concern about the working of the jute industry. As I have stated in my communication to the West Bengal Government we are trying to co-operate with them so that an amicable solution is found because the House should bear in mind that in an industry like this if the strike takes place we would be losing every month Rs. 18 crores to 20 crores of foreign exchange. When the jute crop comes to the market, STC goes to the market to prevent any depression in jute prices. Therefore, it is in the national interest that a strike does not take place. I know the demands of the workers are legitimate. The dispute has to be settled amicably. I want them to be settled round the table. There are various machinery for settlement of labour disputes. My colleague, the Labour Minister, is making all efforts to bring them together. He had a talk with the Chief Minister of West Bengal yesterday and he is going to have a talk today. He will try to do whatever he can.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Let him go to Calcutta.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : My colleague, the Labour Minister, exhausted all possibilities, conciliation and arbitration, for the settlement of this problem. Unfortunately, no solution is in sight. I have suggested yesterday that a committee should go into it and make some quick recommendation, maybe, within a month. Heavens are not going to fall. We can look into it if there has to be retrospective effect. If the strike is deferred for a month or so and some happy solution is found out, then everything goes well. What I am anxious is that our export earning should not fall; the jute trade will not be dislocated and the growers' interest will not be affected. I am only trying to create this climate so that we are able to avert this strike and bring about an amicable settlement through negotiations and talks as quickly as possible. I want the consensus and the support of the whole House in that. Therefore it is not a party matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I asked a specific question (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No further question. Shri Deven Sen.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You have already granted concession to the management. Please concede the demand of workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not proper. He has comprehensively dealt with the question that you had raised. Please resume your seat. Shri Deven Sen.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के पास जो खत भेजा गया था कि हड़ताल को रोक देने का प्रयास करो क्या उसमें इस बात का जिक्र था कि मजदूरों की मांग की सुनाई न करो। अगर था तो मंत्री महोदय उस को स्पष्ट करें।

क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां की जितनी यूनियन आर्गनाइजेशन हैं आई० टी०यू०सी०, यू० टी० सी०, आई०एन०टी०यू० सी० सब ने मंत्री महोदय की इस चिट्ठी का तीव्र विरोध किया है कि मालिकों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है कि वे मजदूरों की मांग न मानें। जूट मिलों में कई करोड़ रुपये का रिजर्व है। अगर मजदूरों की मांग देनी हो तो सिर्फ 36 करोड़ रु० की जरूरत है और रुपया उनके पास है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि जूट मिलों के हाथ में रुपया नहीं है 36 करोड़ देने के लिए? और यदि उनके पास रुपया न हो तो रिजर्व फंड में जो रुपया है उसमें से 36 करोड़ रु० देना बहुत आसान है। जूट मिल के मालिक लोग रेशनेलाइजेशन के लिए हर साल करोड़ों रु० खर्च कर देते हैं, 50 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं, उसमें से ही वह 36 करोड़ रु० खर्च कर सकते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि मिल मालिकों में ताकत नहीं है मजदूरों को 36 करोड़ रुपये देने की रिजर्व फंड से हो या रेशनेलाइजेशन से हो? और क्या मंत्री महोदय ने चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि स्ट्राइक को रोक दो, मजदूरों की कोई मांग न पूरी करो। यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो सवाल हो नहीं सकता कि हम ने चिट्ठी लिखी कि

स्ट्राइक बन्द कर दो और वर्कर्स की मांग न मानो। यह लिखा गया था कि यह मामला आपस में बैठ कर, बिना स्ट्राइक के, तब कर लेना चाहिए क्योंकि प्रोवर्स, फौरेन एक्सचेंज और ऐक्सपोर्ट का मामला इसमें इनवाल्ड है।

जहां तक हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर का सवाल है उन्होंने तो खुद बुला कर उनसे बात की। माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि जूट इंडस्ट्री पे नहीं कर सकती और आप की क्या राय है, यह सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता। उन्होंने उनको बुला कर कहा कि यह होना चाहिए और वर्कर्स की डिमान्ड के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति है और जूट मिल के लोगों ने कहा है कि उनकी डिमांड जायज है। इसलिए सवाल ही नहीं उठता कि वर्कर्स की डिमान्ड जायज है या नहीं है।

सवाल यह है कि स्ट्राइक के बजाय सब लोग मिल बैठ इस मसले को हल करें ताकि जूट इंडस्ट्री में प्रोडक्शन डिस्लोकेट न हो और सब का नुकसान न हो, फौरेन एक्सचेंज न जाये और यह मामला शान्ति से हल हो जाये। वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट भी अब यही कर रही है कि दोनों को बुला कर बात कर रही है। कुछ दिन पहले लेबर मिनिस्टर ने दोनों को बुला कर बात की और हमने कहा कि जल्दी कोई कमेटी बना कर महीने भर में फैसला करने की कोई बात करो। और अगर ऐसा सम्भव हो तो महीने भर तक के लिए स्ट्राइक रोकੀ जा सकता है। तो यह मुभाव है और हम इस में रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस जूट या पटसन उद्योग का सचमुच में नाम जूट उद्योग न होकर भूट उद्योग होना चाहिए। इस भूट उद्योग के नाम पर इस मुल्क के गरीबों को बुरी तरह से लूटा गया है। खास कर के किसानों को पिछले 20—25 वर्षों से इन जूट मिल मालिकों ने मनचाहे दाम दिये। जब मन हुआ 20 रुपये दिए, कभी 15 रुपये दे दिए तो

कभी 25 रुपये दे दिये। कहने का मतलब यह कि मनमाने ढंग से जो चाहा किसानों को दाम दे दिये.....(व्यवधान).....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछें।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : इन जूट मिल मालिकों ने जूट व पटसन उद्योग को भारी धक्का पहुंचाया। किसानों का इसेटिव खत्म किया। यह खेद का विषय है कि सरकार ने किसानों को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया। यह भी एक मजाक की ही बात है कि इतनी जूट के बाद भी यह जूट मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है कि हम किसानों व मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज दे सकें... (व्यवधान)

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : What is the relevancy ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : There is no relevancy. (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : माननीय सदस्य को सवाल पूरा नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आखिर क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सरकार ने भी खुल कर आज तक जूट मिल मालिकों का साथ दिया। आज मजदूर यदि मिनिमम वेज डिमांड करते हैं तो कोई अनुचित बात तो नहीं करते हैं और बिलफर्ज मिल मालिक मिनिमम वेज पूरी तरह से देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह मिनिमम वेज क्या है और क्या सरकार उस डिफेंस को अविजम्ब पूरा करके जूट उद्योग को ठीक से चलाने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखती है ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि इन जूट मिल मालिकों के पास यह जो सरकार का लगभग 45 करोड़ रुपया ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी का बाकी है तो अगर जूट उद्योग को कोई मुनाफा नहीं है

और यदि सरकार मजदूरों का वाकई हित चाहती है तो क्या सरकार इस जूट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार रखती है अगर नहीं तो उसके पीछे क्या कारण है ?

श्री ब०रा० भगत : जहाँ तक जूट उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों का सवाल है माननीय सदस्य की बात बहुत कुछ ठीक है कि उन को उचित दाम नहीं मिलते थे और इसलिए हम ने अभी अपने दोस्त श्री विभूति मिश्र की एक कमेटी बनाई है और वह जल्दी ही सिफारिश करेगी कि क्या उचित मजदूरी श्रमिकों को दी जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही हम यह भी ऐलान करते हैं कि पहले चाहे जो कुछ हुआ हो इस जूट व्यवसाय में हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करने जा रहे हैं और हम कोशिश करेंगे कि मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी अवश्य मिले।

SHRI N. DANDEKAR : There is no relevancy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, there is a Half-An-Hour discussion today on the same subject regarding crisis in the jute industry at 5-30 P.M. We have already taken half an hour on this short Notice Question. I am not going to permit any more questions. We now take up the Call Attention Notice. Shri N.K. Somani.

SOME HON. MEMBERS (*rose-Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please; Shri N.K.Somani.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Sir, Short Notice Questions are admitted because of their importance...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already spent half an hour on this. In the evening again, there is Half-An-Hour discussion on the same subject. (*Interruptions*) I have not permitted a single Member on this side. Please resume your seat. Shri N.K. Somani.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महो-

दय, आप हमारे साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। आप बिल्कुल पक्षपात करते हैं और बावजूद बार-बार खड़े होने के आप हमारी पार्टी के लोगों को सवाल नहीं पूछने देते हैं। इस के विपरीत वह कम्युनिस्ट बेंचें पर बैठने वाले लोग और अन्य भी जोकि होहल्ला मचाते हैं उन्हें आप मौका देते रहते हैं। आप क्या इस तरह से यहां पर तानाशाही चलाना चाहते हैं? दरअसल कम्युनिस्टों से आप डरते हैं इसलिए कम्युनिस्टों की आप सुनते हैं और हमारी आप नहीं सुनते हैं। मैं कितनी ही बार खड़ा हुआ सवाल पूछने के लिए लेकिन आप ने मौका नहीं दिया उधर जो होहल्ला मचाते हैं उन्हें आप मौका दे देते हैं। होहल्ला करने वालों से आप डरते हैं कम्युनिस्टों से इसलिए आप डरते हैं और उन की सुन लेते हैं जबकि मेरे बार बार खड़े होने पर भी मुझे सवाल पूछने की इजाजत आप ने नहीं दी। क्या आप इस तरह से यहां पर तानाशाही चलाना चाहते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to tell the group leaders one thing when they intercede on such occasions on behalf of any of their Members, that if they do not take action against their Members for this type of behaviour, I shall have to take serious steps against them and against the leaders of the groups. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA : What is this that you are going to do? You are going to take action against the leaders? I have warned you several times but you did not heed my advice. You are calling Socialist or Communist or PSP Members but none from this side...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member cannot dictate to me from his seat. I am not going to be dictated to in this manner.

SHRI RANGA : You are not behaving as well as you should.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप आखिरे दिखाने का मुझे डरा नहीं सकते हैं।

MR. DRPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. He may do what he likes.

SHRI RANGA : It is you who have excited us all this occasion.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. Deputy-Speaker : I have already said that we have spent about 35 minutes on this question already and I have not called any Member from the Congress Benches.....

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Are we responsible for it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Another 40 minutes will be available for this in the evening.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to exercise some control over the hon. Member..... (*Interruptions*) He has been seeing this so long and he has not still taken note of it. I would appeal to him as a leader of his party to exercise some control.....

SHRI RANGA : We have taken note of your behaviour in this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाब : इस तरह से आप आंख दिखा कर हमें डरा नहीं सकते हैं। यह सवाल ठीक नहीं होगा।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bal Raj Madhok was not here earlier to see how Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai was behaving. Let Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai leave the House.....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I propose that Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai should be named.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a proposition before the House that he should be named. Let him make a regular motion. I name Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai for repeatedly obstructing the proceedings of the House and not obeying the Chair. What is the motion that the hon. Member is making ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I propose that Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai should be named.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have named him already. What is the motion ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I move that Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the day.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry. I had appealed to him earlier because I was most reluctant to take action. But now I have to take action because Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai has gone on shouting for nearly ten minutes. The motion before the House is...

SHRI RAVI RAY : I have a submission to make...(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The motion before the House is that the hon. Member shri Hukam Chand Kachwai who has obstructed the proceedings of the House be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the day. He will not be permitted to come to the House for the rest of the day. I shall now take votes on this and dispose of it.

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सबमिशन है जिसे आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

That Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the day.

Let the Lobby be cleared.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before putting it to vote, I would like to hear Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am very sorry at what has happened. As soon as I

heard that a row was going on in the House, I came running inside. I wanted to make a submission to you. Evidently, Shri Kachwai was angry. There was justification for his anger. This question has been going on for about 40 minutes. He is a labour leader. He also has a right to put a question. On a short notice question, every member has a right to ask a question. If someone stands up again and again and he does not get a chance, he feels heart and agitated. Ten members were standing wanting to ask questions. Many members are dissatisfied. For the last ten days, we are feeling that you are more than fair to a particular section and you are not fair to other sections (*Interruptions*). This is our feelings.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : There is full justification for that feeling (*Interruptions*). We know it for ourselves.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I ask what we can do in these circumstances. Here is a circumstance when a member feels very strongly hurt about it. We on this side have been trying to persuade him. But in the meanwhile, you call for a division. You should have listened to me ! instead of that, you called for a division.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : Shri Madhok was not present in the House. He does not know the full facts.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is a precedent you are creating. After calling for a division, you are allowing a discussion before voting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as possible, we want to avoid naming a member. In this extreme case, I have named him. Even now, we should consider how we could avoid an unpleasant situation. I waited for 15 minutes before taking this extreme step.

SHRI VANKATASUBBAIAH : Shri Madhok was not in the House. In this particular case, members whose names were on the list were called. I got up and you said that there is a discussion today at 5.30 and those who could not ask ques-

tions just now could participate in that discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Under which rule ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You did not give a chance to any Member whose name was not in the list Mr. Madhok is not fair in giving that assessment to you. The hon. Member was not obeying your order ; he has been creating a sort of disturbance which caused annoyance to every one of us. So a Member from our Party got up and said that that he should be suspended. It is most unfortunate that he should be named, as you said, and I also feel the same way. In all fairness I suggest that the Member should express his regret and apology to the Chair and the matter allowed to end there.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं चेकर के ऊपर कोई ऐस्पेशन कास्ट नहीं करना चाहता, और किसी को करना भी नहीं चाहिये। आप की यह बात सही है कि यह सवाल आधे घंटे से चल रहा है। लेकिन इसमें कुल चार पांच आदमियों ने सवाल पूछे। इस में देर इस लिये लगी कि पूछने वालों ने लम्बे लम्बे सवाल पूछे और मंत्री महोदय ने भी उन के लम्बे लम्बे जवाब दिये। हमारा इसमें कोई कुसूर नहीं था। नार्मली, मैं दो सालों से देख रहा हूँ, यहां यह प्रैक्टिस है कि शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पर नोटिस देने वालों के अलावा भी आप कुछ और लोगों को सप्लिमेंट्री सवाल पूछने देते हैं। मेरी पार्टी के किसी भी आदमी ने कोई सवाल नहीं पूछा था। चूँकि श्री कछवाय इस सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, उन्होंने बार बार कोशिश की खड़े होने की, लेकिन आप ने इजाजत नहीं दिया। चूँकि उनकी फील्डिंग बहुत सस्त थी इसलिए उन्होंने ऐसी बात कही। जब वह बोल रहे थे तब आप ने देखा होगा कि मैं भी और श्री मधोक भी उनको समझा रहे थे और उन को जबर्दस्ती बिठला रहे थे। इसी बीच मैं आप ने वोटिंग करना शुरू कर दिया। यह फेअर नहीं है। हम आप के साथ इस

फीलिंग को शेअर करते हैं कि यह सब चीजें नहीं होनी चाहियें। हम नहीं चाहते कि चेअर पर किसी प्रकार का ऐस्पर्शन हो। चाहे चेअर का बिहेंविक्रम कंसा भी हो लेकिन हम नहीं चाहेंगे कि उस को हाउस में कहा जाय।

मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी सदस्य का यह रेजोल्यूशन ठीक नहीं है कि किसी सदस्य को सर्पेंड कर दिया जाये। दो सालों में कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस चीज को रिवाइज किया जाय क्योंकि यह ठीक नहीं होगा। यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि एक मेम्बर को जाने दिया जाये। बाकी लोगों के लिए भी हमारी कुछ फीलिंग्स हैं, उन को भी आनर किया जाये। वह इन्सीडेंट पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। रोज ऐसे इन्सीडेंट होते हैं। मैं उन की तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जो कुछ हुआ है उसको खत्म किया जाय और आगे की कार्रवाई को चलने दिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A plea has been made from this side that at least he must express his regret. I entirely agree with that plea. With utmost reluctance I admitted the motion. I know Shri Randhir Singh was also in an exasperated mood...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am not keen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I appeal to the hon. Member not to repeat these things. I may point out to the House, really the conflict is on this side, and that takes a long time on every question. One Member gets up and another Member obstructs. This becomes uncontrollable. I appeal to all sections of the House. It is not only the dignity of the Chair ; it is also the dignity of the House which is involved. It is an extreme step. I waited for 15 minutes and then with great reluctance this step had to be taken. I appeal to all the Members concerned, without bringing in the ideological conflict in the House, both sides must try to help the Chair in maintaining decorum. The time of the House is very important. For instance, Mr. Thakur is not as experienced

as Mr. Dandekar. So if he is a little a irrelevant.. (*Interruptions*). If he is a little irrelevant, and goes out of the context, then, it is very difficult. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ये शब्द वापस लीजिए।... (*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you listen ? Please resume your seats. May I appeal to the Members ? They have not listened to what I have said. It was a case where the hon. Member was perhaps slightly inexperienced, and that took 20 minutes. Please listen. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Members on this point : You must consider the background and other factors. Now, from all sides, if it is agreed, I would request him to withdraw the motion on that assurance. (*Interruption*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मुझे कछवाय साहब से या उनकी पार्टी से कतई गिला या शिकायत नहीं है। मुझे सिर्फ इतना दर्द था कि आपके खिलाफ जाती तौर पर कोई बात कही गई और बावजूद इस बात के जनसंघ के दूसरे मेम्बरान ने उनको बहुत समझाने की कोशिश की, वह नहीं समझे। उनके बाद हमने अपने दूसरे साथियों से भी पूछा और बहुत रिलक्टेंस के बाद मैंने यह मोशन हाउस के सामने पेश किया। आज का जो एपिसोड है उसका एक अच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा। हम लोग तो आम तौर पर डिस्प्लेंड रहते हैं, लेकिन उधर गुल-गपाड़ा ज्यादा होता है।... (*व्यवधान*)... हमें दुख है कि हम उनके खिलाफ कोई मोशन लाये, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे हमें सबक मिलना चाहिए और आइन्दा चेअर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोओपरेशन मिलना चाहिए। कंबर लाल जी और दूसरे भाईयों ने कहा है कि उन्होंने दिल से इसे महसूस कर लिया है, यह काफी है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हाउस को इससे काफी तकलीफ

हुई है और एक अनप्रेसिडेन्टेड चीज होने लगी थी, हम नहीं चाहते कि किसी मेम्बर की दिल-आजारी करें, मैं अपने दोस्तों का और अपने लीडर का और आपका अहतराम करते हुये इसे वापस लेना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I take it that the House gives permission to Shri Randhir Singh to withdraw his motion.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि चेयर का मान रहना चाहिये। मैं अपने सदस्य महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह खेद प्रकट करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी नीयत आपके प्रति खराब नहीं थी। मैं जब से यह प्रश्न चल रहा था, लगातार खड़ा होता रहा, पिछले दिनों भी खड़ा होता रहा, लेकिन जब हमेशा से जो परम्परा चलती रही है, वह टूटती-सी दिखाई पड़ी तो मुझे काफी क्रोध आया। मुझे जो गुस्सा आया है, उसके लिए मुझे खेद है। मैं सदन की परम्परा बनाये रहने में विश्वास करता हूँ। आशा है आप मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Withdrawal of Quit Notices on Kenya Indians

213. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kenya Government has withdrawn quit notices served on non-citizen traders in Kenya ;

(b) if so, the total number of Indian settlers in Kenya benefited by this order ; and

(c) whether the withdrawal of the

notice indicates any change in the attitude of the Kenya Government towards the non-Kenyans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PALSINGH) : (a) (b). and (c). As against 3762 annual licences issued to non-citizen traders in 1968, the Government of Kenya issued 2670 annual licences to non-citizens in 1969. Most of these persons are of Asian origin. Out of the persons who were served with quit notices in January, 1969, the trading permits of 28 have been extended. The action of the Government of Kenya seems to be motivated, among other things, by the desire not to cause dislocation of business in areas where Kenyan citizens lack the necessary capital or know-how.

U.N.C.T.A.D-II.

215. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the resolution passed by the II UNCTAD Conference by various countries ;

(b) the extent to which these Resolutions have helped India ; and

(c) whether any time-limit was fixed by the Conference to implement the Resolution by various countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a). Information on the action taken on the Resolutions passed by UNCTAD-II Conference by various countries is provided by them to the Secretary General of UNCTAD. The Report of the Secretary General of UNCTAD in the matter is still awaited. A review of the implementation of the recommendations of UNCTAD-II is scheduled to take place in the next session of Trade and Development Board.

(b) These resolutions have generally helped India in her bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations in commercial and economic fields. More concretely, India has secured better conditions of access in some overseas markets for her export products such as handlooms, handicrafts, East India Kips, Tea, pepper, coir goods and cotton textiles. Increased technical assistance for export promotion activities has also been received.

(c) The time limit fixed for implementation of certain resolutions has not yet expired in most cases. The matter is expected to be reviewed during the next Board Session.

Indo-USSR Trade Agreement

*216. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI M. S. OBEROI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first round of talks on a new long term trade agreement between India and U.S.S.R. was held in June, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the results achieved ; and

(c) when the final agreement is likely to be finalised in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The final agreement is likely to be finalised by about the end of 1970.

Issue of Forged Permits to Foreigners

*217. SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British national has been arrested in Darjeeling recently on a charge of issuing forged permits to foreigners to visit Sikkim ;

(b) if so, the name of the said British national ;

(c) whether the legal proceedings against him have been initiated ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Mr. Arthur Maloney.

(c) Mr. Maloney was convicted in Darjeeling on 14.5.1969 for offences under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act and under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code to undergo 14 days rigorous imprisonment.

(d) Does not arise.

स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के कारण हानि

218. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के कारण व्यापार में भारत को प्रति वर्ष कितने रुपये की हानि हुई; और

(ख) इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजना तैयार कर रही है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) स्वेज नहर बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप भारत को व्यापार में हुई हानि का ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets

*219. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately decided to limit the production of big radio manufacturing units in respect of cheap radios ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) how far their licenced capacity would be rendered idle as a result thereof and

(d) whether this decision has failed manufacturers ; if so, their precise demands and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

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

भारत नेपाल सम्बन्ध

*220. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

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

(क) क्या भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों में कोई और सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में चीन का प्रभाव बढ़ गया है और इसके फलस्वरूप भारतीय हितों और भारतीय मंत्री की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके कोई और कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) भारत और नेपाल के बीच सम्बन्ध बहुत निकट और मित्रतापूर्ण हैं। दोनों के बीच समस्याओं का उठना स्वाभाविक है। हम

उन्हें दोनों पक्षों में बातचीत करके सौहार्द-पूर्वक सुलझाते हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि हमारे सम्बन्ध और गहरे होते रहेंगे।

(ख) नेपाल सरकार के वक्तव्यों से मालूम होता है कि उनके और चीन के सम्बन्ध मंत्रीपूर्ण हैं। हम नहीं समझते हैं कि इनके फलस्वरूप नेपाल सरकार भारतीय हितों और भारतीय मंत्री की उपेक्षा करेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Licences to Import Betel Nuts and Cloves

*221. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued licences for the import of Betelnuts and cloves to the various firms in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the names of firms together with quantity and rate on which betelnuts/cloves are released for sale and for manufacturing drugs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOUDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No import licences for Betelnuts have been issued to any party during the last two years. Import of Cloves is, however, allowed to actual users on restricted basis.

Firmwise statistics are not being maintained for Cloves consolidated licences are issued to actual users covering all their requirements for permissible raw materials. Actual users make imports for their own use and not for sale.

तमिलनाडु में स्टेनलेंस स्टील के लिए

आयात लाइसेंस मंजूर करना

*222. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष तमिलनाडु राज्य में कितने नये कारखानों को स्टेनलैस स्टील के लिए आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है कि इन कारखानों में से कई कारखाने माल तैयार न करके अपने कोटे को चोर बाजार में बेच देते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई जांच कराई है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) अप्रैल, 68—मार्च, 1969 की अवधि में तमिलनाडु के लघु पमाने के क्षेत्र के 163 नये एककों को स्टेनलैस स्टील के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गये ।

(ख) तमिलनाडु के उन नये एककों के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिन्हें आयात लाइसेंस देने के लिए सिफारिश की गई थी ।

(ग) मामले की जांच चल रही है और इसके पूरा न होने तक बाकी आवेदन-पत्रों पर कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जायेंगे ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल

*223. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों का कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय राज्य-वार कितनी संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें हैं ;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने अब तक कितनी कपड़ा मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया है; और

(घ) शेष मिलों में, जिनमें संकट आया हुआ है, स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जिन दो मिलों के मामले में राज्य वस्त्र निगमों को प्राधिकृत नियंत्रकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम उन मिलों को चलाने के लिये अपेक्षित धन का 51 प्र० श० तक प्रदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ।

(घ) सूती वस्त्र समवाय (उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध तथा परिसमापन अथवा पुनःस्थापन) अधिनियम, 1967 के अधीन कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाने पर उन मिलों के राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधिकार में आ जाने के पश्चात्, जिनके लिए प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं, राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम उनका आधुनिकीकरण करवायेगा । ऐसी मिलों का, जिनका प्रबन्ध वस्त्र उद्योग अथवा लोक हित के लिए अत्यधिक हानिकारक हो, प्रबन्ध सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लेगी बशर्ते समुचित पूंजी लगाने के पश्चात् वे विकासक्षम एककों के रूप में चलाई जा सकती हों । सरकार उपयुक्त मामलों में पेशगियों तथा अवधि-ऋणों के माजिन कम करने का, जिनके लिए रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अनुसूचित बैंकों को अनुदेश दिये जा चुके हैं, लाभ उठाने के लिए मिलों की सहायता भी करेगा । कतिपय अन्य उपाय भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

**Refusal by Russian Pilots to play over
N. E. F. A.**

- *224. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI N SHIVAPPA :
SHRI ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN;
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SARI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian pilot refused to undertake a test flight of a Russian mail helicopter over NEFA on the plea that area was shown as belonging to China in a Russian map;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been brought to the notice of USSR Government;

(c) whether the helicopter in question was tested elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the opinion of Government about the particular type of helicopters and the reaction of USSR Government to the conduct of the said pilot ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a), (b) and (d). A Russian team brought a Mi-8 helicopter to India recently for evaluation trials under Indian conditions. During the course of trials they did not agree to fly the helicopter over certain areas. The matter was

taken up with the Soviet authorities who stated that this had happened due to misunderstanding and immediately reassured that there could be no question of Russian pilots not flying helicopters in accordance with our instructions. A final decision on the selection of Mi-8 helicopter for purchase has not yet been taken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**मूल्य, लागत तथा शुल्क सम्बन्धी
आयोग**

- *225. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सूरजभान :

क्या वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यों, लागतों तथा शुल्कों के बारे में सांविधिक आयोग की नियुक्ति करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ग्योरा क्या है; और

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

वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) से (ग). मूल्यों, लागतों तथा शुल्कों के बारे में एक सांविधिक आयोग की नियुक्ति के विषय में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश के सभी पहलुओं पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Refusal of Permission to Sikh Pilgrims to
Visit Dehra Sahib Gurdwara on 18.5.69
in Pakistan**

*226. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan recently refused

entry to nearly 50 Sikh pilgrims including many women and children who were going to visit Dehra Sahib Curdwara on the 18th May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether any protest was lodged by Government with Pakistani authorities ; and

(c) the reaction of Pakistani Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) 79 pilgrims were refused entry in to Pakistan on 17th May, 1969, because they arrived late at the border checkpost which had closed for the day.

(b) We have told the Pakistan Government that they should have been a little more considerate towards the pilgrims in this case.

(c) The reply from the Pakistan Government is still awaited.

Expansion of Indian Navy

*227. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our Navy is in a primitive stage and is inadequate to the requirement of the country ;

(b) whether requirement of the Navy is likely to increase in view of the proposed British withdrawal from the Indian ocean ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to expand the Navy ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The requirements of the Indian Navy are related to its tasks in the maritime defence of the country.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps for the modernisation and strengthening of the Navy. Principally these steps in-

clude procurement of new ships, construction of frigates, Minesweepers, Seaward Defence Boats, tugs and other ancillary vessels in India, and establishment of a submarine arm.

Committee on Textile Mills

*228. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS ;
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Manubhai Shah Committee on the merger of sick textile mills with stronger ones has been examined by the Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A working Group has been set up to examine the implications of merger of weak cotton textile mills with sound ones. The report of the Group is awaited.

Review on Indian citizenship and nationality rules

*229. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8184 on the 30th April, 1969 regarding the review of Indian Citizenship and Nationality Rules and State:

(a) whether Government have since considered the suggestion made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court regarding Indian Citizenship and Nationality rules ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). This matter is still under consideration.

Secret clause in Tashkent Agreement

✓
 *230. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports in foreign newspapers about some secret clause to the Tashkent Agreement about Kashmir which Mr. Bhutto has been threatening to disclose ;

(b) if so, the substance of the alleged secret clause as reported in the foreign press; and

(c) whether Government will categorically deny the existence of any such secret clause in Tashkent agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its issue of March 2, 1969, the "Sunday Telegraph" alleged that under the provisions of a secret protocol to the Tashkent declaration, both India and Pakistan would accept the status quo in Kashmir as from 1970 and that the two countries would work out a phased programme for the reduction of forces on both sides.

(c) There are no secret clauses to the Tashkent Declaration.

U.S.I.S. Office In Bhubaneswar

*231. DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI BHAI DHAR BEHERA;
 SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR-SHAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the U.S. Embassy in India had directly contacted the Orissa Government and sought their permission to open a U.S.I.S. Office at Bhubaneswar without informing the Centre in advance;

(b) Whether the Embassy has now sought the formal permission of the Centre to open their Information Centre at Bhubaneswar; and

(c) if so, the decision which has been taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) They later approached the External Affairs Ministry and requested that their existing Library at Guntur which was set up in 1954 be allowed to be shifted to Bhubaneswar.

(c) This was not allowed because of Government of India's decision not to authorise the establishment of Information and other centres in towns where the country concerned did not have a diplomatic or consular mission.

Indo-Burma Trade

*232. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma has taken positive steps this year to improve bilateral trade with India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In the joint communique issued at the conclusion of her visit the Prime Minister of India and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma agreed that there was considerable scope of further expansion of trade between the two countries and expressed the firm desire of their Governments to expand mutual trade and commerce.

In pursuance of this the two Governments are examining separately the items in which trade can be enlarged.

Expansion of India's Trade in West Asian and African Countries

*233. SHRI ONKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government

over this matter in the recent meeting of the Ambassador held in New Delhi;

(c) how Government propose to implement them; and

(d) whether Government propose to take industrialists into confidence to implement its scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government have been organising a vigorous drive for promoting the exports, offering technical know-how, joint ventures, and consultancy services to these countries. India has bilateral Trade Agreements with several of these countries, and stands prepared, wherever necessary, for adding to these. We have been exchanging trade delegations with most countries of this region; have deputed Study and Sales Teams; have conducted market surveys; and participated in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. All necessary steps for facilitating the setting up of industries in these countries by Indian entrepreneurs are being taken. India has also been taking active interest in the working of the Economic Commission for Africa, basically with the object of strengthening our trade relations with African countries. Commercial representations in our Missions abroad, in this region, are being strengthened.

(b) and (c). Various decisions taken by the Conference in May 1969 of Indian Heads of Missions of the West Asia and North Africa region, are being put in operation, in consultation with our concerned Missions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

नागा समस्या

*234. श्री बाल्मोकी चौधरी : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्रोही नागाओं की समस्या को हल करने के लिये गत तीन महीनों में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विद्रोही नागाओं की

किन गतिविधियों का पता चला ;

(ग) हथियार प्राप्त करके चीन और पाकिस्तान से वापस आने वाले कितने विद्रोही नागाओं ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है और उनसे मिले हथियारों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) ऐसे कितने नागाओं ने अब तक आत्मसमर्पण नहीं किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) नागालैंड में सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिये क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). इस वर्ष फरवरी में आम चुनाव के बाद, नागालैंड की नई सरकार समूचे राज्य में कानून और व्यवस्था के लिये कारगर कदम उठाती रही है। छिपे नागाओं में से अधिकाधिक लोग सिविल प्रशासन और सुरक्षा सेनाओं के समक्ष समर्पण करने के लिये आते रहे हैं। गांव के लोग इन छिपे नागाओं की गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों को रोकते रहे हैं और अब छिपे नागाओं के लिये गांवों से साखान्न, धन और रंगरूट पाना अधिक मुश्किल हो रहा है। सुरक्षा दल के सदा सतर्क रहने की वजह से छिपे नागा अपने गिरोहों को नागालैंड से बाहर भेजने में सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं।

(ग) जनवरी 1965 और 15 जून 1969 के बीच 1,872 नागा उपद्रवियों ने, जिनमें कुछ वे नागा भी शामिल हैं जिन्हें सैनिक शिक्षा चीन और पाकिस्तान में मिली थी, सुरक्षा सेना के समक्ष समर्पण किया है।

समर्पित हथियारों में मोर्टार, राकेट छोड़ने के यंत्र, हल्की मशीन गनों, स्वचालित राइफलें, सब-मशीनगनों और पिस्तौलें शामिल हैं।

(घ) अब भी छिपे नागाओं की संख्या 6,000 के आसपास हो सकती है। नागालैंड की सुरक्षा सेना इस ओर से सजग है।

(ङ) नागालैंड की सरकार छिपे नागाओं की गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों के खिलाफ कारगर उपाय वरत रही है और कानून को मानने वाले नागरिकों को पूरा समर्थन दे रही है। सभी प्रशासनिक केन्द्रों के पास अब अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की रक्षा करने के लिये पर्याप्त सुरक्षा और/अथवा पुलिस बल है। नागालैंड की सरकार उन छिपे-नागाओं को फिर से बसाने के उपायों पर विचार कर रही है जो गैर-कानूनी गति-विधियाँ छोड़कर शांतिपूर्वक कोई काम-धन्धा करना चाहें।

Retirement age in Army

*235. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHUY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to a large-scale expansion since 1962, certain anomalies in the application of tenure rules had occurred and those have been examined; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider or have considered the raise in retirement age for the army officials in the near future ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

वैमानिकी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

*236. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वायु सेना के वर्तमान उपकरणों को बदलने के लिये वैमानिकी समिति ने विमानों की नवीनतम टेक्नोलॉजी पर बल दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय वायु सेना द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए एस० यू०—7 तथा

मिग-21 इन्टरसैप्टर जैसे नये विमान अब लग-भग पुराने पड़ गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिग-21 विमान केवल बड़ी ऊंचाई पर इन्टरसैप्ट करने के लिए अच्छे हैं ;

(घ) क्या अग्रेतर यह भी सच है कि एच० एफ-24 विमान प्रतिरक्षा कार्यों के लिए अनुप-युक्त हैं ;

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों (क) से (घ) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या सरकार उक्त विमानों के निर्माण को अधिक लागत वाला कार्य समझती है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या 'स्विग-विंग' किस्म के बहु-प्रयोजनीय लड़ाकू विमानों के निर्माण तथा खरीदने का सरकार का विचार है क्योंकि वे शत्रु के विमानों को रोकने, प्रहार करने तथा गश्त लगाने के लिए उपयोगी हो सकते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (च). एरोनाटिक्स कमेटी की सिफारिशों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण 15-5-1969 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखा गया था। एरोनाटिक्स कमेटी ने एच०एफ०-24 और मिग-21 विमानों के संशोधित संस्करणों के निर्माण की सिफारिश की है। सेवा में विमानों के संशोधित संस्करणों का विकास और विकास की सम्पूति पर उनका निर्माण एक साधारण लक्षण है। एच० एफ०-24 समेत भारतीय वायु सेना के लिये प्राप्त किए गए विमानों की नई किस्में पुरानी नहीं हुईं, और उन्हें सौंपे गये कृत्यों के लिये वह उपयुक्त है। उच्च तकनीक के विमानों की निर्माण लागतें बहुत भारी हैं, परन्तु वह रक्षा आवश्यकताएं न्याय हैं। एरोनाटिक्स कमेटी का निर्धारण है कि रिंवाग-विंग किस्म के दो विमानों का निर्माण कई वर्षों तक भारत में अपने उद्योग की शक्यता से बाहर की बात होगी।

Pension benefits to Master Craftsmen

*237. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4488 on the 26th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the provision of pension benefits to master craftsmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the said scheme is likely to be enforced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. The scheme is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Export of Motor Cars

*238. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been exporting motor cars during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of cars and the models exported and the countries to which they were exported;

(c) the price at which these cars were exported; and

(d) whether Government have been subsidising the car manufacturers for exporting the cars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The term 'Motor cars' has a wide connotation and includes passenger cars, jeeps, new and old cars etc. A statement on the export of all these varieties of motor cars is laid on the table of the

House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1434/69].

(d) Under the current policy, Registered exporters are allowed cash assistance of 10% of job value of export. The assistance is intended broadly to off set duties, taxes and local levies paid by the manufacturers at different stages.

Purchase of Road Rollers From the United Provinces Commercial Corporation

*239. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names with designation of the officers suspended on the basis of the Central Bureau of Investigation enquiry on the purchase of Road Rollers from the United Provinces Commercial Corporation;

(b) the names with designation of officers against whom criminal prosecutions have been launched in connection with the above deal; and

(c) the action taken against the then Director-General of Supplies and Disposals who passed Orders for payment of 90 per cent advance on certificate of inspection at works ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) 1. SHRI S. B. Dutta, Inspecting Officer, DGS & D.

2. SHRI T. K. Biswas, Examiner of Stores, DGS & D.

(b) 1. Shri H. A. Romer, Inspecting Officer, DGS & D (Retired).

2. Shri S. B. Dutta, Inspecting Officer, DGS & D.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

D.M.C. Engineer's Flight To Pakistan

*240. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.971 on the 9th April,

1969 and state the reaction of the Government of Pakistan to the representation made with regard to the flight of the Delhi Municipal Corporation's Engineer involved in the fraudulent payment of Rs.10,000 ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The reaction of the Government of Pakistan in the matter is still awaited. Despite two reminders sent to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi no reply has been received so far.

Supply of Rail Wagons to Poland

1401. **SHRI K.M.KOUSHIK:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with Poland for the supply of Railway Wagons;

(b) if so, whether the price has been fixed and whether the deal is a subsidised one; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to ensure that the deal will not be subsidised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) STC have entered into a contract for the supply of 500 railway wagons to KOLMEX, Poland.

(b) and (c). Price of wagons has been agreed upon between the contracting parties. Being one of such industrial products which face a range of difficulties in penetrating overseas markets, Government have extended appropriate assistance for building up marketing competence and competitive export production.

Export of Pulses

1402. **SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :**
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the pulses have overseas market ;

(b) if so, since when they are being exported ;

(c) the quantum of exports from 1966 to 1969 ;

(d) whether the Marketing Society is the only exporting agent ; and

(e) whether Government are opposed to the monopoly, and if so, whether Government propose to facilitate export trade in pulses free of all restrictions ?

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

(b) Exact information is not available, but exports are taking place since long.

(c) A statement of export of pulses from 1966 to 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—135/69*]

(d) No, Sir,

(e) The desirability of monopoly depends on the merit of each case. Government do not propose to remove the pulses from the purview of Export (Control) Order for the present.

Alleged purchase of Import Licences from Leather Merchants in Tamil Nadu

1403. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL.** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of businessmen of Bombay and Delhi who are alleged to have bought import licences from some of the leather merchants in Tamil Nadu for the purchase of substandard hides and skins from Singapore, Kuwait, Aden and Teheran ;

(b) the names of the leather merchants, who sold the licences at a premium and the steps taken against them ;

(c) the cost of the licences purchased by each businessmen or firm and the total cost of goods imported with the total amount of foreign exchange involved in the alleged fraud ;

(d) whether similar offences have been detected in the import of other goods under the Export Promotion Scheme and if so, how many and the nature of offences committed; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to present misuse of licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY SHRI (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Statements I and II are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No.LT—1436/69]

(c) Details are given below :

(In Rupees)

Case No. (per statement)	Value of the import licences	Amount remitted	Value of goods imported	Loss in Foreign Exchange
I	1,13,85,685	1,14,00,000	50,000	1,13,50,000
II	4,67,046	4,60,907	21,500	4,39,407
III	39,63,306	34,01,531	30,000	33,71,531
IV	1,77,817	1,70,000	2,000	1,68,000

(d) Yes, Sir. 36 cases involving import of Art Silk yarn. Ivory, Cylinders etc, under Export Promotion Schemes have been detected.

(e) Adequate provision has been made under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 where under Section 5, any violation of the Act is punishable with Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and also with fine. The Imports Control order and the Exports Control order issued under the Act also provide for penal action.

Air Lifting of Goods to Afghanistan

1404. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 69 on the 18th February, 1969 and state the progress since made in regard to the proposal of air-lifting of Indian goods to Afghanistan at concessional rates due to the closure of land route to Afghanistan by Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The proposal for air-lifting of Indian goods to Afghanistan at concessional rates is still under examination.

Report on Community Development and Cooperation

1405. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 270 on the 19th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the examination of the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Community Development and Cooperation has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to unstarred question No. 270 on February 19, 1969, the Administrative Reforms Commission has not submitted any report on Community Development and Cooperation.

Visits to Hostile Countries

1406. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister, or their nominees, with their staff are visiting different countries including hostile countries;

(b) whether Government have permitted them to visit hostile countries even; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) None of the Chief Ministers or their nominees or their staff have visited a country which we would consider hostile.

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

Illegal entry of Indian Migrants to U. K.

1408. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many illegal Indian immigrants have been entering Britain in the last two or three years by crossing the English Channel in smugglers' boats; if so, their approximate number;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ten villagers from Punjab who migrated to Britain recently in a clandestine manner were convicted in a London court;

(c) whether it is true that they confessed having paid Rs. 5500 per passport to certain racketeers; and

(d) the reasons why a strict check is not kept on false passports when such persons leave India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the last three years, twentyeight Indian nationals were apprehended for trying to enter the U.K. clandestinely across the English Channel and by other routes.

(b) and (c). Ten Indians were arrested for having landed illegally on the Dorset Coast. They were sent back to India after investigations had been completed. In this connection, three British subjects were convicted on 19.5.1969 by the Court for having conspired to bring the ten persons into that country illegally. During their examination by the Immigration officers, the ten Indians were reported to have told them that they had to pay large sums to the "Agents" in India for arranging their illegal entry into the U. K.

(d) These persons left India on valid Indian passports but did not have the appropriate Entry Permits from the U. K. authorities.

Illegal Immigration of Indian Migrants to Britain

1409. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of illegal Indian Immigrants caught and convicted during the last three years in Britain; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent illegal immigration of Indians to Britain ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) During the last three years, a total of 30 Indians were apprehended while trying to enter U.K. clandestinely. 24 of them have been deported. Of the remaining six, arrangements are made to deport four. Two are facing trial in a court of law.

(b) Intending migrants to U. K. are warned in terms of a Government circular that they should obtain Entry Permits from the British High Commission in India.

Territorial Dispute with Neighbouring Countries

1410. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which India has territorial disputes pending settlement; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India has no territorial dispute with any country. Our borders are well defined and known. However, parts of our borders remain to be delineated/demarcated,

Nagaland Stamps in circulation in the United Kingdom

1411. SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate Nagaland Stamps are being circulated in the United Kingdom by one Nagaland Philatelic Society; and

(b) whether the aforesaid Society has any connection with the underground Nagas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A firm in London which styles itself as the Nagaland Philatelic Agency, has been selling labels purporting to be the stamps of Nagaland. The attention of the British Government has been drawn to this matter through our High Commission in London and the British High Commission in New Delhi. These stamps have no legal validity and cannot be used for postage. The printing of such labels which have no legal validity as stamps is not an unusual phenomenon in the philatelic trade and is resorted to with the object of making easy money by misleading genuine collectors into believing that they are true stamps. Reputable stamp dealers refrain from dealing in such fake merchandise. In this particular case a local authority in the U. K. has received a complaint from a vigilant member of the public about the spurious nature of these labels and they are enquiring into the matter.

In this connection, the attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to the Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 215 on the 8th May, 1969.

(b) There is a possibility of the connivance of Phizo and his associates in the printing and sale of these stamps.

Indo-Pak Talks on Farrakka Barrage

1412. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the Government of Pakistan on Farrakka Barrage during the talks held at Islamabad in May, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The second Indo-Pakistan meeting at the level of Secretaries was held at Islamabad in March, 1969. The purpose of these meetings has been to review the progress made in the technical discussions and to establish procedures for speeding up technical level talks in regard to the eastern rivers. The question of an agreement on the Ganga waters is beyond the scope of these meetings.

Welfare Centres for disabled soldiers

1413. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any centre for disabled soldiers was opened in May, 1969 and if so, where;

(b) the functions of the centre; and

(c) whether such centres will be opened in all the States for the benefit of the disabled soldiers in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No such centre has been opened by the Government. However, a centre for vocational training of paraplegic ex-servicemen was established in May, 1969 as a section of the Queen Mary's Technical School at Kirkee in Poona. This is a private institution, managed by a Board of Trustees, and caters to the training needs of our disabled soldiers also.

(c) There is no scheme of opening such

centres in all the States. However, vocational training is given in the following units :—

- Artificial Limb Centre, Poona.
- Military Hospital, Aundh.
- Military Hospital, Namkum.
- Military Hospital, Kirkee.

The aim of the training given in these units is :—

- (a) as a part of therapy to regain lost muscle power/joint movement;
- (b) as a part of psychological rehabilitation; and
- (c) to create an interest in the disabled soldier to choose a profitable profession which he can practise after discharge from service.

Licences for Manufacture of Tape Recorders, Radio Receivers

1414. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to give more licences for the manufacture of tape recorders, radio receivers and other such like consumer goods ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) whether capacities of the existing units are sufficient to meet the requirements of these goods ; and
- (d) if not, how Government propose to meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). There is no ban on the licensing of additional capacity for radio receivers, tape recorders, record players, etc.

Additional capacity for T.V. receivers is not being licensed at present, as the licenced capacity of 30,000 sets per annum is considered adequate to meet the requirements of

Delhi and Srinagar. More capacity for T.V. Sets to meet the future requirements will be licensed shortly to meet the demand likely to be generated when now T.V. Stations are set up in other cities of the country.

Use of official stationery in the Election of Congress Parliamentary Party

1415. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH ;
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI ;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether her attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Sunday Standard* of the 18th May, 1969 to the effect that a Minister of State had used Official stationery in canvassing the support for his favourites in the election to the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party ;
- (b) if so, the name of the Minister against whom this charge has been levelled and the factual verification of the same ; and
- (c) the action taken against the Minister concerned in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). Enquiries made do not suggest that any Minister had used official stationery for the purpose. It may, however, be added that, certain communications addressed by a Minister of State to his Party colleagues, which were written on private stationery and put in private envelopes, came to be closed in his official seals on them through inadvertence. As soon as this came to the notice of the Minister, he expressed regret to the Prime Minister for this lapse which took place at a junior level in his office.

**Participation by India in Disarmament
Conference held in Geneva**

1416. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHURI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in the Disarmament Conference held recently in Geneva ;

(b) if so, the views that were expressed by India at the meet ; and

(c) whether it received any favourable response from other nations and if so, the names thereof ?

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

(b) The two statements made by the Indian representative at the last session are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1437/69*]

(c) Disarmament questions are still under negotiation. India's views have been generally well received.

**Settlement of claims for export entitlements/
incentives**

1417. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all disputes/claims/complaints regarding export benefits entitlements/incentives etc., arising on account of the abolition of Export Promotion Scheme on devaluation of rupee, on contracts entered into prior to devaluation and against which exports have been effected after devaluation, have been disposed of;

(b) if not, the number of such grievances pending and the reasons for the non-

disposal of the same even after three years of devaluation; and

(c) when all grievances are likely to be settled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Some transitional problems arose as a result of the withdrawal of the Export Promotion Scheme at the time of devaluation and the action taken thereon has been as follows :

1. *Exports made prior to 6-6-1966, on which payments were also received before 6-6-1966 :*

Import entitlements and cash assistance were allowed, as permissible under the pre-devaluation scheme.

2. *Exports made prior to 6-6-1966, but payments received on or after 6-6-1966 :*

Import entitlements were allowed as permissible under the pre-devaluation schemes. Cash assistance was not allowed as it was considered that the 57½% additional rupee receipt secured by the exporters was sufficient to compensate them for any cash assistance available earlier.

3. There are a few cases in which though the exporters received the payment after devaluation, they did not get the benefit of the more favourable rate of exchange.

(i) either because they had entered into hedged foreign exchange contracts with the banks (buying foreign exchange in advance).

(ii) or because the exporters received payment at the earlier rate of parity but the negotiating bank had the benefit of the postdevaluation rate of parity.

In these cases decisions have been and are being taken on merits.

Repatriation of assets of Repatriater from Burma

1418. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state that the progress made to repatriate the assets left by the repatriates from Burma in that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The matter is under consideration on a government-to-government basis. It was discussed during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Rangoon. The Burmese Government have promised to look into the matter sympathetically and expeditiously.

Shifting of Mountaineering Units

1419. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to shift some mountaineering units to Gurgaon (Haryana) in the near future; and

(b) if so, when and expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence deal with Mountaineering Institutes at Darjeeling and Uttar Kashi. There is no plan to shift either of them.

Trade agreement with Israel

1420. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Israel have signed any trade agreement;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for promoting trade between India and Israel;

(c) the quantum of trade between the two countries during the last three years; and

(d) whether the quantum is likely to increase and if so, in what respects ?

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

(b) Private parties in India are allowed to trade freely with Israel and no restrictions are placed by Government in this regard,

(c) The quantum of trade between the two countries during the last 3 years is given below :

(Rs. lakhs)		
Year	Imports from Israel	Exports to Israel
1966-67	20	7
1967-68	7	11
1968-69	15	29

(d) It will depend on the efforts of parties engaged in the trade with Israel.

कच्छ पंचाट

1421. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री जय सिंह :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री मीठालाल मीना :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री बे० कृ० दासबोधरी
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री बृजभूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

(घ) जी नहीं ।

श्री जुगल मंडल :

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

श्री तुलसीदास बासप्पा :

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार :

श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :

श्री बिश्व नाथ पाण्डेय :

Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat

1422. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat has developed Commercial processes for the extraction of caffeine from tea waste and Coffee; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a plant to produce caffeine from tea-waste and Coffee by using the new process developed by the Jorhat Laboratory ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The process developed by the Regional Laboratory, Jorhat has, however, been released to two firms viz. (i) M/s. Assam Pharma, Gauhati and (ii) Shri Sucha Singh Siliguri. Neither of the said firms has started commercial production as yet.

Employment in Tea Industry

1423. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep fall in the employment in the tea industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this fall is due to the rationalisation measures adopted by the tea plantation;

(c) whether Government have appointed a Commission to find out the causes of the fall in employment; and

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्छ के रन में
सीमांकन कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह कार्य
निर्धारित समय से पूर्व ही पूरा हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या
है और सीमा पर कुल कितने स्तम्भ लगाए गये
हैं, पाकिस्तान को कुल कितना क्षेत्र दिया
जायेगा और यह क्षेत्र किस तारीख को पाकि-
स्तान को विधिवत सौंप दिया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सीमांकन
के फलस्वरूप कच्छ पंचाट के अनुसार दिये जाने
वाले क्षेत्र से कुछ अधिक क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान को
चला गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री
सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कच्छ
न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा पंच निर्मित सीमा का
रेखांकन निर्धारित समय पर पूरा हो गया है ।

(ग) 408 किलोमीटर की दूरी में कुल 847
सीमा स्तम्भ खड़े किये जा चुके हैं । जमीन का
वह क्षेत्र जो पाकिस्तान में चला गया, करीब
320 वर्गमील है । दोनों देशों के कर्मचारीगण
अपने-अपने सीमा क्षेत्र में 5/6 जुलाई, 1969
की अर्द्धरात्रि में गए ।

(d) if so, the steps which Government are considering for the employment of these workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There has been some decline in the employment in the tea industry.

(b) The decline cannot be wholly attributed to rationalisation measures. Rationalisation measures, better organisation, readjustment of work load for workers as well as non-filling of vacancies which arise due to death and retirement have played their part.

(c) No, Sir, not recently. A single member fact finding Committee to go into all aspects of the question of employment in Plantations was appointed by the Government in the then Ministry of Labour and Employment in 1964 which submitted its report in September, 1965.

(d) Since retrenchment is not one of the reasons for the fall in employment in the tea industry, the question does not arise.

Nes-tea

1424. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the manufacture of Nes-tea on the pattern of Nescafe in the country;

(b) if so, the name of place where the factory for preparing nes-tea will be set up ;

(c) the time by which the factory will start production;

(d) the extent by which the local demand is likely to be met;

(e) whether this nes-tea will also be exported; and

(f) if so, the names of countries to which it will be exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Two firms, however, are already producing Instant tea.

(b) The two factories producing Instant tea are situated at Jalahalli (Bangalore) and Choladi (Nilgiris).

(c) Both the factories are in production.

(d) and (e). Entire production of Instant tea is intended for export.

(f) Instant tea is being exported to U.K., U.S.A. and Switzerland.

Celebration of Indian Week in Hongkong

1425. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government organised an "India Week" in Hongkong in May, 1969 to promote India's foreign trade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that suggestion have been made from time to time to have a permanent Indian Emporium at Hongkong; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto in the light of the experience gained through India Week ?

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

Two proposals were received in 1966 which could not be pursued due to difficult foreign exchange position at that time. A fresh proposal for the setting up of an Emporium is at present under examination and

final decision will be taken keeping in view the experience gained in the India Week Organised recently and the resources available.

Trade between China and Nepal

1426. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a contract between Nepal and China under which Nepal will import Chinese goods worth rupees two crores;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of such items to be imported by Nepal under the above mentioned agreement;

(c) whether Government are capable of having trade in those items with other countries;

(d) whether any efforts were made to enter into trade with Nepal in these items; and

(e) if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) It is learnt that Nepal can import *inter alia* consumer goods, industrial raw materials, tractors and capital goods, from China under this agreement.

(c) to (e). It is presumed that reference is to the ability of India to supply similar goods. India is capable of supplying similar goods and efforts are constantly made to increase and diversify trade with Nepal. Exports to Nepal in 1968-69 were Rs. 24.7 crores as compared to Rs. 19.17 crores in 1965-66.

प्रथम तथा द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के अन्तर्गत भारतीय सैनिकों के प्रशिक्षण कार्यों को दर्शाने वाले चलचित्रों का प्रदर्शन

1427. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सुरज भान :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम और द्वितीय विश्वयुद्धों तथा बाद के युद्धों में भारतीय सैनिकों और अधिकारियों द्वारा दिलाये गए असाधारण पराक्रम तथा साहस को प्रदर्शित करने वाले चलचित्रों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) अन्य देशों के चलचित्रों की तुलना में इनकी क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जहां तक सूचना प्राप्य है इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) मामले का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

चाय उद्योग पर बहुभा समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1428. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सुरज भान :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय उद्योग से सम्बन्धित बरूआ समिति की क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). चाय उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में बरूआ समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार चल रहा है। समिति के प्रतिवेदन और सिफारिशों पर सरकार के विनिश्चयों की यथाशीघ्र जानकारी दी जायेगी।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी के विद्यार्थियों को डिग्रियां देने के बारे में महाजन समिति की सिफारिशें

1429. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
श्री सुरजमान :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी से उत्तीर्ण होने वाले विद्यार्थियों को स्नातक डिग्रियां देने के बारे में महाजन समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
श्री

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी के सिलेबस में संशोधन करने वाली कमेटी ने डा० जी० एस० महाजन की अध्यक्षता में अपना काम सम्पूर्ण कर लिया है, और उसकी रिपोर्ट अगस्त 1969 में प्राप्य होना प्रत्याशित है।

अनुसूचित आदिम जाति अनुसंधान संस्थाएं

1430. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
श्री सुरज मान :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने अनुसूचित आदिम जाति अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के कृत्यों और कार्यसंचालन की जांच के लिए एक अध्ययन दल गठित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). अनुसूचित आदिम जाति अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के कार्यों के अध्ययन के लिए, योजना आयोग द्वारा एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया जा रहा है।

Political Asylum for Dalai Lama's Representative Expelled from Nepal

1431. SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI RAM CHARAN t
SHRI D. AMAT ;

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
 SHRI R. V. NAIK :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
 SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
 NATH :
 SHRI D. N. PTODIA :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI D.R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nepalese Government have deported the Dalai Lama's representative in Kathmandu recently ;

(b) if the whether Government have established contact with the Nepalese Government in this regard ;

(c) the reply, if any, received from the Nepalese Government and Government's reaction thereto; and ;

(d) whether the Dalai Lama's representative will be given political asylum in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen Press reports to the effect that a Tibetan national, Mr. Sarga was asked to leave Nepal by the authorities there. This matter is within the domestic jurisdiction of Nepal.

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

Use of Fighter Planes by Indian Air Force

1432. SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK :
 SHRI D. AMAT :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN :
 SHRI R.V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has already started the process of ending the

multiplicity of several fighter planes now in use by the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, how it is proposed to be done; and

(c) the details of blue prints, if any, devised in this regard and also its financial implications ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, The process of ending the multiplicity of fighter planes has already started. Both the Vampires and Toofanis have already gone out of squadron Service.

(b) and (c). It is not desirable to give any further details.

Manufacture of Atom Bomb

1433. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
 SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
 KUSHWAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost in preparing an atom bomb with the most modern and upto-date methods;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Scientists possess the necessary talent to prepare the atom bomb ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some Indian Scientists employed in foreign countries have the necessary talent and experience of manufacturing atom bomb; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal under contemplation to manufacture atom bombs; if not, why not, and if so, by what time it is likely to achieve the object?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING SHRIMATI IND RA GANDHI) : (a) A Special Committee of Experts appointed by the U.N. Secretary General has studied this aspect and a copy

of their Report published in 1968 is available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) to (d). Indian scientists are well served in the science and technology relating to production of atomic energy.

So far as Government's nuclear policy is concerned, the position has been made clear on the floor of the House from time to time.

Export of Paper

1434. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of paper and value thereof exported during the years 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969;

(b) whether earning from paper exports have been increasing during the last two years ; and

(c) whether any special incentive or encouragement is being given to the exporters in the private sector so as to enable them to earn a little more foreign exchange for the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1438/69*]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Apart from duty drawback the following assistance is given to the registered exporters of paper :—

(a) Cash Assistance :

Sl No.	Item	Rate of Cash Assistance	
		Normal	Additional
(1)	Cigarette Tissue paper, Cellophane paper, Transfer paper and paper Board including Straw Board and Mill Board.	10%	Nil
(2)	Paper	10%	*5%

NOTE : *This additional assistance is available to all registered exporters/ Merchant Exporters who satisfy the following criteria :—

(i) Export during 1969-70 exceeds the export effected during 1967-68 by at least 12½%.

or

(ii) Export during 1969-70 exceeds the export effected during 1968-69 by 5%.

(b) Import. Replenishment :

Sl. No.	ITEM	RATE OF IMPORT REPLENISHMENT
(1)	Cigarette Tissue paper, Transfer Paper and other Tissue Paper.	30%
(2)	Cellophane, Linter Pulp and other special pulps, Cellulose Film.	20%
(3)	Paper and paper Board not elsewhere specified including straw board and mill board, filter paper and hand made paper.	

Review Committee on State Trading Corporation

1435. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI N.K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8188 on the 30th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Review Committee on State Trading Corporation has since submitted its final report to Government ;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK). (a) No, Sir. The report is likely to be submitted shortly.

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

Abdullah Committee's Report on Small Scale Rubber Cultivators

1436. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7307 on the 23rd April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Abdullah Committee on Small Scale Rubber Cultivators have since been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK). (a) to (c). The recommendations made by the Committee are still under exa-

mination of the Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Model Woollen Mills, Bombay

1437. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1262 on the 23rd April, 1969 regarding Model Woollen Mills, Bombay and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed their examination of the Central Bureau of Investigation Report regarding allocation of worsted yarn to the Model Woollen Mills, Bombay ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills

1438. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills is required to pay to Government a sum of Rs. 46.50 lakhs and interest of Rs. 9.58 lakhs as on the 31st March, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the efforts which Government have made to recover this amount and interest thereon from the Directors who were in-charge at the time the loan was incurred ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). During the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 the Central Government lent to the Government of Maharashtra Rs. 46.50 lakhs for being re-lent to the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur. The Company went into liquidation in 1964 and at the request of the State Government, the Central Government decided in 1965 that they need not make any payment of interest after 1962. They also agreed not to insist on the recovery of the balance of interest outstanding on 31-3-62 and decided that the State Government would pay to the Government of India what they would realise from the liquidators of the Company. The realisation of the above amount would, thus, depend on the recoveries that may be made by the State Government from the disposal of the assets of the mill Company by the liquidator, who has not disposed of the property so far.

जेट विमानों का निर्माण

1439. श्री राम चरण :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अधिक गति वाले जेट विमानों के निर्माण की अपनी क्षमता के बारे में घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त विमानों के निर्माण पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी ; और

(ग) यह किस तिथि तक बनाया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) वायु सेना की भविष्य आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने के लिए उच्च गति और

कृत्य सहित नए सैनिक विमान का विकास विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव अभी अध्ययन की प्रारम्भिक प्रावस्थाओं में है और प्रत्येक में किसी का अभी निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है ।

Indo-U.S. Trade

1440. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, during his visit to New Delhi in May, 1969 discussed with Government the various issues relating to Indo-U.S. trade particularly in relation to the curbs on import of cotton textiles from India ;

(b) if so, the precise issues discussed with him and the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the likely trade between India and the U.S.A. during 1969-70 as a result of the said talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No formal bilateral trade discussion took place with the U.S. Delegation on the occasion of the visit of Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers in May 1969. However, some general points relating to trade were briefly mentioned during the course of talks.

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

Demonstrations before Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan's Office in Calcutta

1441. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has protested against the continuing demonstrations in

front of its Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta ;

(b) whether the Pakistan Government has alleged that a West Bengal Minister was among the demonstrators ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegations made by the Government of Pakistan regarding interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan and failure of the authorities concerned to prevent the violation of the premises of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta, have been refuted. It has been pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that there was no question of any interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan and that authorities concerned took adequate measures to protect the premises of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission.

Iran's Support to Pakistan on Kashmir Question

1442 SHRI B. K. DASCHWDHURY :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYANAIDU :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-
KAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan and Iran have supported the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir in a joint communique issued in Rawalpindi on the 16th May, 1969 at the end of three-day official visit to Pakistan by Iranian Prime Minister ; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India's position on Kashmir is well known and the assertions and declarations of the Government of Pakistan and those who support her cannot in any manner affect the position of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India. The only issue to be settled in Kashmir is the situation arising out of the illegal occupation by Pakistan of a part of the State. This has been conveyed to the Government of Iran.

India's participation in International Fairs

1443. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN ;
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN ;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI B. SHANKARANAND.
SHRI S. A. AGADI :
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOW-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions is arranging India's participation in six major International Trade Fairs ;

(b) If so, the names of the countries where these fairs will be held along with their dates ; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on participation in these fairs ?

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

(b) Zagreb (Yugoslavia) 11th to 21st September, 1969. Berlin (West Germany) 19th to 28th September, 1969. Sydney (Australia) 16th to 25th October, 1969. Frankfurt (West Germany) 22nd to 26th

February, 1970. Leipzig (German Democratic Republic) 1st to 10th March, 1970; Tripoli (Libya) February-March, 1970 (Actual date to be fixed).

(c) Rs. 17 35 lakhs.

Exports to Nigeria

1444. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian exporters have been asked not to despatch goods to Nigeria ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total exports to Nigeria so far during the year 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir ; they have however been advised not to despatch goods which are subject to import licensing in Nigeria unless they are sure that the necessary import licence has been issued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Exports from India to Nigeria during 1969 (January-April) amounted to Rs. 69 lakhs.

Export of Cotton Textiles to U.S. A.

1445. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has urged the United States Government to relax the present restrictions on the import of cotton textiles from India ;

(b) whether Government have taken up this matter with the United States Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of that Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) So far as Government is aware, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has not addressed the United States Government in this matter.

(b) and (c). In the course of the recent discussions between the representatives of U. S. Government and Government of India the question of relaxation of tariff restrictions on imports of cotton textiles from India into U.S.A. was discussed. It was stated on behalf of the U.S. Government that they would consider the matter in consonance with the U.S. trade policy.

Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

1446. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the construction of the Tarapur Atomic Power Project.

(b) whether the cost of power generated by the Tarapur unit has been finally worked out ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) The expenditure incurred on the setting up of the Tarapur Atomic Power Project to the end of March 1969 is Rs. 62.55 crores.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to sell power produced at the Tarapur station at 5 61 paise per Kwh. during commercial operation.

Scrap Material in Defence Establishments at Jabalpur

1447. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence esta-

ishments at Jabalpur have a lot of scrap materials like zinc Dross, Copper borings, etc. ;

- (b) if so, how the scrap is disposed off ;
- (c) whether this scrap will be offered to small units around the areas : and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, Scrap materials like zinc Dross, Copper borings etc., are normal arisings in the Defence Establishments at Jabalpur.

(b) The Scrap materials are disposed of either by public auction, or through advertised Tenders after wide publicity.

(c) and (d). The wide publicity given affords opportunity to all those interested in the scrap to bid/submit their quotations.

Fishing Port in Orissa

1448. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government on the recommendation of the export team of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade regarding a fishing port in Orissa and increase in all marine products ; and

(b) whether the Central and the State Governments propose to meet the expenditure jointly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Government have not received the report from the expert team so far.

Aircraft Spares

1449. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to incorrect assessment of the requirements of

of aircraft spares, Government have to suffer heavy losses ;

(b) whether the scrutiny at Air Head Quarters has since been tightened ; and

(c) the other steps which Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Various relevant factors are taken into account in making assessments of the requirement of air-craft spares. Due to unforeseeable reasons, however, cases occur where some assessments turn out to be more than marginally incorrect. The quantum of additional store in such cases is very small when compared to the total quantity of stores required to be provided. Necessary advice/instructions are issued to the provisioning officers in the light of experience from time to time.

Discussion with Soviet Prime Minister Re. Br. Soviet arms supply to Pakistan

1450. SHRI R.K. SINHA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES-
SHRI D N. PHTODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of Soviet arms supply to Pakistan was discussed with Mr. Kosygin, U.S.S.R. Prime Minister, during his visit to Delhi in the first week of May, 1969; and

(b) if so, whether any assurance has been given by U.S.S.R. in this behalf ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). India's point of view regarding Soviet supply of arms to Pakistan was made known to Chairman Kosygin again on this occasion. Chairman Kosygin, informed the Prime Minister that arms were not given to be used against India.

Construction of a Stadium at Faizabad

1451. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that

Government have allocated Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of a stadium in Faizabad and have requested the Cantonment authorities for the allotment of land for the same ;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to allot the land ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) ; (a) to (c). The Defence Ministry is not aware of any such allocation. However, in July 1967, the Commissioner Faizabad Division informed the GOC-in-C Central Command that the UP Council of Sports has sanctioned a grand of Rs. 1.5 lacs to Faizabad Region and they would be able to claim half of the cost of Sports Stadium from the Government of India if a Regional Stadium in constructed, and had requested for the grant of 6 to 8 acres of defence land from Faizabad Cantonment. The General Officer informed the Divisional Commissioner that the defence land at Faizabad was insufficient even for defence needs and the area desired could accordingly not be spared.

Requisit for army assistance for dropping of supplies in drought-affected areas of Rajasthan

1452. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government had sought the assistance of the Army to make supplies to the drought affected areas of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the particulars of assistance that were given ; and

(c) whether the facilities will continue to be. given ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The State Government had sought the assistance of the Army mainly to carry water to the drought-affected areas. The Army provided forty 3-ton lorries, 20 of them with water tanks. At the request of the State Government, the assistance provided is being continued till the 31st July, 1969.

Visas to Pakistan for Indian Christians

1453. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI M.L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has drawn to the letter to the Editor published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 30th May, 1969 to the effect that Pakistan High Commission in Delhi refused to issue visas to Pakistan on the ground that the applicants were Christians ;

(b) whether visas are issued by any foreign Government on the consideration of religion ;

(c) if not, whether Government have inquired into the matter as to why such an unusual procedure is being followed by the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) This is not known to the Government of India.

(c) and (d). The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan, whose reaction is awaited.

Reorganisation of Commercial Wing of Indian Embassies Abroad

1454. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether pursuant to the Conference of the Indian Envoys held in May, 1969, Government have taken steps to strengthen the Commercial Wing of the Indian Embassies abroad with persons from the trade and Industry to ensure that each Embassy contributes substantially towards promoting the

country's trade and joint ventures in foreign countries ; and

(b) if not, the manner in which the embassies are expected to achieve the country's need to sell more goods/technical know how in foreign countries with the existing secretariat set-up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In the Conference of the Heads of Missions of the West Asian North Africa region, no specific decision was taken either to strengthen the Commercial Wings of our Embassies abroad, or to induct into them persons from trade and industry. Under different titles, our commercial representations, consisting of commercial representatives and the necessary complement of staff, have been in existence in a number of major cities of the world, even since Independence. The need for strengthening these is kept under constant review. Officers selected to man these posts are given training in commercial and economic matters from time to time. The principal task of our Commercial representatives is to assist the Government in promoting and expanding our trade.

Re-Export of Indian Goods to Pakistan

1455. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports that certain items of goods exported by India to some foreign countries have been re-exported to Pakistan by those countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Reports have been received about re-export of tea from one of

the neighbouring countries Pakistan. This was taken up with the Government of the country concerned but they denied that there was any basis for this fear.

Scientific Advisers Attached to Defence Ministry

1456. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scientific Adviser to the Chief of the Army staff was a Biologist, the scientific adviser to the Chief of Air Staff has no background of aeronautics and the scientific adviser to the Defence Ministry is basically a spectroscopist ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Junior Scientist who was basically Wood-Chemist was being groomed to become the Chief Scientist ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not adjusting these scientists in the assignments suited to their expertise and alternatively suitable scientists placed in these jobs and the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Briefly the charter of duties of Scientific Advisers to the Service Chiefs and Commands is as follows :—

- (i) to assist in identification and formulation of the scientific and technical problems of the services.
- (ii) to maintain scientific and technical liaison with R & D Organisation and other appropriate bodies;
- (iii) to study contemporary scientific/technical developments in military science in more advanced countries and to bring such matters as are important to the notice of the Services.

Problems encountered by Armed Forces are referred to the Scientific Advisers who in turn consult the Directorate concerned

in R & D HQr for solutions. A person trained in any branch of Science or technology and having a power of observation coupled with scientific bent of mind can discharge the duties of a Scientific Adviser to the Service Chiefs and the Army Commanders satisfactorily. In view of this, appointment of a Biologist as Scientific Adviser to the Chief of the Army Staff and a Physicist as Scientific Adviser to the Chief of the Air Staff was in order.

The Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister is basically a Physicist. His specialised work on spectroscopy has been internationally recognised. His professional standing may be judged from the following assignments held by him from time to time :

- (i) Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences.
- (ii) Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India.
- (iii) Fellow of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.
- (iv) Scientific Adviser to the Indian High Commissioner in U K 1948-49.
- (v) Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad 1952-57.
- (vi) Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 1957-61.

(b) The basic requirement of the incumbent of the post of Chief Scientist is a high academic distinction in any branch of science and administrative experience in a responsible capacity for at least five years. This post was lying vacant for several years for want of a suitable candidate. The UPSC has recently succeeded in selecting a suitable officer. The scientist who has been selected has Physical Chemistry as his speciality with special training in the physics and chemistry of explosives and detonation.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given against (a) and (b) above.

Criticism of Indian Stand on West Asia Problem

1457. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :

SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SARI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARATHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent statement of Israeli foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, that peace prospects in West Asia would have been better if India had adopted a more balanced stand towards the States of West Asia during the last two decades ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Government has seen a press report to this effect.

(b) The policy of the Government of India in West Asia is based on international harmony as well as India's national interests. The stand taken has been balanced and objective.

Take over of Jute Mills

1458. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Mills worker's representatives demanded the reopening and taking over of the ten Jute Mills in West Bengal State by the Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No memorandum from jute workers' representatives demanding re-opening and taking over of closed jute mills in West Bengal has been received by the Government. However, the workers representatives submitted, from time to time, representations for consideration of the Industrial Committee on Jute urging that Government should either force the management to re-open the closed mills or take over and run them. There is no proposal at present to take over any of the jute mills in West Bengal.

Criteria for Selection of M.Ps. for U.N. Delegations

1459. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the selection of Members of Parliament to be sent on delegation to the United Nations ;

(b) the total number of Members of Parliament so far sent in delegation to the United Nations ?

(c) the total number of members of Scheduled Castes sent as delegates to the United Nations ; and

(d) the total number of members of Scheduled Tribes sent as delegates to the United Nations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). Indian delegates to the U.N. General Assembly Sessions represent the Government of India. Consequently, the main criterion is that delegates should be in agreement with Government's policies. The additional criteria include the ability of the delegates concerned to project Government policies properly and to support them fully in the U.N.

(b) 74.

(c) and (d). The required information

is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

Indo-Nepal Trade

1460. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-
RAPP A :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI G. C. NAIK.

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent statement issued by the Prime Minister of Nepal, he has offered better trade arrangements between India and Nepal :

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

(c) whether Nepal has also sought for more trade facilities from India ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government are not aware of any such statement on the subject by the Prime Minister of Nepal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of Nepal have sought some additional facilities primarily in regard to transit trade through India. This and other matters will come up for discussion shortly when the representatives of the two Governments meet to review trade arrangements.

Fall in Export of Cotton

1461. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of cotton exported by India to other

countries is fast deteriorating resulting in shortfall in the export targets ;

(b) whether Government have looked into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard ?

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

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

Changes in Cotton Export Policy

1462. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to effect certain changes in the cotton export policy for the next year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be announced ?

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

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

Export of Bananas to USSR

1463. SHRI SITARAM KESRI ; Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of bananas to U.S.S.R. has been largely affected due to the closure of Suez Canal ;

(b) if so, whether any talks in this behalf have been initiated with the Government of U.A.R. ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of U.A.R. thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan Requirement of Delhi

1464. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the sector-wise reduction made in the Plan requirements of the Delhi Administration by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) whether Central assistance will be increased keeping in view the urgent need for Delhi's urban development ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) This will depend upon resources position from time to time.

Statement

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN—DELHI

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Proposed by Delhi Admn.	Approved by Plann- ing Com- mission
	1	2
I. Agricultural Programmes	426.34	276.49
II. Cooperation & Community Development	32.81	78.00
III. Irrigation & Power	9578.16	4819.00
IV. Industry & Mining	577.00	474.50
V. Transport & Communications	4536.09	2078.00
VI. Social Services	23398.59	7783.63
VII. Miscellaneous	229.14	55.03
Grand Total	38778.13	15564.65

International Supervisory Body in Vietnam

1465. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that both the Nixon Plan and the N.L.F. plans include the setting up of an international supervisory body in Vietnam ; and

(b) whether India has advanced any constructive proposals to both sides which can have the way for a political settlement ?

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

(b) The two proposals are a steps forward and could themselves form the basis of negotiations for a peaceful settlement. We are in touch with both sides through diplomatic channels.

Indian Assistance to Zambia

1466. SHRI M.L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Zambia is especially vulnerable to an attack by the armed forces of Rhodesia ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to offer material and moral help to Zambia against Ian Smith's illegal regime ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of the illegal of the regime in Southern Rhodesia before the United Nations which has expressed its deep concern at the threat constituted by the threat constituted by the military build-up in Southern Rhodesia to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States in the area. Any act of aggression by the illegal Smith Regime against Zambia, which is a member of the United Nations, is bound to attract the attention of the world body and would be dealt with in accordance with the UN charter.

Indo-Nepal Co-operation on Hydel Projects

1467. SHRI M.L. SONDDHI : Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had discussions with the Government of Nepal on the possibility of mutual cooperation in setting up hydel projects in Nepal :

(b) whether these projects will help the economies of Nepal and India ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give priority to these projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India and Nepal have had under consideration the setting up of joint hydel projects in Nepal.

The Government of India are in the midst of setting up sizeable hydel projects on the Kosi and Gandak and are prepared to examine cooperation in other feasible hydel projects. All these joint projects will undoubtedly help the development of the economies of Nepal and India.

Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.

1468. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purpose with which Garden Reach Workshop Ltd. was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved ;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to international specifications and whether its cost of production is more or less equal to foreign concerns ;

(c) the new items which are being manufactured since 1965 and which were earlier imported ; what are the production figures during the last year for each item :

(d) whether any changes have been made in the top executive positions of the Company during the last year and if so, what ;

(e) the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary at present and since when they are holding these positions ; and

(f) the comparative figures of profit and loss, sales, targets and stocks, etc. during 1963-69 as compared to earlier three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. has been in existence since 1890. It was set up as a repair yard by a group of British Shipping Companies and incorporated as a Limited Company in 1934. The Company was purchased by the Government as a running concern in April 1960. The Company as shown a steady increase in production.

(b) The quality of production is comparable to international standards. Prices for fabrication compare favourably to foreign prices but in other items of work, costs are higher.

(c) Since 1965, the manufacture of road rollers and air compressors was established. A part of the country's requirement of such equipment was being met by imports. During 1968-69, the quantity and value of

the above equipment delivered are as follows :—

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
		(In lakhs of Rs.)
Road Rollers	30	15.00
Air Compressors	25	9.63

The manufacture of large capacity Marine Diesel Engines is expected to commence in early 1970.

Manufacture of recovery equipment for the Army has been recently established.

(d) During the last year, there have been no changes in the top executive positions, viz., the Chairman and the Managing Director.

(e) Shri B. B Ghosh has been Chairman since 24.9.1963 ; Shri S. Soundararajan has been the Managing Director since 30.12.1964 and Shri S. Raja Rao is Secretary of the Company from 31.3.1963.

(f) The comparative figures of profit, sales, production, etc., during 1968-69 as compared to those during the earlier three years, are given below :—

	(In lakhs of Rs.)			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Target of production	480.79	455.40	772.00	762.00
Value of production.	365.44	481.74	628.56	675.69
Sales (including sales of scraps)	319.89	369.79	656.25	628.45
Profit before tax	35.33	42.34	64.58	56.44
Profit after tax	19.33	19.34	26.08	31.74
Closing stock	112.27	187.69	215.71	182.57
Closing Works in progress.	201.56	313.57	285.82	333.06
Dividend	6.00	8.40	10.50	17.50
	(6%)	(7%)	(7%)	(7%) proposed.

Export Policy

1469. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that there are several flaws in the export policy, as a result of which some parties indulge in malpractices of foreign exchange ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that many items included for import under the export policy are produced in the country to a large extent ;

(c) whether Government permit the import of ivory card, art card and art paper against export of fish, ready-made garments and artificial jewellery ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which import licences were given to these parties for such items and whether Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

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

(b) Materials not produced in adequate quantity or in proper quality are allowed to be imported for export production.

(c) Cartons and vegetable parchment paper are allowed against export of fish and fish products except dried fish. Ivory board, art board and art paper are allowed against exports of readymade garments. No items of paper and board are allowed to be imported against exports of artificial jewellery.

(d) It is considered necessary to allow these packing materials in the interest of better packing of export products to meet international requirements. The question of Government enquiring into this matter, does not therefore arise.

Rehabilitation of Retired Employees

1470. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA; SHRI M. S. OBEROI ;

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes by

which those employees of the Defence Departments who retired before they attained the age of 55 years can be suitably rehabilitated ;

(b) if so, the various schemes and the kind of personnel they cover ;

(c) the machinery constituted by the Defence Ministry to help to remove the difficulties and grievances of the retired personnel ; and

(d) whether Government have recently drawn up a scheme under which it would secure jobs for the retired defence personnel and when the scheme is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed indicating various measures adopted by Government to help find employment for Service personnel who retire before the normal age of superannuation on the civil side.

(c) The Directorate General, Resettlement has been set up as an Inter-Service Organisation and made responsible for all matters connected with the rehabilitation/resettlement of ex-servicemen. Apart from the H. O. organisation, there are four posts of Liaison Officers (one at each Command, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern) under the Director General, Resettlement for coordinating the efforts of the State Governments for various rehabilitation measures. Besides, the Indian Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board at the Centre and State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and District Soldiers', Sailors and Airmen's Boards have been set up at the State and District levels to render help to retired personnel and look after their welfare and rehabilitation.

(d) There are at present no other schemes except those mentioned above for the rehabilitation of retired Defence Services personnel.

Statement

A brief outline of the schemes/measures which have been undertaken for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is given below :—

(1) Released Other Ranks who are interested in reemployment have their

names registered in the Employment Exchanges. Ex-servicemen are included in priority III category by Employment Exchanges in the matter of submission of names against Central Government vacancies, (Priority I consists of employees retrenched as a result of the recommendations of the Economy Unit and Priority II consists of permanent disabled ex-servicemen from NWFP, Sind and Baluchistan), State/District Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen's Boards have been specially geared up to hold monthly and quarterly meetings with the Employment Exchange Officers to help ex-servicemen find suitable re-employment. The Services trades of ex-servicemen have been equated to corresponding civil trades to facilitate the selection of suitable ex-servicemen for the right jobs by Employment Exchanges.

- (2) Ex-servicemen are given preference for jobs in Defence installations, para-military organisations Watch and Ward of Railways etc., where their past training and experience could be useful.
- (3) Orders were issued in July 1966 for reservation of 20% of the permanent vacancies in Class IV posts and 10% of the permanent vacancies in Class III posts under the Central Government for ex-servicemen for a period of two years in the first instance. These orders have since been extended upto 30th June 1971 and temporary vacancies which are likely to be made permanent or to continue on a long term basis have also now been included in the reservation scheme. State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings under the Central Government have also been asked to make reservations on the lines of the reservations made in the Central Government posts and some State Governments have made reservations in various State Cadres.
- (4) Relaxation of age and relaxation of minimum educational qualifications has been given to ex-service-

men for recruitment to certain posts.

- (5) Vocational training and stipends have been arranged for ex-servicemen. A general scheme for giving pre-release training to ex-servicemen in selected trades is also being worked out in consultation with the Director General Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation.
- (6) Many of the State Governments accord some priority to disabled ex-servicemen or the dependants of those killed in action in the matter of assignment of lands which are at their disposal.
- (7) In the Union Territories, with the help of the Ministries of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and Home Affairs Schemes for settling ex-servicemen in new areas in NEFA Great Nicobar Islands and Tripura have been finalised and are in the process of implementation.
- (8) A certain percentage of imported tractors has been reserved for allotment to serving and ex-service personnel. Ex-servicemen are entitled to purchase surplus vehicles of the Defence Ministry before they are notified to the Dte General of Supplies & Disposal for auction. The Ministry of Industrial Development have reserved quota of commercial vehicles (Ambassador Cars, 3-Wheeler scooters and Tempos) for priority allotment to ex-servicemen and their co-operative societies.
- (9) Loans are given to ex-servicemen either individually or through their co-operative societies from Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen at the Central and State/Union Territory levels, for starting business ventures.
- (10) Regular Commissioned Officers seeking re-employment assistance after retirement can register themselves with the Defence Services

Liaison Officer in the Directorate General of Resettlement. The Director General, Resettlement (Defence Service Liaison Organisation) maintains their screened dossiers and depending upon their qualifications and experience, sponsors their names for suitable jobs in the paramilitary organisation, Central/State Government Departments and Public and Private Sector Uundertakings. The number of officers who get re-employment, depends upon availability of jobs in the aforesaid avenues of employment. The Director General, Resettlement also arranges short re-orientation courses for a limited number of retiring or retired officers to facilitate their absorption in civil jobs.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

1471. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purpose with which the Bharat Electronics Ltd. was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved or not;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to international specifications and whether its cost of production is more or less equal to foreign concerns;

(c) the new items which are being manufactured since 1965 and which were earlier imported, and the production figures during the last year for each item;

(d) whether any changes were made in the top executive positions of the Company during the last year and if so, what? Give names of the Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary at present and since when they are holding these positions; and

(e) the comparative figures of profit and loss, sales targets and stocks etc. during the year 1968-69 as compared to earlier three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The project as originally formulated had envisaged a production of the value of Rs. 4.25 crores per annum for the Factory from 1959-60 onwards. This was achieved in the year 1963-64 when the Factory's production touched Rs. 6.21 crores. Production in 1968-69 was Rs. 20.73 crores.

(b) The quality of products manufactured by BEL is comparable to those produced abroad. As regards the cost, in the case of the equipments, the prices of B. E. L. are generally lower than the c. i. f. value of similar equipments produced abroad. In the case of the components, however, due to limited production in B.E.L. as compared to production on a much larger scale and with automatic machines in foreign countries, B.E.L.'s prices in some cases are higher than those of the items manufactured abroad.

(c) Since 1965, B.E.L. have been manufacturing nine new types of equipment and three new types of components. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the equipments. However, the new components taken up by B. E. L. since 1965 are (i) Transmitting Tubes, (ii) Silicon Semi-conductors, and (iii) Cathode Ray Tubes. The value of production of the new equipments and components during 1968-69 was as under :—

Equipments	Rs. 629.33 lakhs
Components	Rs. 50.32 lakhs

As some of the equipments introduced in B.E.L. since 1965 were to replace the old equipments which had become obsolete and some of the equipments were developed by B.E.L. themselves, it cannot be stated definitely that they were being imported previously. However, but for B. E. L. taking up the production of these items, some of them might have had to be imported. In the case of the components, but for B.E.L. taking up the new types for production at least two of these *viz.* Transmitting Tubes and Cathode Ray Tubes, would have had to be imported.

(d) Except for the appointment of Shri C. R. Subramanian, Deputy General Manager (Components), as General Manager of the Factory with effect from 26-7-1968, there have been no changes in the top executive positions of the Company. Details regard-

ing the Chairman, the Managing Director and the Secretary are given below :—

		From
Chairman :	Shri M. Govinda Reddy	1-7-1969
Managing Director :	Lt Genl A. C. Iyappa (Retd)	
Secretary :	Shri N. P. Manjunatha	1-8-1967
		12-8-1968

(e) The requisite information is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Pr. duction	Sales	Profit	Closing stock
1965-66	926.74	914.38	144.10	274.49
1966-67	1194.03	1371.63	256.43	233.44
1967-68	1583.87	1955.28	381.03	294.81
1968-69	2072.86	2700.05	434.24	356.87

Export of Cotton

1472. S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of each variety of cotton and the value thereof exported yearly during the last three years;

(b) whether these varieties were suitable for consumption by the textile mills in India and if so, the reasons for their export;

(c) the details of imports of cotton during the above period; and

(d) the advantages gained by exports *vis-a-vis* imports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). Statements showing exports and imports of cotton during the last three financial years are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1439/69*]. Import of cotton is allowed to fill the gap between the availability of and requirements for cotton in the country. The imported cotton is mostly long staple. As regards the three varieties of cotton allowed for exports, only one of them is spinable for the manufacture of yarn of course counts. This variety is allowed to be exported because its entire production

is not consumed by the indigenous industry and there is surplus available for export. Exportable varieties are such that they cannot be substitute for imported cotton.

Export of Coaches to Sudan and other Countries

1473. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mckenzie Ltd. have recently secured an order for the supply of coaching underframes for the Sudan Railways;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the order; and

(c) the details of all pending orders for supply of railway wagons to different countries and the parties who are building them in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) An export contract for 40 underframes has been negotiated by the STC; M/s. Mckenzie Ltd. are the associate manufacturers of the Corporation.

(b) It would not be in the business interests of the STC to disclose the price.

(c) According to information available, a statement is attached.

*Statement***Details of Railway Coaches and Wagons Orders Secured**

S. No.	Countries	Items	Exporters
1.	Burma	14 Bogies and Petrol Wagons	STC (M/s. Braithwaite & Co.)
2.	Ceylon	40 Bogies and Petrol Wagons	-do-
3.	East Africa	45 Cattle Wagons 88 Bogies	M/s. Hindustan General Industries, New Delhi
4.	Poland	500 Covered Wagons	M/s. STC (M/s. Jessop and Co., Calcutta)
5.	Taiwan	120 Covered Wagons	M/s. Braithwaite and Co., Calcutta
6.	Thailand	45 Bogies	STC (M/s. Int. Coach Factory)
7.	Hungary	1000 Wagons	M/s. TEXMACO
8.	Sudan	120 Wagons 40 Under Frames	M/s. K. T. Steel STC (Mckenzie)
9.	Taiwan	100 Bogies	STC (Int. Coach Factory)

ताशकन्द घोषणा का उल्लंघन

1474. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री हेवकीनन्दन पाटोविया :

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

(क) पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द घोषणा के किन-किन उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया है और उन उल्लंघनों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस समय पाकिस्तान के साथ कि विषयों पर बातचीत की जा रही है ; और

(ग) ऐसे कौन से विषय हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करना चाहती है परन्तु पाकिस्तान सरकार उन पर बातचीत करने से कतराती है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द घोषणा का जो उल्लंघन किया है, उसका व्यौरा-वार विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) हाल में पूर्वी नदियों के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत हुई थी ।

(ग) सम्पत्ति और आस्तियों के लौटाने, शत्रुतापूर्ण प्रचार का दमन करने, युद्ध नहीं संधि करने, व्यापार का पुनरारम्भ करने, यात्रा सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान करने तथा सिविल एअर लाइन्स द्वारा फिर से उड़ान शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है । पाकिस्तान सरकार इन विषयों पर बातचीत करने में टालमटोल कर रही है ।

विवरण

पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द घोषणा की इन व्यवस्थाओं का उल्लंघन किया है ।

अनुच्छेद I—पाकिस्तान ने न तो दोनों देशों के बीच पड़ोसी जैसे सम्बन्ध बनाने का कोई प्रयास किया है, न उपमहाद्वीप में तनाव कम करने का।

अनुच्छेद III—पाकिस्तान ने भारत में साम्प्रदायिक तथा पार्थक्यवादी तत्वों को उभाड़ने के लिए प्रचार का ही प्रयत्न नहीं लिया है, प्रत्युत भारत के अन्दरूनी मामलों में अन्य तरीकों से भी हस्तक्षेप किया है, जैसे नागा और मीजो विद्रोहियों को सक्रिय रूप से सहायता दी है।

अनुच्छेद IV—पाकिस्तान प्रेस में भारत विरोधी प्रचार अपनी चरम सीमा में जारी है।

अनुच्छेद VI—पाकिस्तान ने आंशिक रूप से इस अनुच्छेद का परिपालन किया है। उसने न तो व्यापार पर रोक हटाया है, हालांकि भारत ने एकपक्षीय रूप से ऐसा किया है, न भारत के इस प्रस्ताव का कोई उत्तर दिया है कि राष्ट्रीय हवाई कम्पनियाँ फिर से उड़ान शुरू करें। पाकिस्तान ने दोनों देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का विस्तार करने की भी इच्छा जाहिर नहीं की है।

अनुच्छेद VIII—यद्यपि भारत ने इस बात पर बल दिया है कि जिस किसी पक्ष ने एक दूसरे की सम्पत्ति एवं आस्तियों पर अधिकार कर लिया हो, उनके लौटाने पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाए, परन्तु पाकिस्तान इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए इच्छुक नहीं है। भारत सैनिक दृष्टि से वज्रित वस्तुओं को छोड़कर, अन्य सभी मालों को लौटाने पर सहमत हो गया है, जिन पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा कर लिया है, परन्तु पाकिस्तान केवल उसी माल को लौटाने पर सहमत हुआ है जो सहायता के रूप में यहां आ रहा था। निष्क्रमण एवं अवैध आप्रवासन के प्रश्न पर अभी तक विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ है।

अनुच्छेद IX—प्रधान मंत्री ने दोनों देशों

के बीच सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने तथा सुधारने के लिए एक सम्मिलित भारत-पाकिस्तान निकाय की स्थापना करने का सुझाव दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के नाम प्रधान मंत्री का पत्र संलग्न है। पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति की ओर से कोई उत्साहवर्द्धक उत्तर नहीं आया है। ताशकन्द घोषणा में सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने तथा सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनमें किसी पर बातचीत करने के लिए पाकिस्तान सहमत नहीं हुआ है।

Text of letter from Prime Minister of India to the President of Pakistan

New Delhi,
June 22, 1969.

Excellency,

I have been thinking of writing to you for some time. Apart from the brief meeting with Air Marshal Noor Khan in New Delhi last May, there has been no opportunity to meet members of your Government to discuss our relations. I am writing to share some of our thoughts to you.

Whatever the difficulties between our two countries, their destinies are inextricably intertwined. Our two Governments together share the heavy responsibility of ensuring the welfare and prosperity of our seven hundred million people.

Today there is almost a total lack of contact between the peoples of the two countries. Commercial, economic and cultural relations are completely cut off. I am sure you will agree that there is not a satisfactory situation between two neighbouring States which have so much in common.

I feel that it would help to remove misunderstanding and misconceptions if we were to ease the regulations for travel between the two countries, encourage greater cultural contact in the field of letters, art, music, science and sport.

Commerce is an important factor in bringing the two countries together.

Another point is that shipping companies and Airlines, which are neither Indian nor Pakistani, are earning foreign exchange from the people travelling between the two countries.

We feel that these and other aspects of normalization and improvement of relations should be more comprehensively examined. If you agree, we could set up a joint Indo-Pakistan body for this purpose at any level acceptable to you. I have already suggested a no-war-pact between Pakistan and India. This would go a long way in removing distrust and suspicion between our two peoples. I hope that these proposals will receive your earnest consideration,

Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary in Ministry of External Affairs, is visiting Islamabad and I am asking him to deliver this letter to you. He will of course, be ready to exchange views on matters of mutual interest.

With the assurances of highest consideration,

(Indira Gandhi)

His Excellency General Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan.

पूर्वा युरोपीय देशों को माल के निर्यात के लिए कमीशन एजेंट

1475. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कमीशन एजेंटों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने राजकीय व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से गत एक वर्ष में रूस तथा अन्य पूर्वी युरोपीय देशों की माल का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कमीशन एजेंट द्वारा गत एक वर्ष में उन देशों को कितने-कितने माल का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या इन कमीशन एजेंटों को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार रूस तथा अन्य देशों की

सरकारों से बातचीत करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) कोई भी ऐसे कमीशन एजेंट नहीं हैं जिन्होंने गत एक वर्ष में राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से रूस तथा अन्य पूर्व युरोपीय देशों को माल का निर्यात किया हो। फिर भी कई सहयोगी संभरणकर्ता हैं जिनका माल राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात किया जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पुनरीक्षित छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम

1476. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छावनी बोर्डों सम्बन्धी पुराने अधिनियम के स्थान पर एक नया विधान कब तक लाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में व्यापक संशोधन विचाराधीन है, और इन संशोधनों पर सम्मिलित विधेयक, यथाशक्य शीघ्र संसद में पुरःस्थापित किया जाना प्रस्ताविक है। तिथि बता पाना सम्भव नहीं कि जब विधेयक पुरःस्थापित किया जाएगा।

Expenditure on defence supplies Establishment

1477. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why expenditure on Defence Supplies establishments of the Army Navy and Air Force has more than doubled this year ; and

(b) the return from the expenditure of crores of rupees on military farms ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There has been no such increase in the expenditure on staff deployed on provisioning in the Army, Navy and Air Force. Apparently, the Honourable Member has in mind the establishment expenditure of the Defence Supplies Department. It is correct that the establishment expenditure of the Defence Supplies Department has been budgeted during 1969-70 as Rs. 4.24 lakhs as against Rs. 2.03 lakhs during 1968-69. This is due to the posting of additional staff to cope with the increase in the work of the Department.

(b) The Primary object of running the Military Farms is to supply wholesome milk and milk products to troops. Apart from achieving this objective, the military Farms whose accounts are maintained on commercial lines have shown a profit since 1966-67. The net profits during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were Rs. 66.38 lakhs and Rs. 72.36 lakhs respectively. The accounts of 1968-69 are still to be audited.

Charges for Army and Navy in U.K.

1478. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) nature of charges in U.K. for the Army and Navy on which more than 15 crores of rupees are spent ; and

(b) whether these cannot be curtailed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) For the year 1969-70, the charges in UK, except for a small amount of about Rs. 30 lakhs, cover expenditure on stores procured from commercial firms in Europe through the Director General, India Supply Mission, London, and from the UK Government through Defence Service Advisers to the High Commissioner of India, London.

(b) The expenditure on stores is incurred on meeting the cost of imports of essential equipment and maintenance stores for the Army and the Navy which are agreed to only on a careful scrutiny. The expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs is on the pay and allowances of Military and the Naval Advisers and

their staff and of personnel deputed to UK for training etc.

Accumulation of Stores

1479. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are orders for punishing those who allow excessive accumulations of defence stores ; and

(b) if so, what are they and the instances where these have been enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The orders applicable to those who default by allowing excessive accumulations of defence stores in contravention of the existing orders are the same as are applicable to those who commit any other default. The Service officers who commit a default are liable to be dealt with under the provisions of the Army Act, Air Force Act and Navy Act or the Pension Regulations for the Army, Pension Regulations for the Air Force, and Navy (pension) Regulations, while the civilians are dealt with under the Civilian in the Defence Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules or the Civil Services Regulations. Some of the instances where such action has been taken are mentioned in para 37 of the Defence Audit Report, 1966 and para 11 (b) of the Defence Report, 1967.

Completion of Works in Time

1480. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are orders to enforce that works are completed in the stipulated time; and

(b) if not, the procedure which is followed to have officers responsible punished for delays ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Military Engineering Service works are largely carried out through the agency of con-

tractors and the time for completion of the work is indicated in the contract. In cases of delay or default on the part of the contractor, either the contract can be cancelled and the work carried out at the contractor's risk and cost or compensation for delay can be recovered from the contractor in accordance with the terms of the contract. In cases of delay attributable to an officer, depending on the gravity of the case, a suitable note thereof can be made in his annual report, which has a bearing on his prospects. In extreme cases appropriate proceedings can be drawn up against the officer.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में सरकारी कार्य

1481. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 12 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2720 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) तथा (ख) की मद (एक) से (चार) के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

- (1) कुछ प्रकाशन पहले से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं । विभिन्न संबन्धित अधिकारियों द्वारा शेष प्रकाशन भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में रखने का प्रश्न निरीक्षणधीन है ।

(3) (1 ग्रेड की एक और दूसरे ग्रेड की दो) अनुवादकों के 3 स्थानों और हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी टाईपिस्टों के 2 स्थानों का 1-7-1969 से निर्माण किया गया है, कि अतिरिक्त अनुवाद कार्य-भार का सामना किया जा सके ।

(4) फैसला किया गया गया है कि 1-1-1969 से हिन्दी में अप्रशिक्षित कर्मचारीगण को चार दलों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाए । पहले दो दल भेज भी दिए गए हैं ।

Indo-Ceylon Joint Ventures for Tea Exports

1482. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA
CHANDA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been evolving machinery for co-operation with Ceylon in the matter of tea exports;

(b) if so, the nature of such collaboration; and

(c) the manner in which such collaboration is likely to assist in promoting Indian tea exports, particularly as Ceylon itself is a competitor of India in this field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Following discussions between India and Ceylon in May and June 1968 working groups were formed in India and Ceylon to define precisely the objects, functions, scope of operations and the

financial and administrative structure for a joint Consortium for the marketing of blended and packaged tea in selected markets. The two working groups are due to meet in a few weeks for further discussions. It is envisaged that the Consortium will operate in such a manner that both India and Ceylon will benefit from joint marketing.

Guns for Vijayanta Tanks

1483. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of guns for Vijayanta tanks is lagging behind the manufacture of tanks themselves, and this is holding back delivery of a number of finished tanks;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to accelerate the production of guns for such tanks; and

(c) how the performance of the guns manufactured here compared to the guns of foreign built tanks in the same range ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b), The production of tanks requires the collaboration of several factories—the hulls, turrets and the final assembly is done in one place, the Ordnance comes from another factory, the mounting and recoil system are produced in yet another factory and several other components come from various other places. The work was commenced with whatever resources could be collected for this purpose indigenously and there was some dependence on imports but each participating unit has a proper plan of development which when completed will ensure fullest necessary co-ordination and proper balancing in numbers. In the matter of guns this position is likely to be reached next year. Till then some guns are imported to supplement the maximum possible indigenous production. There is no holding back of deliveries of tanks and the schedule target is being maintained.

(c) The performance of Indian tanks guns is as good if not better than the guns of foreign built tanks in the same range.

Facility to Foreign Students to Study Medicine in India

1484. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests from West Asian and North African countries for expanded facilities in India for advanced study of medicine and engineering by their nationals;

(b) if so, the names of countries and details of the expanded facilities sought by them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Iran and Afghanistan have asked us for more seats for their students in our medical and engineering institutions but the exact numbers have not been specified.

(c) We have expressed our willingness to meet the requirements of the two countries as far as possible within our limitation.

काश्मीर के बारे में रूस की नीति

1485. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री बाबू राव पटेल :

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार :

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने रूस के

प्रधान मंत्री श्री कोसीगिन की हाल की भारत यात्रा के समय उनके साथ काश्मीर के मामले पर बात चीत की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री कोसी-गिन को इस बारे में भारत के दृष्टिकोण से पहले ही अवगत कर दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत की हाल की यात्रा के बाद श्री कोसीगिन ने भारत के साथ पुनः इस विषय पर पत्र व्यवहार करना आरम्भ किया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क), (ख) और (ग). इस वर्ष मई में श्री कोसीगिन की भारत यात्रा के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने उनके साथ काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर विशेष रूप से बातचीत की थी ।

Space Exploration Programme

1486. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of 9 per cent of G.N.P. spent on space exploration in the last three Plans ;

(b) whether any programme for space research communication satellites, radio astronomy will be undertaken in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Space Science and Technology Centre hopes to develop rockets of improved performance including satellite launch vehicles. Radio Astronomy programme will be developed by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research by the completion

of the radio telescope at Ootacamund and work undertaken at the Institute in Bombay and at the Physical Research Laboratory.

Exploration in space

1487. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's policy towards exploration in space ;

(b) the efforts which have been made for the study of aeronomy and outer space; and

(c) whether any effort has been made for the study of aeronomy and its practical application in the country and especially to agriculture ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for the early implementation of a comprehensive programme of space exploitation to provide the peaceful uses of outer space and the indigenous development of space technology.

(b) So far, with indigenously available rockets and balloons, the atmosphere up to a height of 150 km. has been studied with scientific payloads of various types.

(c) Aeronomy is being intensively studied and it is hoped to derive practical applications to agriculture.

Setting up of Atomic Power projects during Fourth Plan

1488. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :
SHRI JYOTIRMGY BASU ;
SHRI HIMATSINGKA ;
SHRI BADRUDDUJA ;
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA ;
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the report published in the Statesman of

Calcutta of the 24th May, 1969 in which the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has said that there is no provision for development of atomic power project in the Fourth Five Year Plan and that further programmes will be taken up after the economics of the existing atomic power stations and other factors are studied; and

(b) if so, the step which Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration in the context resources.

तालीनी अमरीका के देशों के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध

1489. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :
श्री ए० ए० ओबराय :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार तथा लातीनी अमरीका के देशों के बीच उन देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कोई बातचीत हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ बातचीत हो चुकी है ;

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) उनके साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए क्या विशेष कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप

मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख).
ऐसी कोई अन्तः सरकारी बातचीत नहीं चल रही है। परन्तु प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा तथा हाल ही में भारतीय वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंडल संव के प्रतिनिधि मंडल की यात्रा के फलस्वरूप अनेक लातीनी अमरीकी देशों के विभिन्न पक्षों के साथ सामान्य विचार विमर्ष चल रहा है। ये विचार विमर्ष जारी हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकार मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

Poona Cantonment Board

1490. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1160 on the 26th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the examination of the applications received by the Poona Cantonment Board for building purposes has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Since May 1969, sanctions have been issued by Government in four cases from Poona Cantonment. There is no application at present pending at Government level. Some applications forwarded by Poona Cantonment Board are at present under scrutiny at the lower level and are being duly processed.

Take-over of Textile Mills

1491. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Textile mills which have been taken over by Government during the last three years together with their names; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The management of four cotton textile mills, viz., Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd., Beawar. New Maneckchock Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, Om Parasakthi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore and Digvijay Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay has been taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last three years.

(b) No compensation is payable for taking over the management of mills.

Delegations sent abroad by Defence Ministry

1492. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2721 on the 12th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether information regarding the legislations sent abroad by his Ministry has since been collected ;

(b) the names of the countries visited by the delegations ;

(c) the amount spent on each delegation ; and

(d) the results achieved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Statement containing Information regarding Delegations sent abroad during the Years 1967-68 and 1968-69 (From 1.4.1967 to 31.3.1969).

No. of delegations sent abroad during the period 1-4-1967 to 31-3-1969 :— 73

Names of countries visited :—

UK, Holland, West Germany, France, Switzerland, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Finland, Bulgaria, Iraq, UAR, Lebanon, Iran, Afganistan, USA, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, Kenya, Spain, Australia, Italy, Mexico, Malaysia, Singapore, Nepal, Japan, Hong Kong, Pakistan.

Amounts spent by each delegation :—

A total of Rs 11, 22, 708 was spent on all these delegations.

Results achieved :—

25 of these delegations were concerned with discussion on defence matters. 18 were concerned with the inspection of equipment procured from abroad as well as technical discussion and technical evaluation. 16 were in the nature of goodwill visits, including visits by the Chiefs of Staff. 9 delegations were by way of participation in International Symposia/Conferences. One delegation was a follow-up of the Tashkent Agreement. 4 delegations were concerned with the study of communication techniques/participation in Annual Training Camp of Air Training Corps and Study of latest developments in Cadet Corps and allied organisations,

Arrest and Release of Pro-Peking Student at Raxaul

1494. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a pro-Peking student leader studying in a Kathmandu College and said to be on the pay roll of the local Chinese Embassy was apprehended while carrying a trunk load of Marxist Literature along the Indo-Nepal border where he was on his way to India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that that youngman after being detained by Indian police at the Indian Border town of Raxaul was released immediately and that on the same day several big boxes contained Red books booked from Kathmandu to the Peoples Book House Transport Company were received by Security people near the Nepalese border town of Birganj and were ordered to be taken back;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). We have no information that a student of a Kathmandu College was apprehended on the Indo-Nepal border while carrying a trunk load of Marxist Literature. The State Government has been asked to enquire into the matter. A report from them is awaited.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए धन का नियतन

1495. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में छपे मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के योजना विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रों के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए

नियत किया गया धन पर्याप्त नहीं है तथा अपर्याप्त धन के कारण चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में राज्य में कोई मुख्य परियोजना प्रारम्भ नहीं की जा सकती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या पर्याप्त धन नियत करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत कसौटी के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता की सारी राशि विभिन्न राज्यों में वितरित की जा चुकी है। अतः केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब अतिरिक्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हो जायें।

भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी की पुस्तकें

1496. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बम्बई से छपने वाले "नवभारत टाइम्स" के 28 मई, 1969 के अंक में प्रकाशित राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा के सचिव पंडित मोहन लाल भट्ट के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले तथा हिन्दी सीखने के इच्छुक तथा हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले लोग इस बात से निराश हो जाते हैं कि विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के पुस्तकालयों तथा वाचनालयों में जहां कहीं भी वे हिन्दी की पुस्तकें आदि पढ़ने जाते हैं, भारत से मंगायी जाने वाली हिन्दी पुस्तकों, सामायिक पत्रिकाओं तथा समाचारपत्रों की संख्या नहीं के बराबर

होती है तथा अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें बाहुल्य में पाई जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वक्तव्य के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है तथा हिन्दी पाठकों की रुचि को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विदेश-स्थित हमारे मिशनों के पुस्तकालयों में ऐसी सन्दर्भ सामग्री, पुस्तकें, अखबार, पत्रिकाएं आदि रहती हैं जिनमें प्रमुखतः सम्बद्ध मिशनों के देशों की जनता के लाभ के लिए भारत के बारे में और भारत विषयक सामग्री रहती है । चूंकि अंग्रेजी ज्यादातर देशों में व्यापक रूप से समझी जाती है, इसलिए स्वभाविक ही है कि हमारी अधिकांश पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं आदि अंग्रेजी भाषा में होती हैं ।

हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं की उपेक्षा नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि कुछ देशों में, जहां भारतीय मूल के काफ़ी लोग हैं, हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाएं लोक प्रिय हैं । उन देशों में हमारे मिशनों के पुस्तकालयों में उनकी

जरूरत और हमारे सीमित साधनों के अनुसार भारतीय भाषाओं की, जिनमें हिन्दी भी है, पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं, अखबार आदि हैं । इस सिलसिले में सम्माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 2073 की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसका उत्तर सदन में 28 फरवरी, 1968 को दिया गया था ।

मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए योजना में आवंटन

1497. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विभिन्न योजना अवधियों में मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त धनराशि को वास्तव में उन योजना अवधियों में खर्च किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख)।

(करोड़ रुपये)

स्वीकृत परिव्यय आवंटित केन्द्रीय वास्तविक व्यय उपयुक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता सहायता

दूसरी योजना	190.2	104.7	145.5	96.0
तीसरी योजना	300.0	202.4	288.3	219.5
1966-67	62.3	43.8	55.9	+ 43.8
1967-68	60.4	49.5	54.3	+ 49.5
1968-69	57.0	48.6	+ 62.5	+ 48.6

+ (सम्भावित)

पुनर्गठित राज्य के सम्बन्ध में प्रथम योजना अवधि के तदनु रूप आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) दूसरी योजना अवधि में खर्च में जो कमी आई उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि 1956 में राज्य का पुनर्गठन किया गया और योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक तंत्र को तेज करने में समय लगा। तीसरी योजना और उसके बाद में दो वर्षों में जो कमी आई उसका कारण संसाधनों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य की विषम स्थिति है।

Kandla Free Trade Zone

1498. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme under which entrepreneurs setting up units in Kandla Free Trade Zone will be able to undertake foreign travel to tap markets for their products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the response from the industrialists to the introduction of such a scheme has been encouraging ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The matter is under examination.

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

Distribution of Cotton through Public Sector Agency

1499. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Price Commission has suggested for a public sector agency to distribute cotton equitably ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and also the reactions of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission submitted its report on cotton for the year 1969-70 to the Government sometime back. The report is under consideration. Decisions on the recommendations contained therein are likely to be taken soon.

Radio Active Fall-outs

1500. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission undertook systematic study of the 'fall-out' from the nuclear and thermo-nuclear detonations either as crude device or as weapons, by China ;

(b) if so, whether the Atomic Energy Commission could arrive at any conclusion regarding the nature of the fissionable and fusible elements and compounds used for the purpose and their explosive capacities and the character of radio-active fall-outs ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). In six of the Chinese tests carried out between October 1964 and December 1967, fission of Uranium-235 was resorted to and the weapon type identified was A-Bomb. Two other tests conducted in June 1967 and December 1968, respectively suggested resort to fusion device and the weapon type identified was H-bomb.

The last test on 27-12-1968 had an explosive power of approximately 2.7 megatons. We were not equipped earlier than 1968 for measurement of the explosive power of such tests.

There was no significant radioactive fall-out in India from the above nuclear and thermonuclear detonations.

Issue of Import Licences to S. C. and S.T. Businessmen

1501. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no permit for the import of foreign goods was issued to the businessmen from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the number of persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to whom such permits were issued during this period, stating percentage in comparison with those issued to other businessmen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Information is not available since import licences are not issued on the basis of caste, creed or community and no statistics are maintained accordingly.

Tarapur Nuclear Reactor

1502. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the by-product of Plutonium will be recovered from Tarapur Nuclear Reactor used for production of power ;

(b) if so, the quantity of annual product of such fissionable Plutonium ;

(c) whether such Plutonium will be stockpiled in the existing Plutonium Plant or a separate storing plant will be constructed ;

(d) whether the first nuclear charge for the Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant has been supplied by U.S.A. alone or by other countries also ;

(e) if so, the quantity of charge supplied, including the rate and conditions, by each of such country ; and

(f) whether any condition has been imposed by the General Electric Company

of U.S.A. or the Nuclear charge Supplying agencies regarding the pattern of use of the by-product of Plutonium from Tarapur Reactor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity depends upon the amount of power generated and the decision of the fuel elements.

(c) it is proposed to store it in a separate plant.

(d) The first nuclear charge for the Tarapur Nuclear Plant has been supplied entirely by the US Atomic Energy Commission.

(e) About 80 tonnes of slightly enriched uranium has been supplied. The rate charged by the US Atomic Energy Commission is the same as for users in USA. The cost is payable on deferred payment basis.

(f) No such condition has been imposed, apart from the Agreement between India and USA that the by-products will be used for peaceful purposes only and are subject to safeguards.

Indian move in U. N. O. to exert pressure on Israel to vacate Aggression

1503. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has taken initiative at the U.N. level to generate pressure on Israel to vacate the wrongful occupation of Arab territory in the last Arab Israeli conflict; and

(b) if so, whether any response has been received so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) India endorsed the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 which, among other things, calls for the "withdrawal of

Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict." It continues to support the Resolution and efforts and proposals aimed at implementing it. Speaking in the General Assembly of the United Nations on October 14, 1968, the Prime Minister said, "Essential for a peaceful settlement is the withdrawal of foreign forces from all Arab territories occupied in June last year".

(b) Israel continues to be in occupation of territories it occupied in June 1967 war and has so far given no indication of her intention to withdraw.

Import of High Pressure Gas Cylinders

1504. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the total number of High pressure gas cylinders imported into India for the collection of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon-dioxide during the last three years and the value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Information regarding number of gas cylinders is not available. Statistics regarding quantity in tonnes and value of compressed gas cylinders imported during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Import of compressed Gas Cylinders during 1966-67 to 1968-69.

Year	Value in Rs. '000'	
	Quantity	Value
1966-67	3876	16,980
1967-68	2572	12,379
1968-69	2557	11,095

(Number of Gas Cylinders imported is not available)

Export of Textile to Burma

1505. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the items of cotton textiles together with the quantity thereof which are to be exported to Burma during the current year ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange to be earned on this account ; and

(c) the names of other countries to which Indian cotton textiles are to be exported during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Rs. 7.34 crores worth of export orders have been secured from Burma for execution during the current year. Item-wise break-up in terms of quantity is as under :—

	Quantity
1. Yarn	19.87 m. pounds
2. Sewing thread	0.153 m. dozen spools
3. Cloth	1.1 m. yds.
4. Waste blankets	0.51 m. pieces

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

1. Aden
2. Afghanistan
3. Burma
4. Ceylon
5. Indonesia
6. Malaysia (incl. Singapore)
7. P. G. Ports
8. Saudi Arabia
9. Thailand
10. Nepal
11. Kenya
12. Tanzania
13. Nigeria
14. Ethiopia
15. Malawi, Rhodesia and Zambia
16. Mauritius
17. Sierra Leone
18. Sudan
19. Somalia
20. Belgium
21. France
22. Germany West
23. Italy
24. Netherlands
25. Scandinavian Coun.

26. U. K.
27. U. S. S. R.
28. Yugoslavia
29. E. E. C.
30. E. F. T. A. (excl. UK)
31. West Europe (Excl. UK)
32. East Europe
33. West Indies
34. Canada
35. U. S. A.
36. Australia
37. New Zealand

Manufacture of Hair Belting

1506. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which indigenous wool is not used for hair-belting ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the wool Research Association and the Hair-Belting Manufacturers' Association have approved the satisfactory use of indigenous wool in place of imported wool for hair-belting ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make use of indigenous wool for this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Hair-belting cannot be made exclusively out of indigenous wool.

(b) Trials conducted by the wool Research Association have been fairly successful. The Belting Manufacturers Associations, however, do not consider indigenous wool suitable for manufacture of hair-belting.

(c) Efforts are, however, being made to substitute indigenous wool for imported wool for the production of hair belting yarn in ad-mixture with Nylon.

Import of Nylon Yarn

1507. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of nylon yarn imported by the State Trading Corporation during the last three years, years-wise;

(b) the prices at which the yarn was imported ;

(c) whether it is a fact that local consumers are not taking delivery of the yarn ;

(d) If so, the reasons therefore ; and

(e) the way in which the yarn is being disposed of by the State Trading Corporation ?

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

	Quantity C.I.F. Value	
	Tonnes	Rs./Crores.
1967	1151	1.50
1968	1064	1.85
1969	536	0.69
(Upto 30.6.69)	—	—
	2751	4.04

(b) The prices of nylon yarn vary from country to country and are different for different qualities and deniers. The S.T.C. has made the purchases at competitive prices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Nylon yarn is being distributed to actual users through various Weavers' Associations.

Manufacture of Wide Range Missiles in collaboration with France

1508. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI:

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO;
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO;
 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
 SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH;
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN;
 SHRI K. RAMANI;
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO;
 SHRI D.C. SHARMA;

SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEE-
RAPPA:

SHRI Y.A. PRASAD:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH:

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for the manufacture of a wide range of missiles in collaboration with France has been arrived at recently ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in collaboration scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, some proposals are under consideration. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details thereof at this stage.

लघु उद्योगों की प्राथमिकता

1509. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बंदेशिक ब्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों के मूल्यों के बारे में प्राथमिकता देने के लिये नई प्रक्रिया अपनाने का निर्णय किया है;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रक्रिया को आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

बंदेशिक ब्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Resources for Fourth Plan

1510. SHRI PREM CNAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of State Secretaries was held recently to assess the resources available in the Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the recommendations thereof ;

(c) whether these have since been considered and the decisions taken thereon ; and

(d) if so, the recommendations which have been accepted and which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Compensation to Indian Repatriates from Burma

1511. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 513 on the 13th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Burma which is in touch with the Burmese Government regarding payment of compensation to Indian repatriates from Burma could get any positive reply from Burmese Government in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Embassy is in touch with the Burmese Government in this regard with a view to reaching an early settlement.

Development of Taluks in Tamil Nadu

1512. SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocations have been made by the Central Government to the Tamil Nadu Government for the accelerated development of the 19 taluks, since they were identified as backward pockets ;

(b) if so, the amount allotted and the period for which it is sanctioned ;

(c) whether any request was made by the State Government for allocations towards accelerated developments of these areas ; and

(d) the Central Government's decision in the matter of finance for the accelerated development of these 19 Taluks ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) to (d). The Central assistance allocated to the State is inclusive of the amounts required for attending to the special problems of the State including the development of backward areas. The State Governments were asked to indicate the outlays desired to be included in their Fourth Five Year Plan for their special problems which were taken into account while determining the total Central assistance to each State.

Export of Cloth to Afghanistan

1513. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports of cloth to Afghanistan have been steadily falling for sometime past ;

(b) if so, since when and to what extent ;

(c) the reasons for the decline in exports ; and

(d) the efforts made, if any, to improve the situation and with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement showing exports of cotton textiles to Afghanistan since 1964-65 is attached.

(c) and (d). Decline in exports of cotton textiles to Afghanistan is attributable to the growth of cotton textile industry in the country, increasing competition from other countries in Afghanese market and the lack of transit facilities. In any case, exports to Afghanistan are balanced against imports from that country and no special measures to increase exports of cotton textiles to that country are considered necessary.

STATEMENT

Year	Value Rs. lakhs
1964-65	1,51
1965-66	1,36
1966-67	1,05
1967-68	1,14
1968-69	60

शेख अब्दुल्ला की पाकिस्तानी उच्चायुक्त से नई दिल्ली में बातचीत

1514. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1969 में नई दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी उच्चायुक्त से शेख अब्दुल्ला की बात-चीत हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या किसी विदेशी कूटनीतिज्ञ के साथ ऐसी मुलाकात करने से पूर्व उनके मंत्रालय को पूर्व-सूचना देनी पड़ती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बातचीत के विषय के बारे में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उनके मंत्रालय को सूचित किया था; और

(घ) सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार भारत में पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त ने मई, 1969 में नई दिल्ली में अब्दुल्ला से भेंट की थी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पाकिस्तानी वायुसेनाध्यक्ष नूरखां की शेर अब्दुल्ला से मई, 1969 में दिल्ली में भेंट

1515. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मई, 1969 में भारत के राष्ट्रपति की शय्यात्रा के अवसर पर जब पाकिस्तानी वायुसेनाध्यक्ष नूरखां भारत आये थे तो दिल्ली में शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा अफजल बेग से उनकी मुलाकात हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) शेख अब्दुल्ला और मिर्जा अफजल बेग भारत के स्वतन्त्र नागरिक हैं, और विदेशी विशिष्ट अतिथियों से मिलने में उन पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है।

लन्दन में भारतीय उच्च आयोग के कार्यालय से ब्रिटिश राज्य चिन्हों का हटाया जाना

1516. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री दिनांक 9 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5756 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लन्दन में स्थित भारतीय उच्चायुक्त के कार्यालय से ब्रिटिश राज चिन्हों को हटा दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित हमारे अन्य उच्च आयोगों से भी इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) इस राजकीय चिन्ह को हटाने के लिए मिशन को पहले ही निदेश दिए जा चुके हैं। इसके लिए खर्च का अनुमान किया जा रहा है और उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस सिलसिले में जल्दी ही काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इंडिया हाउस लन्दन के अतिरिक्त, किसी दूसरे देश में भारतीय हाई कमिश्नर के कार्यालय पर उस देश का राजकीय चिन्ह नहीं है।

बोहरा सम्प्रदाय के धर्म गुरु की केनिया छोड़कर जाने का नोटिस

1517. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 9 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5833 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोहरा सम्प्रदाय के धर्म गुरु श्री तेहर मुहीउद्दीन को कीनिया छोड़कर जाने के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये नोटिस के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले में पूछताछ की गई है और सरकार को

बताया गया है कि श्री तेहर मोहिउद्दीन, जो कि बोहरा पुजारी हैं, बोहरा सम्प्रदाय के धर्म-गुरु नहीं, धर्म कार्य के लिए कीनिया गए थे न कि आप्रवासियों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए बताया जाता है कि कीनिया में उन्होंने वहाँ के बोहराओं से घामिक चन्दा इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की। चूंकि यह उनके विनियमों के विरुद्ध था इसलिए कीनिया की सरकार ने श्री मोहिउद्दीन से कीनिया से चले जाने के लिए कहा।

नागाओं के स्व-कथित उपायुक्त का
सैनिक हिरासत से भागना

1518. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1137 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इम्फाल क्षेत्र की सशस्त्र सेना की हिरासत से भागा हुआ नागाओं का स्व-कथित उपायुक्त को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है जिनकी हिरासत से वह भागा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जुलाई 1969 के पहले सप्ताह में यह व्यक्ति ग्राम स्वयं सेवक दल से एक भड़प में अपने प्राण गवां बैठा था।

(ख) गार्ड कमांडर को पदावनत कर दिया गया था, और सम्बन्धित सन्तरियों को 28 दिन के लिए सैनिक कैद में रखा गया था।

Construction of Quarters for Atomic
Energy Establishment

1519. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether she has received any representation about the eviction of about

300 families living in Ratan Patelwadi, Chandoli, Mankhurd, Trombay in Bombay in order to make room for the construction of quarters for the Atomic Energy Establishment ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to provide alternate accommodation to these homeless families ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). A representation was received from Shri Alias and others, residents of Chandoli, Trombay, requesting provision of alternative accommodation. The representation has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra on 10th June, 1969 for suitable action.

Atomic Energy Station in Saurashtra

1520. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of Atomic Energy Station in Saurashtra was recommended by the Study Team appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Working Group on Agro-Industrial Complexes has submitted a preliminary report on the feasibility of setting up nuclear-powered Agro-Industrial Complexes. The Kutch-Saurashtra is one of the locations considered by the Group.

(b) Details will be found in the preliminary report of the Working Group on Nuclear-powered Agro-Industrial Complex, a copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House,

Indo-Nepal Trade

1521. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per an agreement arrived at with India, Nepal has to restrict the flow of synthetic fibre and stainless steel items into India to the 1967-68 level;

(b) whether the Government of Nepal have, recently, frozen the foreign exchange allocation for the entrepreneurs turning synthetic fibre and stainless steel items at factories situated on the Indo-Nepal border;

(c) whether the above step of the Nepal Government has generated misgivings amongst the Indian traders and these misgivings continue to be voiced by the affected Indian interests.

(d) whether the Nepalese authorities have informally protested to the Indian Government representatives over the provocative tone of some Indian Trade advertisements on the subject; and

(e) if so, the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Government of Nepal had agreed to limit the exports of synthetic fibre and stainless steel to India to the level reached in 1967-68. They had also agreed to limit the allocation of foreign exchange to the manufacturers of these products to the level of 1967-68.

(c) Government are not aware of any such misgivings. On the contrary, the export regulatory arrangements by Nepal would be in the general interest of the Industry and Trade in India.

(d) and (e). A note on the subject was received from H. M. G. of Nepal. The advertisements in question were inserted by the private trade in India. These were followed by similar advertisements in the Nepalese press. Government hope that such acrimonious publicity would be avoided

in future by the trade and industry in the two countries.

Underground Drainage in Delhi Cantonment

1522. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3574 on the 26th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the detailed report of Planning and survey has since been prepared;

(b) if so, the present position regarding the scheme to construct underground drainage in Delhi Cantonment; and

(c) when it will be taken in hand and the deadline for its completion ?

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

(b) and (c). The detailed estimate is at present under scrutiny. The project will be sanctioned after the completion of the Administrative, Technical and Financial scrutiny, subject to the availability of funds. No firm date can be indicated for commencing the execution of the project. It will take about three years from the date of administrative approval to complete the scheme.

Adequate Supply of Water in Delhi Cantonment

1523. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M.E.S., Delhi Cantonment is getting full quota of filtered water from the Delhi Municipal Corporation for meeting the full requirement of military and civil population of Delhi Cantonment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that civil population is not getting adequate supply of drinking water and some villages do not have any tap at all and the pressure of water is too low; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to ensure adequate supply

of water to civilians and civil areas and villages falling in Delhi Cantonment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is correct that the water supply is on the whole inadequate and that the requirements of some villages are met from public wells and hand pumps maintained by the Cantonment Board.

(c) The Cantonment Board is negotiating with the Delhi Municipal Corporation for drawing additional supplies of water and proposes to augment the distribution system if the scheme materialises.

Export of Steel Tubes

1524. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of steel tubes during the year 1969-70 are likely to go down as compared to the exports of these goods during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent the decline in exports of these goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Exports of M.S. pipes, tubes and fittings during the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 10.72 crores. It is expected that this level of exports will be maintained in the current year though it is too early to predict the size of exports by the end of 1969-70.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It was earlier apprehended that due to the acute shortage of HR Coils/skelp in the country exports might receive a set-back but since then a scheme has been devised for allocation of HR Coils/Skelp with orientation in favour of production for export.

Press Interview given by General Kumaramangalam, Former Chief of Army Staff

1525. SHRI N SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI P.K. DEO :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Press interview given to the U.N.I. by the former Chief of the Army Staff, General Kumaramangalam, published in all newspapers on the 10th June, 1969;

(b) whether the General has stated in his interview that 'most of the mistakes were made at higher level and not at lower level' during the October 1962 debacle;

(c) if so, reaction of Government there-to; and

(d) whether Government have taken any exception to such a statement coming so soon after his relinquishing office by the former Chief of Army Staff ?

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

(b) and (c). In reply to the question what in his opinion really went wrong in 1962, General Kumaramangalam is reported to have indicated that it was difficult to know what went wrong in 1962, but that most of the mistakes were made at higher levels and not at lower levels. The House will recall that the main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Inquiry Report on the conduct of military operations in NEFA in 1962, were summarised in the Defence Minister's statement in the House on 2nd September, 1963. The aspect mentioned by General Kumaramangalam has already been dealt with in the statement.

(d) Does not arise.

सेना के रिजर्व सैनिकों को दिया
गया पेंशन

1526. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1957 से पहले सेवायुक्त सेना के रिजर्व सैनिकों को, जिनका 1962 के भारत-चीन लड़ाई के दौरान पुनः बुलाया गया था, प्रतिमास 10 रुपये पेंशन दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1964 के बाद सुवायुक्त सेना के रिजर्व सैनिकों को प्रति मास 20 रुपये पेंशन दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार 1957 से पहले सेवा-युक्त सेना के रिजर्व सैनिक को जिन्होंने 15 वर्ष सेवा कर ली है, प्रतिमास 20 रुपये पेंशन लेने की व्यवस्था कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से यह क्रिया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जिन सैनिक रिजर्विस्टों को 1962 में सक्रिय सेवा के लिए बुलाया गया था और जिन्हें पुनः रिजर्व में तबदील किया गया था, उन्हें उनकी नियुक्ति की अर्वाध पर आधारित 10 रुपये से 12 रुपये मासिक पेन्शन दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें 1 अक्टूबर, 1963 से 5 रुपये मासिक तदर्थ वृद्धि प्रदान की गई है। 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से रिजर्विस्ट पेन्शन के दर संशोधित करके 15 रुपये मासिक तथा 5 रुपये मासिक की एक तदर्थ वृद्धि तक बढ़ा दिए गए थे।

(ख) जिन रिजर्विस्टों को रिजर्व में पुनः तबदील नहीं किया गया था, उन्हें उनकी सक्रिय सेवा को पूर्णतः, और रिजर्व सेवा की आधी को अर्ध सेवा के तौर पर हिसाब में लेते हुए सेवा पेन्शन प्रदान की गई थी। यदि उन्हें 1-1-1964 से पहले डिस्चार्ज किया गया था, तो उनकी पेन्शन 17 रुपये से 24.50 रुपये मासिक तक विभिन्न थी, तथा 1 अक्टूबर, 1963 से 5 रुपये की तदर्थ वृद्धि। यदि उन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1964 के

पश्चात डिस्चार्ज किया गया था, उनकी पेन्शन 5 रुपये मासिक की तदर्थ वृद्धि सहित 25 रुपये से 30 रुपये मासिक तक विभिन्न थी।

(ग) उपरोक्त आदेशों में संशोधन करने का सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) नीति के तौर पर मूलभूत के दरों की उपलब्धियों के लाभ किसी पिछली तिथि से लागू नहीं किए जाते।

Deputy Prime Minister's Letter to Prime Minister regarding Chandrashekhar Affair

1527. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister received a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister about the Chandrashekhar Affair around the 30th April, 1969 ;

(b) whether the letter contains the information that Shri Chandrashekhar feeds information to Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Bhupesh Gupta or is prompted by them ;

(c) whether his letter will be laid on the Table in view of the leakage of its contents ;

(d) whether Shri Desai has asked for a probe into the leakage of confidential documents ;

(e) if so, whether the Prime Minister intends to order such a probe ;

(f) whether this probe will also cover the leakage of Deputy Prime Minister's own confidential communication to the Prime Minister in the *Blitz* of the 14th June, 1969; and

(g) if not, the reason for not ordering the probe into the leakage of Tonpe letters, Attorney General's report on a Deputy Finance Minister and other papers ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANN

ING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The House will appreciate that it is not possible to disclose the contents of letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues.

(e) to (g). The Prime Minister deplors any leakage and also any attempts to obtain copies of official communications or documents in an unauthorised manner. In the present case, she has not considered it necessary to make any probe or to consult any law officer.

Declining Export of Iron and Manganese Ores

1528. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI; Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the reasons for the recent trend of declining exports of iron and manganese ores to Japan from India and the tendency of Japanese importers to switch over to alternative sources of supply like Australia, Brazil, etc ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Indian exports of iron and manganese ores to Japan have been steadily increasing from year to year. However, Government is alive to the competition which the Indian ores would face in the Japanese market.

(b) Integrated projects like mechanisation of mines, improvement in road and rail transport, and provision of fully mechanised deep draft ports which could handle large sized vessels have been taken up. With the completion of these projects, Indian ores would become more competitive in the international markets.

Tarapore Atomic Power Plant

1529. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has gone into full scale commercial operation;

(b) the total power generating capacity and the current production; and

(c) the rate of power that is being sold to the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra from this station and how this compares with the rates at which power is being sold by the two State Electricity Boards?

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

(b) The net generating capacity of the Station is 380MWe. The Station is at the commissioning stage and is supplying power on an "as available when available" basis. Over 168 million KWh of power have been produced upto 15th July, 1969.

(c) It is proposed to charge 5.61 paise per KWh during commercial operation. No meaningful comparison can in any case be made as the rates at which the Boards sell power include transmission and distribution costs and are based on a complicated system of differential tariffs related to the type of consumer and the nature of the load.

Data relating to Foreign Trade

1530. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to computerise collection of foreign trade data;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Working Group has been appointed to keep a watch on the trade and foreign exchange figures; and

(c) if so, the other items of commercial intelligence which are proposed to be maintained by the Computer Data System?

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

b) No, Sir. Working Groups are, however, constituted from time to time for the improvement of the statistics pertaining to trade, etc. An Advisory Group has been set up by the Cabinet Secretariat for helping the Computer Centre in assisting the Ministries/Departments of Government in streamlining their information systems and in developing appropriate computer applications in important areas of Government activity.

(c) As stated above, in course of time it is proposed to extend the coverage and details of our commercial intelligence especially about external conditions affecting exports and it is felt that this type of information would lend itself easily to compilation, processing and storage through the use of electronic computer facilities.

Balance of Trade

1531. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the

Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade balance during January-June, 1969 is far better than similar periods in 1957 and 1968;

(b) if so, the figures for these periods, including the figures for imports and exports ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that India has achieved a favourable balance of trade for the first time in April, 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Import and export statistics for the month of June, 1969 are not available as yet. Our balance of trade during January-May, 1969 has improved as compared to the corresponding periods of 1967 and 1969 as detailed below :—

Period	Imports	Exports	Rs. Crores
			Balance of Trade
Jan-May, 69	727.50	576.15	(—) 151.35
Jan-May, 68	888.95	507.46	(—) 381.49
Jan-May, 67	570.21	293.04	(—) 277.17

(c) Yes, Sir. The figures are given below :—

Period	Imports	Exports	Rs. Crores
			Balance of Trade
April, 69	118.19	125.56	(+) 7.37

Export of Coking Coal

1532. SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coking coal is allowed to be exported to Japan ;

(b) if so, the present annual average consumption for domestic purposes in the country ; and

(c) the estimated coking coal wealth in the country and the quantity which is allowed to be exported to Japan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No exports of coking coal have yet been made to Japan. However, a Japanese request for import of a limited quantity of coking coal on an *ad hoc* basis is under negotiation.

(b) The average consumption of coking coal by the metallurgical industries in the country is about 16 million tonnes annually.

(c) The gross reserves of coking coal suitable for use in metallurgical industries have been assessed at 13,468 million tonnes, out of which the available reserves after allowing for losses in barriers, mining and washing, are estimated at 4,015 million tonnes.

Demands of Tea Board's employees

1533. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees, officers and others separately under the Tea Board ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Tea Board employees' Association submitted to the Chairman of the Board a new charter of demands of the employees on the 22nd May, 1969 ; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, taken by Government on this new charter of demands submitted to the Chairman by the Association ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a) There are 25 officers holding posts equivalent to Class I, 10 equivalent to Class II, 526 equivalent to Class III and 286 equivalent to Class IV.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is under consideration of the Chairman, Tea Board.

बरेली-अमीनगांव सड़क का निर्माण

1534. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-नेपाल तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सीमा पर लोगों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए बरेली-अमीनगांव पार्श्विक सड़क का निर्माण करना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस कारणों से काम को रोका गया है ; और

(ग) अर्ध-निर्मित अवस्था में पड़ी हुई दर-भंगा तथा पूर्निया के बीच की सड़क को कब तक पूरा करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). बरेली-अमीनगांव लेटरल सड़क का निर्माण सुधार जो मुख्यतः बचतपूर्वक विकास आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए हस्तगत किया गया था वित्तीय संकट के कारण धीमा पड़ गया है, ऐसा कि निर्माण के प्रयुक्त किए गए निधि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अन्य स्ट्रेटेजिक मार्गों के निर्माण प्रयुक्त हो सकते थे। क्षेत्र में वर्तमान मार्ग संचार रक्षा दृष्टिकोण से उपयुक्त समझे जाते हैं।

(ग) फोर्जगंज और पूर्णिया के बीच का भाग अन्त 1971 तक सम्पूर्ण होना प्रत्याशित है। फोर्जगंज और दरभंगा के बीच सम्पर्क सड़कों को निम्न प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

इंदौर में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

1535. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या संवे-

शिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 जून, 1969 को इन्दौर में छः में से चार कपड़ा मिलें बन्द थीं ;

(ख) क्या उसका कारण जातिवाद पर आधारित भेद-भाव था, और यदि हां, तो मत-भेद के उन कारणों का ब्योरा क्या है जिनके कारण मिले बन्द हुई थीं ; और

(ग) देश में मिलों में जाति तथा साम्प्रदाय पर आधारित भेद-भाव को रोकने तथा दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उर्वरकों का आयात

1536. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए इस वर्ष किन देशों के साथ करार किये हैं ;

(ख) करारों की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा विभिन्न देशों से किस दर पर उर्वरक भेजे गये ;

(ग) इनके भारत पहुंचने पर इस दर में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई ; और

(घ) प्रेषण स्थान के मूल्य तथा किसान को जिस मूल्य पर यह मिलेगा उसके बीच कितना अन्तर है ?

बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से

(घ). उर्वरकों की खरीद के सम्बन्ध में दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या LT—1441/69] इनमें राज्य-व्यापार-निगम द्वारा की गई खरीद शामिल नहीं है ।

Construction of Embankment by Pakistan around Tripura

1537. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports in the *Tripura Times* of the 18th May, 1969 relating to a survey, about the construction of embankments by Pakistan at several places around the territory of Tripura such as those across Howrah river and Muhuri river which are seriously blocking the natural flow of river water causing dangerous floods in Indian territory in Tripura carried out with a view to gauging the seriousness of danger presented by them to Indian territory ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and being taken to get these embankments demolished or modified so that they may cease to cause such danger to Indian territory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The report in the *Tripura Times* has come to the Government's notice.

The Pakistani constructions oppsite the Agartala town have affected the natural flow of the flood waters of the Howrah and Jaji rivers and also the passage of the Kalpania and Akhaura drainage canals, resulting in inundation of Indian territory. While lodging protest with the East Pakistan authorities, they have been requested to agree to an early joint inspection by the engineers of the two sides. Protective steps are also being taken.

The constructions on the Pakistani side of the Muhuri river are in the nature of spurs which cause erosion of Indian territory. Apart from taking protective measures, protests have been lodged with the Pakistan authorities against these constructions.

Seperate State for Mithila

1538. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
 SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State for Defence Production, made a statement at Madhubani on the 7th June, 1969 on the occasion of the Kalidas Samaroh celebrations saying "When States have been created and are being created on the basis of language, there is no reason why there should not be a separate State for Mithila"; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). According to Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister for Defence Production, he was presented a welcome address by the inhabitants of the Mithila region at Saurath (Darbhanga) on 7th June, 1969, on the occasion of Kalidas Samaroh celebrations. He was also given a representation by them about the sad plight of the inhabitants of Darbhanga District, which generally comprises the Mithila region. In reply to the welcome address and the representation, the Minister stated that he was pained to see the sad plight of the people living in the Mithila region. He also said that Maithili was a rich language, and every possible encouragement should be given to develop this language. As regards the demand for a separate Mithila State, the Minister only said that while he had full sympathy with the underlying factors which had given rise to the demand, he felt that right time to have raised this demand was before the States Reorganisation Commission. He did emphasise that every effort should be made to Popularise and further enrich the Maithili language and to improve the economic condition of the region.

Ministerial Conference of Asian Pacific Council

1539. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India did not participate in the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Asian Pacific Council which held its meeting at Kwana in Japan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) India has declined to become a member of the Asian and Pacific Council. The question of her participation does not, therefore, arise.

Development of Chemical and Biological weapons by U.S.A. and West Germany

1540. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
 Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports about the development of chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction of human life proceeding apace in secret arsenals, specially in countries like the U.S.A. and West Germany;

(b) whether Government are aware of an appeal by Soviet Scientists as reported in *Moscow Weekly New Times* of the 28th May, 1969 urging the United Nations to put a ban on the evil; and

(c) if so, the steps that are being taken or contemplated to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which India is a party, prohibits the use in war of chemical and biological weapons. India has supported UN General Assembly Resolutions calling upon all States to accede to this Protocol.

Recently the UN Secretary General appointed a Committee of 14 experts, among whom was an Indian expert to prepare a report on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effects of their possible use. This report has now been presented to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, which is currently considering ways and means of not only prohibiting the use of these weapons in war but also prohibiting their production and stockpiling.

The Government will support all efforts directed towards the universal and effective prohibition of the use and production of these weapons and their total elimination.

Aid to Indian Ocean Countries

1541. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps that have been taken to aid the economy of the countries in the region of Indian Ocean to enable them to defend against foreign aggression ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the outcome thereof, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Economic development of each country is a domestic matter for that country to determine. Where requests have been made to India either bilaterally or through regional institutions efforts have been made to give such assistance as is possible within our resources.

Recommendations made by Institute of Defence Studies And Analyses

1542. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Fourth Plan for the manufacture of items like anti-tank missiles, fast patrol

vessels, surface to air missiles and bombing torpedoes as recommended by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) to (c). No specific recommendation has been made to the Government by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses. However, provision has been made in the Defence Plan for these items. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Fourth Plan For Orissa

1543. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Five Year Plan for Orissa has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the final approved target for Orissa ; and

(c) how much resources the State Government has agreed to raise to finance States Fourth Five Year Plan and from which sources ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to pages 93-99 of the document—"Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)—Draft" placed on the Table of the House in April last.

Filing of Applications by Travel Agencies for Passports

1544. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recognised Travel Agencies can file applications on behalf of their clients for obtaining passports to go to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of recognised Travel Agencies and the number of applications filed by them during the last three years on

behalf of their clients ; and

(c) the criteria for giving recognition to Travel Agencies for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, applications for passports have to be filed in and signed by the individuals who seek to proceed abroad.

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

(c) Recognition is generally granted to those Travel Agencies who are members of the Travel Agents Association of India or the International Air Transport Association and are also recognised by the Department of Tourism.

Import of Raw material by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

1545. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have been importing raw materials for the manufacture of goods produced by them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total quantity of material imported during the last three years, year-wise, and the value of goods manufactured therefrom ; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce import of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes Sir ; to a large extent raw materials required by HAL which are not available in the country are imported.

(b) This is mainly due to non-availability of requisite materials of the required specifications in the country.

(c) Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Efforts are being made for the

establishment of indigenous manufacture of aeronautical stores ; A substantial portion of aircraft sheets is already being met from indigenous sources. Facilities have been established for the manufacture of castings and forgings required by HAL. A Committee on Aircraft Parts has been set up to coordinate, guide and progress indigenous development of aeronautical stores. The quantities required in most cases are, however, very small and this is a serious limitation at this work.

Sainik Schools for Union Territories

1546. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small Centrally Administered areas like Andamans and Nicobars Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur Tripura, Laccadive, Amindive and Minicoy Islands and Delhi have not been provided with Sainik Schools ; and

(b) if so, the details of provision for admission in sainik Schools existing for the citizens residing in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) There are no Sainik Schools in Union Territories.

(b) Boys from Union Territories are allowed to take up all India Entrance Examination for admission to Sainik Schools and if successful, are provided seats in the Sainik Schools in neighbouring States.

In the case of Andamans, Nicobar, Laccadive, Amindive & Minicoy Islands, special examination Centres are set up in the islands when there are candidates for the Entrance Examination.

Hyderabad House, New Delhi

1547. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to purchase Hyderabad House, New Delhi from Andhra Pradesh Government ;

(b) if so, the price quoted and whether the deal is settled and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the rent paid at present to the Andhra Pradesh Government and since when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 1,25,000/-per annum since 1954.

I. A. F. Meteorological Office in Bombay Working without Seismograph

1548. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of DEEENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I. A. F. meteorological Office in Bombay is working without any seismograph equipment and as a consequence thereof it is not able to record epicentre of earthquakes ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to equip the same with seismograph ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The I. A. F. has not set up a Meteorological Office in Bombay. The services of the civil Meteorological Office at Santa-Cruz airport are utilised by the I. A. F.

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

Heavy Water Plants

1549. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration the installation of more heavy water plant in the country in view of the fact that India needs heavy water many times more than is produced at present ;

(b) if so, the places where these are proposed to be installed and their capacity ; and

(c) if not, how the demand is proposed to be met ?

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

(b) In addition to the facility for the production of heavy water at the Nangal unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, a plant for the production of heavy water with a capacity of 100 tonnes/year is being set up at Kota (Rajasthan). Further augmentation of the capacity for the production of heavy water in association with the Ammonia stream of fertiliser plants is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Researches on Coir by Food and Agriculture Organisation

1550. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has written to the Food and Agriculture Organisation for making researches on coir ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the response of the Food and Agriculture Organisation thereto ; and

(c) if not, how far the Coir export is affected by the growing competition from the synthetic fibre industry abroad ?

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

(b) The Study Group of FAO has already conducted a study on hard fibres covering sisal, henequen and abaca, with a view to recommend measures to bring greater stability and viability to the world of hard fibre markets and also to suggest levels of export in order to bring global demand and supply closely into balance at prices acceptable to both importing and exporting countries. Coir being also a hard fibre, it was felt that it would be advantageous to India (which is the main producer and supplier of coir and coir products in the world) if the FAO could undertake a similar study on coir. The FAO has agreed to India's suggestion and has also prepared a paper on coir, which will be placed at the ensuing session of Consultative Sub-committee of the FAO for consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Automatic System of Planning Calculation

1551. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is developing automatic system of planning calculation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no automatic system of planning calculations applicable to problems of development facing India. However there is constant effort to improve planning calculations and use sophisticated methods of analysis and data processing, requiring increasing use of electronic computers.

Implementation of Decision taken at the Conference of Asian Development countries at Singapore

1552. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) how far the six-point plan put forward by India at the ECAFE Session held in April, 1969 has been implemented by the different countries ; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with it and the further steps which are being taken to secure proper implementation thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Executive Secretary of the ECAFE is endeavouring to implement the six-point programme of trade liberalisation approved by the 25th Session of ECAFE held at Singapore in April, 1969. The Task Force set up within the ECAFE Secretariat is currently engaged on elaborat-

ing country wise and productwise proposals. It is expected that these proposals will be discussed during the course of intra-regional Trade Promotion Talks scheduled to be held at Teheran in October, 1969 and later in a meeting of Governmental Experts to be held at Bangkok in December, 1969 or January, 1970.

Export of Engineering Goods to West Germany

1553. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some discussions took place between the officials of the Governments of Federal Republic of West Germany and India for the promotion of Indian Engineering goods exports to West Germany ; and

(b) if so, the facilities which the Federal Government have offered to provide in this regard ?

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

(b) The discussions that took place recently in July related to the extension of the Supplementary Agreement to the Indo-German Technical Cooperation Agreement for the promotion of exports of Indian engineering goods, entered into on 14th December, 1967. The facilities that the Federal Government of Germany offered under this Agreement related to training of market executives and personnel of the Engineering Export Promotion Council in Germany, market investigations, development of engineering products and development of a team of experts in India to advise and assist the EEPC in identifying, developing and promoting exports of engineering products. Details of the extended project have still to be thrashed out further and finalised by both Governments. The project is likely to be extended for another 2 years *i.e.* upto September, 1971.

इंजीनियरी सामान का निर्यात

1554. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्जीनियरी सामान का निर्यात करने के लिए पोलैंड, हंगरी, फारमोसा, सूडान, थाई-लैंड, लंका और बर्मा की सरकारों के साथ किये गये करारों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) भारतीय निर्यात के बदले में उन देशों से कौन सा सामान आयात किया जायेगा ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख) इन देशों में से पोलैंड, हंगरी, सूडान तथा श्रीलंका के साथ हमारे व्यापार करार प्रबन्ध हैं। केवल पोलैंड तथा हंगरी के साथ किए गए व्यापार करारों में ही इन्जीनियरी माल के निर्यात के लिए विशिष्ट रूप से व्यवस्था है। यद्यपि सूडान, थाईलैंड तथा श्रीलंका के साथ हुए करारों में से इन्जीनियरी माल के निर्यात के लिए कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है तथापि इन करारों के सामान्य उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत इनका निर्यात किया जा सकता है।

इन्जीनियरी माल का निर्यात इन व्यापार करारों में उल्लिखित माल के सम्पूर्ण आदान-प्रदान के एक भाग के रूप में किया जाता है और विशिष्ट रूप से उनके निर्यात के बदले किसी विशेष मद के आयात लिये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

अंग्रेजी के बिल्लों के स्थान पर हिन्दी के बिल्ले लगाना

1555. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना के जवानों के बिल्लों को, जो अब भी अंग्रेजी में हैं, हिन्दी में बदलने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य पर अनुमानतः कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने सभी रेजिमेंटों/कोरों के वर्तमान टोपी/पगड़ी के चिन्ह, जो अंग्रेजी में लिखे हैं, हिन्दी में लिखे चिन्हों से तबदील करने का निर्णय लिया है। हिन्दी लेखों वाले चिन्हों का पुरस्थापन तदपि, परिवर्तनों के ढंग बनाने और उन्हें अनुमोदित कराने के लिए आवश्यकता को सामने रखते हुए तथा यम सुनिश्चित करते हुए कि भंडार में अंग्रेजी चिन्हों पर व्यय किया गया खर्च जाया न जाए, प्रक्रिया में लाना होगा। यद्यपि, यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि काम किस तिथि को सम्पूर्ण होगा, इंगित उद्देश्यों को सामने रखते हुए काम हस्तगत पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

Spinners of Nylon Yarn

1556. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the four nylon yarn monopolies Spinners have not passed on the benefits of the reduced Excise Duty to the consumer after the Budget ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they had in fact pushed up the prices of some varieties of nylon yarn by as much as 50 per cent by May, 1969 after which smuggling activities increased on the West Coast of India;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction more units in this sector in order to create easy supply and competitive conditions in the market;

(d) whether Government also propose to ask the State-Trading Corporation to utilize their import licences and bring the imported stuff into the market in order to bring down the prices in the coming busy season; and

(e) if the answer to parts (c) and (d) be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The consumer point prices of nylon yarn showed some increase during April and May 1969. It is however, not correct to say that the increase was as much as 50 per cent. Of late the prices of nylon yarn have started falling as a result of certain regulatory measures.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Prices of Rayon Yarn

1557. ✓ **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rayon yarn prices have risen by 8 to 10 per cent or more after the Budget;

(b) the number of rayon yarn producers in the country and their respective shares both in terms of production and value;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction new units in this industry in order to create easy supply conditions and introduce an element of competition in this industry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (**SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK**) : (a) The prices of rayon yarn in some deniers have risen after the Budget by about 5%.

(b) Name of producer	Percentage share based on production in 1968	
	Production	Value
1. M/s. National Rayon Corpn. Bombay	22.0	28.5
2. M/s. Century Rayon, Bombay	25.8	23.3
3. M/s. Travancore Rayon, Kerala	3.7	3.0
4. M/s. Indian Rayon Corpn., Gujarat	5.6	6.1
5. M/s. Baroda Rayon Corpn., Surat	7.5	10.2
6. M/s. J. K. Rayons, Kanpur	6.8	5.8
7. M/s. South India Viscose, Coimbatore	7.4	7.3
8. M/s. Kesoram Rayons, Calcutta	16.3	9.5
9. M/s. Sirsil, Andhra Pradesh	4.9	6.3

(c) and (d). An element of competition already exists in as much as there are already nine units. Any further expansion of the rayon industry will depend upon the indigenous availability of raw materials.

Nuclear Missile being Produced by China

1558. **SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent report by an Australian Journalist, Mr. Francis James, who visited China this year, published in newspapers that China is producing and will shortly test nuclear missile with a range of 6000 miles;

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

(c) the assessment made by Government of the impact of this type of missile on India's defence preparedness ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (**SHRI SWARAN SINGH**) : (a) Yes, Sir. As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 231 on 19th February, 1969, it is known that China is engaged on the development

of inter-continental ballistic missiles, but no clear indications are available when and where such a missile would be tested.

(b) and (c). Government's assessment in this regard has been conveyed to the House on 23rd July, 1969, in answer to Unstarred Question No. 462.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

1559. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a new unit under the Bharat Electronics Ltd. to meet the requirements of sophisticated radar and microwave equipment has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (**SHRI L. N. MISHRA**) : (a) to (c). A decision to set up a new unit of Bharat Electronics Limited for this purpose has been taken in principle, but the details in this regard are yet to be finalised.

Manufacture of Aircraft Accessories

1560. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals for providing facilities for manufacturing aircraft accessories at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far in this regard ?

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

(b) The Accessories Factory will be set up as a separate Division of HAL. It will take up the manufacture of various aircraft accessories such as flight and general instruments, pressurisation, airconditioning and oxygen equipment, hydraulic equipment, wheels and brakes and ejection seats. The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 433 lakhs.

(c) The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have appointed a Chief Project Officer for the project and detailed planning is being taken in hand for the construction of the

factory, procurement of plant and machinery, etc. HAL have already entered into licence agreement with some foreign manufacturers and negotiations with some others are under way. The site for the project has also been selected.

U.K.'s Policy for Import of Jute Manufactures

1561. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new policy of U. K. for import of jute manufactures has been unhelpful to the Indian jute industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that exports of Jute manufactures from India have been going down since 1956; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The new policy of U. K. for import of Jute manufactures came into effect from 1-5-1969. It is too early to have an assessment of its impact on our exports of jute goods at this stage.

(b) The export of jute manufactures to U.K. since 1956 are—

Year	<i>Qty '000' tonnes</i>				
	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1956-57	42.1	11.1	2.7	55.9	846
1957-58	27.3	8.7	2.4	38.4	560
1958-59	42.9	12.8	3.2	58.4	813
1959-60	36.2	12.1	3.2	51.5	716
1960-61	36.1	10.5	3.7	50.3	909
1961-62	28.3	9.4	3.1	40.6	764
1962-63	31.6	6.3	3.4	41.3	770
1963-64	32.4	7.9	3.0	43.3	716

1	2	3	4	5	6
1964-65	31.1	10.3	4.0	45.4	763
1965-66	31.9	4.4	3.0	39.3	834
1966-67	19.7	3.0	1.4	24.1	766
1967-68	29.9	3.7	1.5	35.1	1002
1968-69	13.4	0.7	0.8	14.9	447

(c) The industry and exporters have been urged to take maximum advantage of the new scheme particularly the provision relating to liberal imports for purposes of re-exports with a view to stepping up India's exports of jute goods to U.K.

Regional Test House for Export Goods

1562. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the establishment of a Regional Test House with the assistance of the U.N. Development Programme, to test the quality of goods for exports;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the site chosen for the purpose and its outlay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given in the Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1969 to Question No. 7303 put down by Shri Ram Avtar Sharma. There is no change in the position. The proposal under consideration of the Government involves substantial financial outlay and it may take some time to arrive at a final decision.

Collective Security Plan for Asia

1563. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the course of her

recent tour in Japan and Indonesia, the Prime Minister discussed the question of collective security plan for Asia ; and

(b) whether this discussion was based on the proposed Asian Security Plan by Premier Kosygin or an independent proposal was advanced by any of the participants in the discussion either in Japan or in Indonesia?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Forwarding of application of Employee working in Ordnance Factory

1564. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications for employment in other Government/semi-Government Departments/ U.P. S.C. examinations of employees working in Ordnance Factories are forwarded through the Director General of Ordnance Factories, whose office is situated in Calcutta with the result that in most of the cases applications reach the department inviting them much later than the last date prescribed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 2 applications of an employee are forwarded in a year;

(c) whether it amounts to denial of opportunity to an employee to rise in life; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give powers of forwarding application to the General Managers or streamline the process in some other way so as to reduce delay and also increase the limit of the number of applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) While applications for outside employment are generally forwarded direct to the addressees by the General Managers themselves in respect of industrial and non-industrial employees of Ordnance Factories, such applications from non-gazetted employees are forwarded through the Director General of Ordnance Factories. The applications on receipt are examined and forwarded to the concerned authorities with the least possible delay. Every effort is made to see that the applications are forwarded before the expiry of the closing date.

(b) According to present Government orders, 2 applications from permanent scientific and technical personnel and 4 applications from permanent non-scientific and non-technical personnel during the course of a year, can be forwarded for outside employment. Applications from temporary employees are forwarded without any limit. In respect of posts filled through the Union Public Service Commission, there is no restriction on the number of applications from serving personnel.

(c) Since the employees are permitted to apply for outside employment, as explained above, the question of denial of opportunity to an employee to rise in life does not arise. Reasonable restrictions on the number of applications to be forwarded during the course of the year is considered to be in the interest of public service.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) and (c) above.

Payment of House Rent Allowance to Chargemen in Ordnance Factories

1965. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of House Rent Allowance to certain category of employees *viz.*, Chargemen working in Ordnance Factories is made only in the third week of the month ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that these employees have to pay house rent to

their landlords in the first week of the month and have thus to face great financial difficulty ;

(d) whether in view of the above, Government propose to pay House Rent Allowance to these employees alongwith the pay; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. Normally, payment of House Rent Allowance to Chargemen is made alongwith their pay on the first working day of the month. However, such of the Chargemen as are entitled to Compensation in Lieu of Rent free Quarters are paid such compensation by the third week of the month after completion of certain formalities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Since the practice of paying Compensation in Lieu of Rent free Quarters by the third week of the month is continuing over a long period, it should not cause any undue inconvenience to the employees in the matter of payment of rent to their landlords. However, the question of payment of this allowance with pay on the first working day of the month is under consideration.

Karnatak Cooperative Textile Mills

1566. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnatak Co-operative textile Mills has been closed ;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the spinning section of the mill had also been closed two years ago ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Owing to its

uneconomical working, the weaving section of the mills was closed on the 5th December, 1966. For the same reason the entire mill was closed on the 30th June, 1969.

Embezzlement of Jammu and Kashmir State Property

1567. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jammu and Kashmir State property worth hundreds of millions of rupees had been embezzled by the officials of the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the nature and amount of the property involved ;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). Government have seen press reports to this effect. Government have, however, no other information to confirm these reports.

Accommodation for Retired Officers of Armed Forces

1568. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Retired Officers of the Armed Forces have to face a serious problem for finding housing accommodation for their families after retirement ;

(b) if so, whether there is a provision for providing monetary as well as legal assistance to such retired officers to acquire shelter for their families ;

(c) whether there are representations from such retired officers pending with Government for assistance in obtaining vacant possessions of the houses possessed by these individuals which are at present occupied by Government Departments and non-Government Departments ; and

(d) the action taken by Government on such representations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) ; (a) Government are alive to the problems faced by officers retiring from Armed forces.

(b) House-building loans are advanced to Service Officers according to rules. Further, under the Low Income and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes, long terms loans are provided for construction of houses and Defence personnel are given priority by State Governments for the grant of such loans. Assistance is also given to Sainik Societies/Co-operatives of Ex-service-men in getting land wherever possible.

(c) and (d). Representations received from time to time are examined and dealt with on merits. In some cases it has been possible to have vacant possession restored to the owners.

Requisition of Houses of Army Personnel

1569. SHRI D.R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had laid down a policy in 1963 for not requisitioning the house of the members of Armed Forces and thereby had requested the Chief Ministers of States, not to requisition such houses and in case of already requisitioned they should be derequisitioned and returned to the owner when they require for their own use ;

(b) if so, whether this policy is binding on his Ministry ;

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has hired such houses in the Cantonment areas of Bombay, Kanpur, Poona, Meerut, etc. which are not being de-hired on request from the members of armed forces when they require their houses for their own use ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) if the reply of part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH : (a) to (e). In the wake of the emergency, letters were issued to the State Governments having a bearing on the morale of the Services personnel. *Inter alia*, it was mentioned that houses of Armed Forces personnel should, as far as possible, not be requisitioned and, in cases where requisitioning had already been resorted to, a house may be derequisitioned if required by a Serviceman for his own use.

Government continue to follow this policy. There are, however, cases in which a number of houses in cantonments, already requisitioned or on lease with Government for meeting needs of serving personnel, have been purchased by some Services personnel. Requests for de-requisition or release of such houses are considered on merits, but so long as the shortage of houses for Services personnel lasts, it would obviously not be desirable to release all such houses as this would have the effect of still further aggravating the availability of houses for serving personnel.

Annual Plan of Fourth Five Year Plan

1570. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that annual Plan called the operative part of the indicative Fourth Plan was scheduled to be presented to Parliament during the last Budget Session ;

(b) if so, the reason for not placing the same according to the schedule ; and

(c) when the same is likely to be laid on the Table ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A document on the Annual Plan for 1969-70 incorporating the proposals of the Centre, States and Union Territories was intended to be placed before the Parliament for information during the last Budget Session. The Annual Plan proposals for the Centre were incorporated in the Budget proposals for 1969-70 and were also set down separately in a document entitled. "Plan Schedules

and Abstracts". Similarly, the State Governments have incorporated the Plan outlays in their respective budgets.

(b) Late receipt of some physical and financial data has delayed its preparation.

(c) The document on the Annual Plan 1969-70 will be laid on the Table of the House for information as early as possible.

Production of Jute

1571. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute produced, exported and consumed internally during the last three years.

(b) whether there has been a fall in jute exports during the above period ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the steps taken to step up exports ; and

(e) the results achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The production, exports and internal consumption of raw jute during the last three years has been as under :—

(in lakh bales)

Year July-June	Production	Exports	Internal consumption
1965-66	57.56	1.19	70.92
1966-67	65.79	2.07	66.47
1967-68	74.99	0.87	65.72

(b) to (e). Except for limited exports to USSR, India does not export raw jute to other countries as the balance is consumed within the country. In years of shortage, India is also an importer of jute. The question of stepping up exports of raw jute does not arise.

**Permission to Indian Envoy to Move
About in Peking**

1572. SHRI Y.A. PRASAD :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPAA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government permitted British Charge d' Affairs in Peking to visit and travel outside Peking ; and

(b) if so, whether this permission has been given to Indian envoys also ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Chinese Attitude Towards India

1573. SHRI Y.A. PRASAD :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese participation in functions in honour of the Indian Prime Minister at Kabul marks any change in the attitude of Chinese Government towards India; and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

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

(b) We see no significant change in China's attitude towards India. The participation by Chinese diplomats in functions held in honour of our Prime Minister in Kabul is only in accordance with normal diplomatic behaviour to which Chinese appears to be returning in recent month.

Tripartite Talks on Shipping

1574. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RABJI RAY :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripartite talks between the Yugoslavia, U.A.R. and India are likely to be held in Delhi on Shipping and other allied matters; and

(b) if so, the main points of discussion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The Second Ministerial Meeting on Tripartite Cooperation between India, the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia on Economic cooperation was held in Cairo on the 15th and 16th July, 1969. There is no proposal at present for a meeting in Delhi.

(b) The Ministers reviewed the progress of tripartite work not only in the field of shipping but also in the fields of trade, tariffs and tourism, industrial development, science and technology, telecommunications, banking and insurance. A statement setting out the main decision reached at the Coir Meeting is laid on the table of the house, [Pleased in library. See no. LT-1442/69]

**Farewell Function Held in Honour of Re-
tired Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh
at Hindon Air Force Station**

1576. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the farewell function given to former Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh at Hindon Air Force Station, Air Force Officers and their wives were forced to pull a Mig plane and a jeep by the help of ropes; and

(b) if so, whether any steps taken by Government against this practice?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : (a) At the farewell function at Hindon in accordance with tradition and custom, an Air Force aircraft carrying Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh was pulled on the ground by officers and a jeep carrying Smt. Arjan Singh was pulled by the ladies. This was done purely on a voluntary basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Exclusion of Indians from Bradford Jury List

1577. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether British Government have completed the investigation into the complaint that Indian immigrants were excluded from the jury list of Bradford, Northern England ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) Bradford local authorities had admitted their mistake. They have issued instructions that when the next electoral register is compiled, all Indians who are eligible for jury service should be shown. The next electoral register will be compiled in October, 1969.

Raising of Resources by States

1578. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be raised by different states from its own resources and aid or grant to be received from the Central Government for the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) besides the Plan expenditure, how much amount will be kept apart from distribution among the six backward States ; and

(c) the amount which will be given to Orissa ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLAN-

NING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Attention is invited to Annexure II to Chapter III-plan in outline, of the document on "Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)-Draft", placed on the Table of the House in April last.

(b) and (c). The special element in Central assistance for backward States is already reflected in the total assistance allocated among the States.

Trade with Bulgaria

1579. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement made by Mr. B. Rishkov, Commercial Counselor of the Bulgarian Embassy in India regarding faults in Indian's exports to Bulgaria ;

(b) if so, the faults pointed out by him; and

(c) the action which Government are taking in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). As far as Government are aware, Mr. B. Rishkov until recently Bulgarian Commercial Counsellor in India has not issued any statement regarding faults in India's export to Bulgaria. A Press Conference was called by the Embassy of the people's Republic of Bulgaria on 3rd July, 1969 primarily to give information regarding the forthcoming international trade fair at Plovdiv Bulgaria. While answering some questions regarding Indo-Bulgarian trade, the Bulgarian Commercial Counsellor *inter alia*, referred to the non-fulfilment of an export order by an Indian firm. This specific matter is being looked into.

Agreement with Ethiopia

1580. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical agreement has been signed between India and Ethiopia in Addis Ababa in month of June, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement on technical, Economic and Scientific Cooperation was concluded with the Government of Ethiopia on 2 June this year.

(b) The Agreement is aimed at the promoting technical, economic and Scientific cooperation which two Governments may deem useful to the economies of their respective countries. It provides for mutual exchange of technical training facilities, services of experts technical equipment and documentation, books, publications and other informative material and for mutual cooperation between scientific institutions and bodies of the two countries, Establishment of joint industrial enterprises and co-operation in technological development are also covered by the Agreement.

Setting up of Tea Plantations in Collaboration with Japan

1581. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese team has visited or is likely to visit India to investigate the possibility of setting up tea plantations in the Himalayan regions including Kashmir; and

(b). if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Firing by Chinese Troops on Indian Soldiers

1582. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. H. GOWDA:
SHRI SRINIVAS MISRA:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI SURINDRANATH
DWIVEDY:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese troops opened fire on Indian soldiers in the Lepulek area in Pathoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh well inside Indian Territory on the 12th July, 1969;

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the number of casualties suffered; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). On 10th July 1969, when an Indian patrol was proceeding towards Lipulekh Pass on the U. P.-Tibet border, Chinese fired at our patrol from a direction east of the Pass, from their side of the international border. The Chinese fire was ineffective and was not returned. There were no casualties. There was no significant Chinese activity thereafter in the area. A close watch continues to be kept across our borders in the interests of safeguarding our territorial integrity.

Import of Mercury

1583. SHRI HIMATSINKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly imports of mercury at present and the countries from which it is being imported;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the imports of mercury during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 so far; and

(c) the steps, if any, contemplated for developing the production of mercury within the country in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1443/69*]

(c) Mercury occurs in nature in combination with sulphur as naturally occurring ore, named Cinnabar, which is chemically known as mercuric sulphide. No occurrence of this mineral is known in India and its indigenous manufacture has not been developed. It has also not been found economically feasible to develop its manufacture in India with imported Cinnabar.

Officials Accompanying Foreign Minister During Foreign Tour to U.S.A.

1584. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers who accompanied the Foreign Minister on his trip to Washington ;

(b) whether the Minister and Officers were accompanied by their wives ; and

(c) if so, who met the expenses of the families ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Foreign Minister was accompanied on his visit to the U.S.A. by Shri K.B. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade, Shri K.R. Narayanan and Miss C.B. Muthamma, Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs and Shri S.V. Purushottam, Deputy Secretary and Special Assistant to the Minister of External Affairs.

(b) and (c). Smt. Dinesh Singh accompanied the Minister. No expenses in connection with her visit have been met by Government.

12.54 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Pakistan President's letter to Prime Minister of India re-Indo-Pak relations

SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Pakistan President's letter reported to have been received by the Prime Minister conveying conditional acceptance of the Prime Minister's proposals regarding normalisation of relations between the two Countries.”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Sir, as the House is aware, India has taken a number of initiatives in an effort to normalise and improve relations with Pakistan. The House has been kept informed of these initiatives from time to time.

Recently the Prime Minister wrote to the President of Pakistan reiterating India's desire to normalise and improve Indo-Pakistan relations. The text of this letter has been placed on the Table of the House.

President Yahya Khan's reply to the Prime Minister's letter was delivered the day before yesterday. It reiterates Pakistan's known positions. We are examining its contents. I am placing a copy of President Yahya Khan's letter on the Table of the House.

FROM : General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, H.Pk., H.J.

President's House, Rawalpindi
26 July 1969

Madam Prime Minister,

Thank you for your letter of the 22nd June, 1969, which Mr. Kewal Singh brought with him.

We were glad to receive Mr. Singh. The occasion illustrated that given goodwill and understanding, our two countries can resolve seemingly intractable disputes in a peaceful

and honourable manner. Indeed, considering the responsibility that rests on our two Governments for the well-being of several hundred million people, I do not know if there is any other acceptable approach to the problem of placing Indo-Pakistan relations on a permanent, friendly basis. This was the spirit in which we discussed matters with Mr. Singh. This is also the spirit in which I am replying to your letter.

Any two neighbours in our situation are bound to have differences and disagreements, some superficial and some deep-seated. The former are of a fleeting nature. They arise and fade out in a hundred ways in the course of neighbourly dealings. But the deep-seated ones vitiate the atmosphere and poison relations. It is they which must be eliminated so that minor and transitory differences do not get blown out of all proportions. While I agree that it is desirable to eliminate minor problems, I am convinced that their removal alone would not bring about that feeling of mutual trust without which friendship amongst neighbours is illusory.

It is for this reason that I urge that we go back to the heart of the matter and seriously tackle the causes underlying all our mutual troubles. It is our sincere conviction that amity and friendship will continue to elude India and Pakistan if our two Governments run after the shadow that the peripheral issues are and evade the reality that our two outstanding disputes regarding Jammu and Kashmir and the Ganges waters represent.

We have considered your proposal to establish a joint body to examine comprehensively the issues raised in your letter and "other aspect" of normalisation and improvement of relations. We have always been, and continue to remain, ready to enter into a dialogue as long as it is not only understood but made clear by both sides that it would encompass all outstanding issues with a view to finding a solution for them.

We have explained our view point at some length to Mr. Kewal Singh and given him our ideas of the type of self-executing machinery that would be necessary concomitant of a no-war pact.

With the assurances of my highest consideration.

Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi
 Prime Minister of India,
 New Delhi.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, is it not desirable that the Prime Minister should remain in the House when her letter is being discussed ?

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : Sir, it is now widely known that the reply from hon. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan in answer to the hon. Prime Minister's letter of 22nd June has just been recently received and released to the public. This was, as you know, sent through the Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, and I must say that we must applaud this as a rather wholesome approach on the part of the Prime Minister to enquire into the various aspects of normalisation and improvement of relations between the two countries. For the first time, I think, when there were lot of dark clouds a small silver lining is seen approaching in the shape of a joint Indo-Pakistani Board and the proposal has been that the Board should be at any given level, may be at the ministerial level or Secretarial level. In this respect I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of External Affairs that the Pakistani President has desired that before the proposed Board is formed the question of Kashmir and Faraka Barrage should also be included in the list of outstanding serious disputes between the two countries. I hope the statesman like approach will also prevail at our end and the proposed Board would not be disallowed or cold water would not be thrown on it because of the insistence on these two items. I would specifically ask the hon. Minister whether the Board is proposed established at the ministerial level or the Secretarial level and what is the reaction of the Government of India as far as the insistence of Kashmir and Farakka Barrage are concerned.

There was another welcome move or plea by the hon. Prime Minister to the Pakistani President and that was in the field of social, cultural and business relations between the two countries. I would like to know whether the Government of India would now have some kind of restricted open-border policy with Pakistan so that exchange of delegations in these various

[Shri N. K. Somani]

non-political fields would be encouraged.

There is another aspect which we will have to face. It may be unpleasant to the Minister of External Affairs, but it is true that as far as the lobbies of world opinion are concerned wherever there has been a confrontation between India and Pakistan for world opinion, by sheer better public relations, by adopting a professional approach in this matter, Pakistan has always got the better of the world opinion and the world opinion has gone against us by our default.

These two things may not appear very relevant to the Minister now, but I think we must, on the side, try and normalise our relations with Pakistan and, on the other, try and win over as much of world opinion as possible.

I would now like to ask some specific questions of the Minister. May I know whether the Government of India will take initiative to encourage this kind of human traffic that has been initiated by the Prime Minister and the exchange of youth, cultural and press delegations would take place between the two countries. Even if Pakistan is not very keen at this particular moment, for reasons of her own, to accept these delegations from India, may I know whether we would welcome similar ones from Pakistan? Secondly, we should agree to the establishment of the Board at the ministerial level so that as soon as the agenda is drawn up the question could be discussed in right earnest.

Thirdly, since we have already exhausted our goodwill and the efforts through the Soviet Union, I would like to know whether the impending visit of President Nixon tomorrow would be availed of by the External Affairs Minister and the Prime Minister to appeal to him to help us in improving our relations?

13 hrs.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : While I am grateful the hon. Member for the kind words he has said about the initiative that the Prime Minister has taken in this matter, I should like to clear some of the misunderstandings that unfortunately still linger in the mind of the hon. Member. It is not India which is preventing the normalisation

of relations or the exchange of cultural relations or the opening of border which the hon. Member referred to. He asked whether we would be willing to receive a Pakistan delegation if they come here. If they want to come here, they must show the desire that they want to come in. What is the point of asking me all these questions when we have already done this? If the hon. Member would kindly refer to Unstarred Question No. 1474, which has been answered today, he will see that all these have already been indicated from our side and it is for Pakistan to take the initiative.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAA (Pali) : It was answered only half an hour back. How can he expect us to go through all that in such a short time?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is not a question of half an hour; it is a question of one's attitude of mind. If the hon. Member has not understood that we have done all this in the years that have followed after the Tashkent Declaration, half an hour is not going to make any difference at all.

So far as the question of the inclusion of any particular subject in the discussions which may be undertaken by the joint body that may be set up is concerned, we have already made it clear that we are willing to discuss any subject with Pakistan. We have not placed any restriction on the discussion of any particular subject that they may wish to bring up. Regarding the question of utilising the good offices of American president Mr. Nixon in this matter I thought the whole point that we have been trying to make is that our differences with Pakistan must be settled peacefully and must be settled bilaterally. We do not want to bring in either Chairman Kosygin, or President Nixon, or anybody else in this matter. I wish the hon. Member would try to understand this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : (South Delhi) So far it has been the stand of the government that Kashmir is not negotiable. Have you changed that stand? What is the attitude of the government. It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I permit him to ask a question, I will have to permit others also, which will be difficult.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, he has not answered the question and his silence is ominous

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : Since the initiative for the proposed Indo-Pakistan board was made by the hon. Prime Minister, I want to know the government's mind, whether it is in their mind to form this board at the ministerial level, or the secretarial level or a junior level. To the best of my knowledge, it is preferable to have it at the ministerial level so that the problems can be gainfully discussed. I want to know the position.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is a little too early for me to give any indication about the thinking of the Pakistan side. So far as we are concerned, we have indicated that we would have it at any level, if Pakistan is able to discuss and decide with us.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : दोनों पत्रों का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् दो विचारधारयों और दो दृष्टिकोण सामने आते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि पाकिस्तान का दृष्टिकोण यह है कि केवल छोटे सवालों पर ही नहीं बल्कि जो बुनियादी सवाल हैं उन पर पहले विचार होना चाहिये और समझौता होना चाहिये और हिन्दुस्तान का दृष्टिकोण जो प्रधान मंत्री के पत्र में व्यक्त हुआ है वह यह कि छोटे-छोटे सवालों पर हम समझौते करते चले जायें और अन्त में इसी प्रक्रिया में बड़े सवाल भी हल हो जायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान का यह जो दृष्टिकोण रहा है उसके चलते सिन्धु नदी के पानी के बटवारे का करार हुआ, बेरूबाड़ी यूनियन को बांटने का करार हुआ, कच्छ करार हुआ, ताशकन्द करार हुआ। एक-एक करार से पाकिस्तान को फायदा हुआ और बुनियादी जो मतभेद हैं वे मतभेद ज्यों के त्यों बने रहे। इतना ही नहीं हमको बताया जाता था कि बुनियादी विवाद केवल काश्मीर का है लेकिन आज इनके पत्र में मैं देख रहा हूँ कि एक सी संख्या दो हो गई है।

"It is our sincere conviction that amity and friendship will continue to elude India and Pakistan if our two Governments run after the shadow

that the peripheral issues are"—

उसको तो छाया कहते हैं।

"and evade the reality that our two outstanding disputes regarding Jammu and Kashmir and the Ganges waters represent."

पहले अकेला एक सवाल माना जाता था। उसके दो हो गए। अगर इन दोनों को भी हल करेंगे तो फिर दो पाकिस्तान के हिस्सों को जोड़ने वाला कारिडार का सवाल भी आ जाएगा। इसके बाद चौथा आया। मैं विदेश कार्य मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की एक-एक सवाल को अलग-अलग हल करने की जो नीति रही है उसकी असफलता को देखते हुए और पाकिस्तान के द्वारा बुनियादी सवालों की संख्या को बढ़ाने की जो नीति है, उसको मर्दनजर रखते हुए जो इण्डो-पाकिस्तान बाड़ी बनाने की बात चल रही है क्या उसके सामने हमारी ओर से जो पख्तुनिस्तान का सवाल है—मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 में यहाँ पर जवाब दिया गया था कि पख्तुनिस्तान के हम समर्थक हैं, पख्तुनिस्तान के साथ अग्र्याय हुआ है—वह उठाया जायेगा? क्या उसी तरह समान नागरिकता का सवाल, बीसा प्रणाली खत्म करने का सवाल, समान सुरक्षा नीति, समान वंदेशिक नीति, समान चीन सम्बन्धी नीति आदि जो सवाल हैं इनको भी हमारी ओर से वहाँ रखा जाएगा ताकि बटवारे के कारण जो सारी कुप्रवृत्तियाँ शुरू हो गई हैं, उनको खत्म करने के काम में हम आगे बढ़ सकें? क्या आप इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि एक एक सवाल को हल करने की जो नीति है वह गलत साबित हुई है।

गंगा के पानी के बारे में भी पाकिस्तान की शुरू में जो मांग थी और आज जो मांग है उसमें जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। इनकी यह बुनियादी नीति ही गलत है। कि एक एक सवाल हल करने से कभी पाकिस्तान और भारत एक दूसरे के नजदीक आएँगे। सब सवालों का हल करने के बारे में जब तक कोई

नीति नहीं बनाई जाती है और यह बटवारे के कारण जो दुष्प्रवृत्ति उत्पन्न हुई है, उस को खत्म करने का काम जब तक हथौड़ी और से नहीं होता है तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हमारे रिश्ते बिगड़ते हैं तब आप पख्तूनिस्तान का समर्थन करने लग जाते हैं, बंगाल की आजादी का समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन ताशकंद करार हो जाता है तो फिर आप उसको भूल जाते हैं? लॉग, पख्तून बंगाल के लोग समझ रहे हैं कि हमारा केवल एक खिलाई के तौर पर या हथियार के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और भारत की सरकार को असल में उन की स्वाधीनता से प्रेम नहीं है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां यहां पर बाने वाले हैं। क्या सरकार इस बात की सफाई करेगी और पाकिस्तान के जो दाव-पंच हैं उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए मैंने जैसा कहा है, कोई एक मुकम्मिल नीति अपनाएगी?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत से सवाल को एक साथ मिलाने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने सबसे पहले तो एक बात यह कही कि एक एक सब मामले पर अलग-अलग बात न करके हमको एक साथ सब मामलों पर बात करनी चाहिए। फिर हमारी एक एक मामले पर बात करने की जो नीति रही है वह असफल रही है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि जब कई मामलों पर बात करनी हो तो एक साथ कैसे सब पर बात हो सकती है। क्या हम कहें कि आप एक साथ सब बात कह दें और हम एक साथ सब बात कह दें और मामला तय हो जाएगा? ऐसा माननीय सदस्य रुवाल करते समय तो कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम को अलग-अलग बातों का अलग-अलग जवाब देने के लिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय की तरफ से कहा जाता है। इसलिए अलग-अलग जब बातें हैं तो बातचीत भी अलग-अलग ही हो सकती है। इसीलिए हमने एक जवाब देकर कमेटी की बात कही है जिसमें सब मामले, जो कोई भी पाकिस्तान या भारत उठाना चाहे,

उठाये जा सकते हैं और बात हो सकती है। लेकिन जहां तक कठिन जो समस्याएँ हैं जब उनको हल करने के लिए एक वातावरण नहीं बनता है और धीरे-धीरे हम लोग छोटे-छोटे मामलों को सुलझा कर एक वातावरण नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि किस तरह से माननीय सदस्य के यह कह देने से कि उन सब को जोड़ कर हल किया जाए, उनका हल निकल सकता है सबका एक जादुई हल निकल सकता है। वह जो जादू है वह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और हमारे बीच में अगर कोई मामला उठते हैं तो उन मामलों का हल इस तरह से निकल सकता है कि हम दोनों बैठकर शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से उनको एक-एक करके निपटाएँ। इसीलिए हमने जवाब देकर बाड़ी की बात कही है। इसके सामने जो मसले पाकिस्तान रखना चाहे या जो मसले हम रखना चाहें, रख सकते हैं और उन पर बात हो सकती है। यह बात नहीं है कि कोई भी मसला चाहे हमारी तरफ से पेश किया जाए या उनकी तरफ से वह छूट जाएगा। जो मसले हैं हम उनके सामने रखेंगे और पाकिस्तान भी रखेगा लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब कमेटी बन जायेगी और जब वह अपना काम शुरू कर देगी। आज यह कहना कि क्या हम रखेंगे, मुश्किल है। कमेटी बनेगी भी या नहीं और बनेगी तो कब तक अपना काम शुरू करेगी यह कहना अभी मुश्किल है। जब वह बनेगी तब क्या मसले उसके सामने रखे जायें, यह सवाल उठेगा। तब माननीय सदस्य को पूरा मौका मिलेगा कि वे अपने मुझाव रख सकें और हम उन पर जरूर गौर करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, as a result of the Partition, West Bengal has been the worst sufferer and our economy has been seriously damaged and cultural life divided and almost ruined. The immediate thing is to normalise surface and air travel, trade relations, cultural relations, exchange of newspapers and to pro-

ceed in that direction, we should send a goodwill mission of artists, writers, journalists and students, a non-official mission and not of a Government-brand variety. They should make a suggestion to Pakistan Government to exchange such missions which will do something to ease the tensions.

As far as the joint machinery that they talk of is concerned, we suggest that there should be more men in the joint machinery drawn directly from affected areas, that is, Assam, East Pakistan and West Bengal. We wish to have Pakistan as a dear neighbour, not as a bitter neighbour.

In the last paragraph of the letter that has come from the President of Pakistan, he says :

“We have explained our view point at some length to Mr. Kewal Singh and given him our ideas of the type of self-executing machinery that would be necessary commitment of a no-war pact.”

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the details of that self-executing machinery ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : What we are discussing is not a self-executing machinery but a joint body to discuss all matters as was envisaged in clause 9 of the Tashkent Declaration. So far as the question of cultural exchanges is concerned, we have on a number of occasions invited teams from Pakistan to come here. There was a team invited for Mushaira, again for cricket and also to participate in the Ghalib Centenary in May, 1958. But Pakistan has not responded to this. I do not know how the hon. Member wishes us to proceed in this matter.

One point I should like to make. The hon. Member, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, referred to the question of Kashmir. I should like to assure him that there is no change in our policy regarding Kashmir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : What about Bhuto's disclosure that there is a secret clause in the Tashkent Declaration ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आज बातचीत के दौरान कुछ मसलों को सुलझाने की कोशिश

की जा रही है। मैं उन इन्सानों में से हूँ, जो यह महसूस करते हैं कि दोनों मुल्कों के बीच में यह जो नफ़रत की मसूनई दीवार है, वह एक न एक दिन गिरेगी और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मेहनतकश अवाम गले मिलेंगे। शायद हमारे युग में ऐसा न हो, लेकिन हमारे बच्चे जरूर उस दिन को देखेंगे। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के बहादुर स्टूडेंट्स, प्रोफेसर्स और मेहनतकश अवाम के नुमायंदों ने वहां पर अयूबशाही को गिराने के लिए और लोगों की चुनौती हुई सरकार बनाने के लिए संघर्ष किया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां का निज़ाम कुछ हद तक बदला है। वहां पर मिलिटरी शासन जरूर है, लेकिन अयूबशाही गिर गई है और शायद उसकी नींव भी उखड़ने वाली है। इस अबसर पर हम उन बहादुर लोगों को बधाई देना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्रियल या आफिशियल लेवल पर कोई कमेटी बनाने से पहले और कोई बातचीत शुरू होने से पहले क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं होगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और प्रेजिडेंट यहियाखां के दरमियान एक दफा बुनियादी बातों पर बातचीत हो जाये, ताकि बाद में जो कमेटी बने, यह आसानी से सब मसलों को सुलझा सके।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने हमारी इस कोशिश के बारे में जो बातें कही हैं, उनके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रपति यहियाखां से मिलने का सवाल है, अगर आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तो प्रधान मंत्री उन से जरूर मिलेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से खत भेजा गया और पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट की तरफ से उसका जवाब आया। कुछ दिन पहले यह कहा जाता था कि पाकिस्तान को पत्र तो लिखा है, लेकिन उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। अब जवाब आ गया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हम तमाम सवा-

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

लात पर बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं। पत्र में कहा गया है :

'It would encompass all outstanding issues'.

उन्होंने शर्त लगाई है कि अगर इस तरह की मशीनरी बनानी है, तो सब सवाल और मुद्दों को हल करने के लिये उनके सामने रखा जाये। इसका मतलब यह है कि काश्मीर और गंगा नदी के जल के प्रश्न भी उसके सामने आये।

उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा है :

"We have explained our viewpoint at some length to Mr. Kewal Singh and given him our ideas of the type of self-executing machinery..."

इसमें पिवटल बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रैजिडेंट चाहते हैं कि कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बने, जिसके द्वारा सब सवालों का हल हो जाये। इसी तरह पहले फ़िरोज़ख़ां नून के साथ यह समझौता हुआ था कि हम आरबिट्रेशन में जायेंगे और आरबिट्रेशन का एवार्ड मानना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री केवल सिंह ने टुकूमत, मिनिस्टर साहब या प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सैल्फ-एक्सीक्यूटिंग मशीनरी के बारे में पाकिस्तान की कल्पना के विषय में बताया है; अगर हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि उनकी जो कल्पना है, उनके जो आइडियाज हैं, हम उन पर कुछ बर्क करके उसको आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं इसी लिये अभी बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता था, क्योंकि, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम अभी इस पत्र को अच्छी तरह से देख रहे हैं। चूँकि माननीय सदस्य ने एक बात यहाँ पर उठाई है, इसलिये मुझे इस का स्पष्टीकरण करना पड़ेगा कि ताशकंद घोषणा की नवीं क्लॉज में जायंट मशीनरी की

जो बात कही गई थी, प्रधान मंत्री ने उसके आधार पर इस जायंट मशीनरी का सुझाव रखा था। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सैल्फ-एक्सीक्यूटिंग मशीनरी की बात कही है, वह तो एक दूसरी बात है। वह कोई नया सुझाव नहीं है। बहुत दिनों से, शुरू से ही, पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आरबिट्रेशन का सुझाव दिया जाता रहा है, ताकि इसमें बाहर के लोग शामिल किये जायें। हमारा कहना हमेशा से यह रहा है कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में जो कुछ ना-इत्ति-फ़ाकी है, इसको आपस में ही तय करना चाहिये, इसमें बाहर के लोगों को नहीं लाना चाहिए।

13.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of ISI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATAPATHY) : On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1431/69.]

Papers under Tariff Commission Act

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHHGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :

- (1) (ii) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the prices of Cotton Yarn and Cloth.
- (ii) Government Resolution (Hindi and English versions) No. 1 (15)-Tax (I)/66-Tex (A) dated the 15th May, 1969 on the above Report.
- (2) A statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at-(1) above could not be laid on the

Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 432/69].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2588 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1959
- (2) The Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace making and Printing Machines) Control Amendment Order, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2539 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969
- (3) The Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2590 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969
- (4) The Textiles (Production by Powerloom) Control Amendment Order, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2591 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969
- (5) The Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2592 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.
- (6) The Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Amendment Order, 1969 published in Notification No. S.O. 2593 in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1433/69.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-first Report

SHRI S.M. SOLANKI : (Nagaur) I beg to present the fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions.

PETITION RE PRICE, PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MOLASSES

SHRI M. N. REDDY : (Nizamabad) I beg to present a petition from Shri B. Sava Reday of Mosra, Taluk Bodhan, District Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh), regarding control, on price, production and distribution of molasses.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at twenty two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M. B. BANA in the Chair]

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up clause by clause consideration.

First we shall take up clause 2. There are some amendments. They may be moved.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

Omit lines 10 and 11. (4)

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : (Meerut) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 2 to 5, *substitute*—

“column 1 of the First Schedule”. (5)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 10,—

for “does not include” *substitute* “includes” (13)

Page 1, line 11,—

add at the end—

“but does not include Co-operative Banks registered under the Co-operative Societies Act”. (14)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon):
I beg to move :

for “fifty” *substitute* “hundred”.
(44)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) :
I beg to move :

Page 1, Line 10,—

omit “not” (46)

Page 2.—

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*—

(b) “existing bank” means any banking company that is in existence in India within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956. (47)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg
to move ;

Page 2, line 1,—

after “banking company”, *insert*—

“including foreign banking company”.
(62)

Page 2,—

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*

(b) “existing bank” means a banking company’. (63)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA
(Madhubani) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 10,

for “banking company” does not
include a foreign Company
substitute

“banking company” includes both
indigenous and foreign company’. (106)

Page 2,—

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*

“(b) “existing bank” means a banking company both indigenous and foreign specified in column 1 of the First Schedule with the percent deposits as shown in the return as on the last Friday of June, 1969.” (107)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C.
SETHI) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 13 —

for “the” *substitute* “a” (119)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade)
beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 10 and 11, *substitute*—

“(a) “banking company” means a banking company as defined in section 5(c) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 but excludes co-operative banks.” (154)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI
(Kendrapara) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*

(b) “existing bank” means a banking company incorporated in India or outside excluding Industrial Development Bank of India, the Reserve Bank, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries functioning in the country, cooperative Banks or Banks carried managed by public bodies like municipality are excluded from this definition”. (82)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM
(Viskhapatnam) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 5,—

for “fifty” *substitute* “twenty-five”
(169)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYAE : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 16, *insert*—

“(h) “rural area” means village and small towns with a population of not more than ten thousand”. (175)

SHRI KUNDU (Balsore) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

after “Schedule” *insert*—

“and any such other banks,” (204)

Page 2, line 5,—

for “fifty crores” *substitute*—

“one crore except such other banks run on the cooperative sector” (205)

SHRI N. DANEKER (Jamnagar) : I beg to move :—

Page 2, line 5,—

for “fifty crores”, *substitute* “two hundred crores”. (281)

SHRI NABIAR (Tirchirappali) I beg to move :

Page 1, line 10,—

omit “does not” (317)

Page 2, line 5,—

for “fifty” *substitute* “twenty” (318)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISRA (Motihari) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

omit “column 1 of the First Schedule” (335).

Page 2, line 5,—

omit “where not less than rupees fifty crores” (336)

Page 2,—

(i) line 6, *for* “existing bank” *substitute* “existing banks”

(ii) *omit* lines 7 and 8 (337)

SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR (Kishanganj) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

after “Schedule” *insert*—

“and such other banks having deposits not less than a crore of rupees except the cooperative banks and shall include all foreign banks in India.”(370)

Page 2, line 5,—

for fifty” *substitute* “one” (371)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 10,

omit “not” (380)

Page 2, line 1,

after “specified” *insert*—

“and to be specified in future” (381)

Page 2, line 5,—

for “crores” *substitute* “lakhs”(382)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : (Ratnagiri) : I beg to move:

Page 1,

for lines 10 and 11, *substitute*—

(a) “banking company” includes a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act 1956.’ (197)

Page 2,

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*—

(b) “existing banks” means all banks.” (198).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, समय बचाने के लिए इस क्लॉज पर अपने दोनों संशोधनों को मैं एक साथ पेश कर रहा हूँ ।

मेरा पहला संशोधन यह है। पृष्ठ 1 पर बैंकिंग कम्पनी की परिभाषा की गई है। इस विधेयक में बताया गया है कि कम्पनी कानून के खण्ड 591 में बैंकिंग कम्पनी की परिभाषा बताई गई है उसका शुमार इसमें नहीं होगा। इसका साफ मतलब है कि आगे हम लोग जो संशोधन करने वाले हैं—पहले शेड्यूल में और दूसरी धाराओं में—वह नहीं हो पाएगा, यदि हमारा संशोधन मंजूर नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैंने यह एक बहुत बुनियादी संशोधन रखा है। सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक आया है, इसमें केवल भारत के बैंकों का ही राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, इसमें कुछ विदेशी बैंकों का भी तत्काल समावेश होना चाहिये। 50 करोड़ वाली इनकी जो सीमा है, उसको मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए जो नये आंकड़े मुझे मिले हैं, उनसे इन बैंकों के बारे में स्थिति बिलकुल साफ है।

नेशनल ग्रिण्डले बैंक, जिसमें लायड्स बैंक भी मिल गया है, दूसरा—चाटर्ड बैंक और तीसरा फर्स्ट नेशनल सिटी बैंक, जो कि एक अमरीकी बैंक है—इनके डिपॉजिट्स 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हैं। मर्केंटाइल बैंक के बारे में थोड़ा सन्देह हो सकता है, लेकिन यदि उसके बारे में भी ताज़े आंकड़े मिल जाय, तो शायद पता चलेगा कि इस बैंक का डिपॉजिट भी 50 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया है। क्योंकि 2 साल पहले का जो आंकड़ा मेरे पास है, उसके अनुसार उस वक्त इसका डिपॉजिट 42-43 करोड़ रुपये के करीब था। इसलिए इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय खुलासा कर सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सरकार और सत्ताधारी दल की नीति है कि विदेशी व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये। जब सरकार विदेशी व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती है तो क्या वजह है कि विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये ये लोग तैयार नहीं हैं।

कल अपने भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ये जो विदेशी बैंक हैं उनका फायदा हम लोगों को विदेशी व्यापार के क्षेत्र में होता है, लेकिन जब विदेशी व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा चल रही है, तो विदेशी बैंकों को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये, कम से कम 50 करोड़ वाले बैंकों को तो बिलकुल नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमारे संशोधन को स्वीकार करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी व्यापार का मामला इसमें जुड़ा हुआ है—स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने इस को कहा है। हमारा व्यापार पूर्वी यूरोप के साथ बढ़ रहा है। पूर्वी यूरोप में कम्युनिस्ट प्रणाली है। वहाँ सभी उद्योग धन्य राष्ट्र की मिल्कियत हैं—वहाँ पर व्यापार का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है। उन देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के रहते हुए भी, निजी क्षेत्र में क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिए सबसे पहले तो विदेशी व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये और कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ एस० टी० सी० या जो ऐसे दूसरे सरकारी साधन हैं उनके जरिए व्यापार होना चाहिए।

दो तीन रोज पहले वित्त मंत्री की ओर से मेरे यहाँ एक पत्र आया है। नेपाल से हमारे पास जो सिथेटिक फ़ैब्रिक्स और स्टैनलैस स्टील वगैरह आता है, उसके बारे में नवम्बर के महीने में, मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि जो करार हुआ है उसका पालन करने के लिये नेपाल से हमारे यहाँ जितना माल आयेगा वह एस० टी० सी० की मार्फत आये। मंत्री महोदय लिखते हैं कि नेपाल को कबूल नहीं है। लेकिन अगर तस्कर व्यापार को रोकना है तो एस० टी० सी० की मार्फत ही आयात होना चाहिये। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि विदेशी बैंकों पर भी हमारा कब्जा हो। जब तक उन पर हमारा कब्जा नहीं होगा,

तब तक आप यह काम कर नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि विदेशी बैंकों के बारे में ये जो व्याख्यायें दी गई हैं, इसमें मेरा जो संशोधन है बैंकिंग कम्पनी के बारे में उनको कबूल करें।

मैं अपना दूसरा संशोधन भी रखना चाहता हूँ जिसमें ग्रामीण इलाके की परिभाषा करने का प्रयास किया गया है। स्टेट बैंक की नई रिपोर्ट आप खोलेंगे तो देखेंगे कि ग्रामीण इलाके में वह बहुत शाखायें खोल रही है। लेकिन इनकी जो परिभाषा है उसमें 25 हजार वाले शहर भी ग्रामीण इलाके में शामिल हैं। तो 25 हजार वाले शहर ग्राम नहीं कहे जा सकते। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसीलिए मैंने बीच का रास्ता दिया है। 25 हजार वाला शहर ग्राम ही नहीं सकता है। इसलिए ग्रामीण इलाके की परिभाषा बदल कर, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, आप दस हजार या दस हजार से कम वाले जो देहात हैं सिर्फ उनका ही समावेश ग्रामीण इलाके में कीजिए। यदि आप काइस्तकारों को भी ऋण देना चाहते हैं और खेती की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं और ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी बैंकों की आदत और व्यवस्था का प्रसार करना चाहते हैं तो आपको मेरी इस तरमीम को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी ये दोनों बुनियादी तरमीमें हैं, इनको कबूल कीजिए।

श्री महागज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदय, जो बैंक लिये जा रहे हैं इनके पीछे जो एक बड़ा आदर्श है वह यह है कि जो बड़े लोग हैं वह तो बक से लेते हैं, बैंकों में देते नहीं हैं, और जो माध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं वह साधारणतया बैंकों से लेते नहीं हैं, बैंकों को देते हैं। आम आदमी का रुपया इकट्ठा होते-होते चार हजार करोड़ तक पहुंच जाता है। जब यह तय किया गया कि नेशन के हित में, देश के विकास के लिए इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल हो, न कि चन्द आदमियों के विकास

के लिए हो तो फिर इन में से कुछ बैंकों को छोड़ देना और कुछ को ले लेना, यह बात उचित नहीं हो सकती है। जो बैंक आप छोड़ रहे हैं, उनकी जो लिस्ट आपने दी है उसी में मेरा संशोधन है कि जो सिंड्यूल्ड बैंक हैं वही लिए जायें। बाकी जो आपने बात रखी है कि 50 करोड़ से नीचे वाले न लिये जायें उसमें आज जो 50 करोड़ से नीचे हैं वह कल 51 करोड़ के हो जायेंगे और फिर उनको लेने की बात उठेगी। इस तरह से आप एक मौका दे रहे हैं कि जो लोग गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं वे इसके जगिए गड़बड़ करते रहें। 21 साल में इस सरकार ने जो एक मजबूत कदम उठाया है इसके लिए मेरा जैसा आदमी यही कहेगा कि जिनके औलाद होतीं नहीं थी उनके 21 साल में पहली बार औलाद हुई, बहुत बढ़िया लॉंडा हुआ—पूरे मुल्क ने खुशी मनाई। लेकिन जब शानदार औलाद हो गई है तो फिर आप इसके हाथ पर क्यों बांधना चाहते हैं। आप तबियत के साथ अपना काम करो चाहे उससे सिडीकेट को झटका लगे या पूजीवादियों को झटका लगे। अब इसमें आपकी हिचकिचाहट अच्छी नहीं लगती है। आपने पहली बार एक फाइनेंस जनता के लिए खोला है—जनता आपका इस्तकबाल कर रही है। जनता ने महसूस किया है कि पहली बार यह फंड हमारे काम आने वाला है। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि उसमें से विदेशी वाला मामला या 50 करोड़ से नीचे वाला मामला, यह सब हटा दीजिये और सिर्फ यह रखिये कि जो शेड्यूल्ड बैंक हैं, उनको लिया जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मेरा जो संशोधन है उस पर मैं दो मोटी बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो बैंकिंग कम्पनी की जो डेफनीशन है जिसमें विदेशी बैंकों को हटाने की बात हुई है उसमें सिर्फ कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स को इस विधेयक से अलग रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरा जो दूसरा संशोधन है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि इस संशोधन को

[श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंजीज]

कांग्रेस पार्टी के कई सदस्यों की ओर से भी लिखित समर्थन मिला है—जैसे श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा, श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी, रमेश चन्द्र व्यास, श्री महाजन, श्री गंगा रेड्डी—इन तमाम लोगों का लिखित समर्थन मिला है और शायद प्रधान मंत्री को इन लोगों ने एक चिट्ठी भी लिखी है कि देश के और विदेश के तमाम बैंक जो इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उन सभी का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। मैंने सभी लोगों के नाम नहीं पढ़े हैं क्योंकि वह सूची बहुत लम्बी है। इन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री से इजाजत मांगी है कि उन को मेरे संशोधन के समर्थक में वोट देने का मौका दिया जाय। पिछले कई दिनों से जो तर्क यह मैं सुन रहा हूँ, कभी प्रधान मंत्री के मुँह से, कभी कानून मंत्री के मुँह से, कभी अन्य कांग्रेसियों के मुँह से और कभी और लोगों के भी मुँह से कि देश के ये 14 बैंक छोड़कर और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता नहीं थी और विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसे बहुत ही भारी और परेशानी का काम होगा। लेकिन इन तर्कों में मुझे कोई तर्क दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री को अपने ही एक पड़ोसी देश जोकि हमसे बहुत छोटा लेकिन कुछ मामलों में हमसे बहुत ज्यादा हिम्मत वाला है, उसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—वह है बर्मा। उसने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तो उसमें देशी और विदेशी के भंभट में नहीं पड़ा। बर्मा में हिन्दुस्तान की बैंकों की भी तो शाखाएँ थी उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। अब आप कह सकते हैं कि बर्मा हिन्दुस्तान से लड़ने या हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में खड़ा होने की हिम्मत रख सकता है लेकिन हम अंग्रेजों के मुकाबले में... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I presume you are speaking on all the three amendments.

श्री जार्ज फ्रनेंजीज : उसके साथ में 27 नम्बर का जो शेड्यूल है उसको ही पूरा अमेण्ड करना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो पूरे शेड्यूल को ही

बदलना चाहता हूँ। जो बी है :

“Existing bank” means a banking company specified in column 1 of the First Schedule.”

वहीं तक सीमित रखना चाहता हूँ और 50 करोड़ वाली बात को हटाना चाहता हूँ। तो बर्मा को जो हिम्मत रही, अगर प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि बर्मा हमसे बड़ा तगड़ा देश है, बड़ा हिम्मत वाला है और यदि हम कमजोर हैं अंग्रेजों के मुकाबले में, जापान के मुकाबले में, अमरीका के बैंकों के मुकाबले में, क्योंकि तीन मुल्कों के बड़े बैंक यहां हैं, इनके मुकाबले में बर्मा ने जो हिम्मत की वह हमारा भारत नहीं कर सकता है तो फिर यह तर्क बेकार का होगा। और कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी कई लोग जैसे माननीय तारकेश्वरी जी और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी जी इस पर कोई विश्वास नहीं रख रही हैं।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि जो तर्क आप देते हो राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कि यह पैसा पूंजीवादियों के हाथों में रहता है, जैसे औरियन्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स है, मोनोपलीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार करम चन्द थापर की जो कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो इस समय भारत में चौथी या पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी मोनोपली है, लगभग 100 करोड़ रु० उनकी सालाना आमदनी है, लेकिन इस मोनोपली का जो बैंक है औरियन्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स, ताजे आंकड़े मेरे पास इस समय नहीं हैं, उसके पास 20, 30 करोड़ रु० हो चुके हैं। रिजर्व बैंक की जो स्टेटिस्टिकल टेबिल मिली है 1967 की; उसके बाद की नहीं आनी, इस समय कितना पैसा इस बैंक के पास है, यह मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन 1967 के अन्त में उनके पास 12 करोड़ रु० थे और इस समय तक 25, 30 करोड़ रु० जरूर होंगे। तो यह जो इतना बड़ा बैंक है, आप अगर यह तर्क दो कि नहीं चूँकि उस बैंक के पास 25, 30 करोड़ रु० हैं और हमारा जो साउन्ड बैरियर 50 करोड़ का उसमें चूँकि

वह नहीं आता इसलिये हम उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे, इसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है।

आज ही सुबह मेरे पास आंध्रा बैंक के कर्मचारियों की ओर से एक तार, पत्र आया है, इस बैंक की लगभग सवा सौ शाखाएँ हैं, आठ हजार कर्मचारी इसमें काम करते हैं, और इस समय उस बैंक के पास 40 करोड़ से भी अधिक रकम है। लेकिन उसको आन नहीं ले रहे हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिये मेरा संशोधन है कि जो आप इस समय राष्ट्रीयकरण की बातें करते हो तो यह अघूरा वाला राष्ट्रीयकरण न चलाओ बल्कि देश में सभी बैंकों को इसमें लीजिये। शेड्यूल और नान-शेड्यूल वाला अन्तर भी हम लोग न करे। रिजर्व बैंक की 1967 की स्टेटिस्टिक्स के अनुसार कुछ ऐसे बैंक हैं जो नान-शेड्यूल हैं, जैसे कॅथोलिक सीरियर बैंक, त्रिचूर। इस बैंक के पास पांच करोड़ से भी अधिक रुपये थे 1967 के बाद। इस समय पता नहीं उसके पास सात, आठ, दस करोड़ रु० हों।

दूसरे बैंक हैं, जैसे बैंक आफ़ करा, बैंक आफ़ कोचीन, फैंडरल बैंक आफ़ आलवे, करोड़ों रु० इन बैंकों के पास पड़ा है। क्यों अभी तक इन को नान-शेड्यूल रखा यह वह जानें। लेकिन हमें यह फ़र्क नहीं करना चाहिये पैसे का। जो भी बैंकिंग इंस्टीट्यूशन है उसका पूरे का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

अगर सरकार का वह दिमाग बना हो कि पूंजी और पूंजी का इस्तेमाल करने वाली संस्थायें लोगों के हाथों में नहीं रहनी चाहिये तो उनको अपने हाथों में लेकर, विदेशी और देशी का फ़र्क खत्म कर के सबको नेशनेलाइज़ किया जाये। मेरी प्रार्थना है माननीय तारकेश्वरी जी से तथा सभी सदस्यों से जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को भेजे गये पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं, उन सब से प्रार्थना है कि उनके नेता इजाजत दें या न दें, वे हमारे साथ इस पर वोट करें और यह बतायें कि जिन चीजों को लेकर यहां आज बहस

हो रही है उसको हम गम्भीरता के साथ लेते हैं। जब कि कुछ लोगों का आरोप है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार इस पर अत्यन्त गम्भीरता के साथ नहीं सोच रही है, बल्कि एक राजनीतिक ढंग से सोच रही है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : चैयरमैन साहब, मैं इंदिरा जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया है। उन्होंने जो कहा था उसकी ही रोशनी में मैंने अपनी प्रपोज़मेंट इस बिल पर मूव की है। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा था कि चूँकि कुछ बैंकों ने सोशल-लाइजेशन के बारे में, सोशल कंट्रोल के बारे में कोआपरेशन नहीं दिया इसलिए जरूरी था कि इसको किया जाये। नाम तो इन्होंने नहीं लिये कि कौन से बैंक थे जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री और मोरार जी भाई को कोआपरेशन नहीं दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके दिमाग में जो बंगलोर में 5, 6 बैंक थे, मैं यह समझा था कि वही बैंक होंगे जिन्होंने कोआपरेशन नहीं दिया और उन्हीं का यह नेशनेलाइज़ करना चाहती हैं, और एक तजुर्बा भी करना चाहती हैं कि उससे कितना किसान को, छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को, लेबरर को और पेजेन्ट को वितना फायदा पहुंचता है।

मैंने यह कहा है कि अगर आप इसमें अब अन्तर करती हैं, आप को यह अस्तियार है, आप ने 14 बैंकों का नाम लिया, आप कितने ही बैंकों के नाम लें, मुझे कोई गुरेज़ नहीं, लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि उन बैंकों में ऐसे बैंक भी हैं जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को या साबिक फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री मोरार जी देसाई को कोआपरेशन दिया। लेकिन फिर भी एक मसला था कौम के सामने। मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री कामयाब हों, उस तरह से हमें फेल्योर मुंह न देखना पड़े, जैसा एल० आई० सी० में हुआ। कल से जिक्र होता रहा, हमें मौका नहीं मिला, इसका कोई रंज नहीं। आप को मालूम होगा कि एल० आई० सी० के

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

रूपे में से किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिला, छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को कोई कर्जा नहीं मिला पेजेन्ट को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं हुआ, जबकि एक्सपेंडिचर की रेशियो बढ़ी, लैप्स रेशियो बढ़ गई और उसमें नुकसान हुआ।

दूसरा सवाल यह किया जाता है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में 2500 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान होता है, या 25 करोड़ का नुकसान होता है, जैसा कि मेरे एक भाई कह रहे हैं, मैं उसमें पड़ना नहीं चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हिम्मत की है, तो मैं माननीय मधु लिमये जी और माननीय फ़रनेन्डो जी से सहमत हूँ, इत्फ़ाक़ करता हूँ कि फिर इन फ़ौरन बैंक्स को क्यों छोड़ें? उन्होंने कहा कि इसलिये छोड़ देते हैं कि हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है उसमें उनसे मदद मिलती है। मदद मिलती होगी। अबल तो सच्ची बात यह है, अगर वह बुरा न मानें, कि एशिया और हमारी सरकार एक ही बोली बोल रही है, कम्युनिस्टों और इंदिरा जी में फ़र्क नहीं है। फ़ौरन बैंक्स हमारी क्या मदद करेंगे। जब हमको एशिया से ही सारा काम करना है, इनकी ही तूती बोलनी है तो फ़ौरन बैंक्स को, मैंने यह कहा है, कि अलग नहीं करना चाहिये। और यह प्रोवीजो उड़ा दिया जाये तथा बैंकिंग की जो तारीफ़ है उसमें फ़ौरन बैंक्स हों, या अपने बैंक हों उनको लाया जाये।

दूसरी बात जो मैंने यह कही है कि 50 करोड़ के बजाए 100 करोड़ हो तो कम्युनिस्टों ने एतराज किया कि यह तो री-एक्शनरी हो गया। मैंने यह इसलिए कहा था कि इनके दिमाग में पांच-छः बैंक थे जिन्होंने इनको कोआ-परेशन नहीं दिया था। इस पर कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों को बड़ा एतराज है। ये लोग पब्लिक सैक्टर के वैसे तो बड़े पुरजोश हामी हैं और इनका शायद यह ख्याल रहा कि इंदिरा जी की तब हिमायत होती है जब पब्लिक सैक्टर काम-याब हो। यह हिमायत नहीं है कि सैबोटाज

करो, घेराव करो, इंडस्ट्री को नरबाद करो, और फिर भी कहें कि हम नेशनल हैं और मैं रीएक्शनरी हूँ जो इसके खिलाफ़ कहता हूँ।

मैंने कहा है कि बजाय 50 करोड़ के 100 करोड़ किया जाय। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ा मुश्किल और कठिन काम है जो उन्होंने अपने जिम्मे लिया है। जिम्मे मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि काफी लोग हैं जो उन का साथ बजाहिर देंगे लेकिन दर हकीकत उन को हर कदम-कदम पर सैबोटाज करेंगे। मैं गालिबन कल ही यहां दो खत तकसीम करने वाला हूँ। बात यह है कि मैंने श्रमती इंदिरा गांधी को प्यार दिया कि उन्होंने दिलेरी से कदम उठाया, लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह याद रखें, और मैं बरसों से यह कहता रहा हूँ, कि इन बैंकों के डाइरेक्टरों और रिजर्व बैंक के अफसरों ने मिलकर गरीबों के करोड़ों रुपये बरबाद किये। इसके लिए मैंने अपनी कोशिशें जारी रखीं और किताबों पर किताबें शायी कीं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ। इसके लिए मुझ पर केस भी चल रहा है मद्रास में। लेकिन मैं चिन्ता नहीं करता चाहे मेरे खिलाफ़ दस मुकदमे चला करें। मैंने अपनी बात कही। आज उन मगर मच्छों के खिलाफ़ कोई मुकदमा चलने वाला नहीं है जिनकी मैंने मांग की, या जिनकी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वालों ने, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी वालों ने, एस० एस० पी० वालों ने या जनसंघ वालों ने या इंडेपेन्डेंट्स ने मांग की। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से दख्वास्त करता हूँ कि उन खराब डाइरेक्टरों के खिलाफ़ जिन्होंने बैंकिंग को बदनाम किया, जिन्होंने कोआपरेशन नहीं दिया, ऐसे बददयानत डायरेक्टरों के खिलाफ़ और ऐसे रिजर्व बैंक के बददयानत अफसरों के खिलाफ़ वह फ़ौरन जुडिशल एन्व-वायरी बिठलायें। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जिस तरह से एस. आर. दास ने हमारे हक में अन्याय किया था और हमारे साबिक प्रधान मंत्री और साबित चीफ़ मिनिस्टर पंजाब हार गये उसी तरह से यह डाइरेक्टर हारने वाले हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री को चाहिये कि वह उनका गला पहले घोटों बजाए इसके कि वह रास्ते में भायें और उनको तंग करें। जितने भी मगर मच्छ हैं शांति प्रसाद जैन जैसे, जिनका नाम कल श्री मधु लिमये ने नहीं लिया, शुरु है कि श्री जार्ज फरनें डीज ने करम चन्द थापर के नाम का जिक्र कर दिया, और इस तरह के जो दूसरे मगर मच्छ हैं, सबको साथ लिया जाये।

मेरी दख्खास्त है कि फारेन बैंकों को भी इसमें साथ लाया जाय और जो भी खराब डाइ-रक्टर हैं उनके खिलाफ जुडिशल प्रोब करके उनको कटघरे में लाया जाये ताकि प्रधान मंत्री को अपने काम में मदद मिले। उनके काम में सुभीता हो। यह मेरी दिली स्वाहिश है।

मैं एक पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन भी देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दोस्तों के ख्याल हैं कि मैं उन की पार्टी पार्लिमेन्ट में पड़ने वाला हूँ। शायद मैं मोरार जी देसाई की तरफ हो जाऊँ या इंदिरा गांधी की तरफ हो जाऊँ। बिल्कुल यह बात नहीं है। जहाँ तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं बिल्कुल इस बिल के साथ हूँ। मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा था कि इस वक्त कोई इमर्जेन्सी नहीं है, इसलिए जिस तरह से यह आर्डिनेंस लाया गया उससे मुझे दुःख हुआ। जिस तरह से यह आर्डिनेंस लाया गया वह गलत था। इसलिए यहाँ पर कोई यह दलील न दे कि यह उनके साथ है वह उनके साथ हैं। जो मैं बोल रहा हूँ उस के यह माने नहीं हैं कि मैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मेरा कहना यही था कि इस वक्त कोई इमर्जेन्सी नहीं थी और जो कुछ हुआ है वह डिप्लोरेबल था, गलत था।

[मंत्री عبدالغنی ڈار - (کوٹوالا نو) جیر میں صاحبہ میں اندراجی کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ انھوں نے ایک بڑا اچھا قدم اٹھایا ہے انھوں نے جو کہا تھا کہ اس کو کٹاؤ جن میں نے اپنی امینڈمنٹ اس بل پر مدھی

ہے۔ ایک تو انھوں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ جو تکہ کچھ بینکوں نے سوشلائزیشن کے بارے میں سوشل کنٹرول کے بارے میں کو آپریشن نہیں دیا اس لئے فردری تھا کہ اس کو کیا جائے۔ نام تو انھوں نے نہیں لیا کہ کون سے بینک تھے جنہوں نے پردھان منتری اور مارجی بھائی کو کو آپریشن نہیں دیا۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہی بینک ہونگے جنہوں نے کو آپریشن نہیں کیا اور انھیں کوئی نیشنلائز کرنا چاہتی ہیں اور ایک تجربہ بھی کرنا چاہتی ہیں کہ اس سے کتنا کسان کو، چھوٹے انڈسٹریلٹ کو لبر اور پینزنس کو فائدہ پہنچتا ہے۔

میں نے کہا کہ اگر آپ اس میں انٹرنکرتی ہیں۔ جو آپ کو اختیار ہے۔ آپ نے جو وہ بینکوں کا نام لیا۔ تھے ہی بینکوں کے نام میں مجھے کوئی گزرنی نہیں لیکن میں جانتا ہوں کہ ان بینکوں میں ایسے بینکس بھی ہیں جنہوں نے پردھان منتری کو یا سابق منٹس منسٹر، فوری مارجی ڈیسیائی، کو کو آپریشن دیا ہے۔ لیکن پھر بھی ایک بڑا مسئلہ قوم کے سامنے تھا۔ میں صرف یہ چاہتا ہوں۔ پردھان منتری کا سیاب ہوں اور اس طرح سے، ہمیں فیلیور کا منہ نہ دیکھنا پڑے جیسا کہ ایل۔ آئی۔ سی میں ہوا۔ نئے بل سے ذکر کرتا رہا مجھے موقع نہیں ملا۔ اس کا کوئی رنج نہیں لیکن آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ ایل۔ آئی۔ سی کے رویے میں سے کساؤں کو چھوٹے انڈسٹریلٹ کو پینزنس کو کوئی فرقہ نہیں ملا۔ جبکہ ایک سپیڈ پیجر کی ریشور بڑھی۔ بیس ریشور بڑھ گئی اور اس میں نقصان ہوا دوسرا سوال یہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ بینک سیکٹرس ۲۵ سو کروڑ روپے کا نقصان ہوتا تھا ۱۵۰ کروڑ کا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ جیسا کہ میرے ایک بھائی کہہ رہے ہیں۔ میں اس میں پڑنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر پردھان منتری جی نے ہمت کی ہے تو میں مانتیہ

مدھولائی جی اور ماننے فرنیڈیز، نو سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ ان فارن بینکس کو کیوں چھوڑیں۔ انھوں نے

کہا کہ اس لئے چھوڑ دیتے ہیں کہ ہمارا جو ایکسپورٹ ہے اس میں ان سے مدد ملتی ہے ان سے مدد ملتی ہوگی۔ اول تو سچی بات یہ ہے اگر وہ بڑا نہ مانیں کہ ریشا اور ہماری سرکار ایک ہی بولی بول رہی ہے۔ کمیونسٹوں اور اندرا جی میں کوئی فرق نہیں ہے نارن بینکس ہماری کیا مدد کریں گے۔ جب ہم کو ریشا سے ہی سارا کام کرنا ہے ان کی ٹوٹی ہوئی ہے تو فارن بینکس کو میں نے یہ کہا ہے کہ انک نہیں کرتا چاہئے اور یہ پروریزو اثر ادا دیا جائے۔ اور بینکوں کی جو ٹریف اس میں فارن بینکس ہوں یا اپنے بینکس ہوں ان سب کو لایا جائے۔ دوسری بات جو میں نے یہ کہی ہے کہ ۵ کروڑ کے بجائے ۱۰ کروڑ ہوں تو کمیونسٹوں نے اعتراض کیا کہ یہ فوری ایکسٹرنی ہو گیا۔ میں نے یہ اس لئے کہا تھا کہ ان کے دماغ میں پانچ چھ بینک تھے۔ جنہوں نے ان کو کوآپریشن نہیں دیا تھا اس پر کمیونسٹ بھائیوں کو بڑا اعتراض ہے یہ لوگ ہلکے سیکڑے والے تو بڑے پرجوش حامی ہیں اور ان کا شاید یہ خیال رہا ہے کہ اندراجی کی تباہی ہوئی ہے جب بینک سیکڑے کا سیلاب ہو۔ یہ حمایت نہیں ہے کہ کمیونسٹوں کو گھرواؤ کرو، انڈسٹری کو۔ برباد کرو اور پھر بھی کہیں کہ جو نیشنل ہیں اور میں سری ایکسٹرنی ہوں جو اس کے خلاف کہتا ہوں۔ میں نے کہلے کہ بجائے پچاس کروڑ کے ۱۰ کروڑ کیا جائے۔ میں پر دھان منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بڑا مشکل اور کٹھن کام ہے جو انھوں نے اپنے ذمہ لیا ہے۔ ذمہ میں اس لئے کہتا ہوں کہ کافی لوگ ہمیں جو ان کے ساتھ لگا ہوں گے۔ لیکن وہ حقیقت ہر قدم پر ان کو سوٹاج کریں گے۔ غالباً کل ہی یہاں دو خط تقسیم کرنے والا ہوں۔ بات یہ ہے کہ میں نے ٹرینی اندرا کا ندھی کو پیار دیا کہ انھوں نے دلیری سے دم اٹھایا۔ لیکن میں ان

کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ یاد رکھیں۔ اور میں برسوں سے یہ کہتا آ رہا ہوں کہ ان بینکوں کے ڈائریکٹروں اور رزرو بینک کے افسروں نے مل کر غریبوں کے کروڑ روپے برباد کئے۔ اس کے لئے میں نے اپنی توشیح جاری رکھی اور کتابوں پر کتابیں شائع کیں۔ پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ اس کے لئے مجھ پر کس بھی چل رہا ہے۔ مدراس میں۔ لیکن میں جتنا نہیں کرتا چاہے میرے خلاف دس مقدمے چلا کر۔ میں نے اپنی بات کہی۔ آج ان نگر مچھوں کے خلاف کوئی مقدمہ چلنے والا نہیں ہے جن کی میں نے مانگ کی۔ یا جن کی کمیونسٹ پارٹی والوں نے۔ پرجا سوشلسٹ والوں نے۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ پی والوں نے یا جن سکھ والوں نے یا انڈین نیشنل نے مانگ کی۔ میں پر دھان منتری سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ ان خواب ڈائریکٹروں کے خلاف جنہوں نے بینک کو بدنام کیا۔ جنہوں نے کوآپریشن نہیں دیا ایسے بددیانت ڈائریکٹروں کے خلاف اور ایسے رزرو بینک کے بددیانت افسروں کے خلاف فوراً جوڈیشل انکوائری بھلائیں۔ میں یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ جس طرح سے ایس۔ آر۔ س نے ہمارے حق میں نیٹے کیا تھا اور ہمارے سابق پر دھان منتری اور سابق چیف منسٹر پنجاب کاٹھے اس طرح سے یہ دائرہ بیکٹ مارنے والے ہیں۔ پر دھان منتری کو چاہئے کہ وہ ان کا گلا گھونٹیں۔ بجائے اس کے کہ وہ راستے میں آئیں۔ اور وہ ان کو تنگ کریں۔ جتنے بھی نگر مچھے ہیں شانتی پر خاد میں جیسے جن کا نام کل شری پور نے نہیں لیا۔ شکر ہے کہ شری جارج فرنیڈیز نے کرم چند تھاپر کے نام کا ذکر دیا اور اس طرح کے جو دسرے نگر مچھے ہیں سب کو ساتھ لیا جائے۔ میری درخواست ہے کہ نارن بینکوں کو بھی اس میں ساتھ لایا جائے اور جو بھی خواب ڈائریکٹر

ہیں ان کے خلاف جو ڈیپازٹس پروب کر کے ان کو
کنٹرول میں لایا جائے تاکہ پردھان منتری کو اپنے
کام میں مدد ملے۔ ان کے کام میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ
میری دلی خواہش ہے۔

میں ایک نیشنل ایکسچینج دینا چاہتا ہوں۔
کچھ دوستوں کا خیال ہے کہ میں ان کی یہ پالیسی
میں پڑنے والا ہوں۔ شاید میں مرارجی ڈیپازٹس
کی طرف ہوجاؤں اور اندرا گاندھی کی طرف
ہوجاؤں۔ بالکل یہ بات نہیں ہے۔ جہاں تک
میرا سمبندھ ہے۔ میں بالکل اس بل کے ساتھ ہوں۔
میں نے صرف یہ کہا تھا کہ اس وقت کوئی امرجنسی نہیں
ہے اس لئے جس طرح سے آرڈیننس لایا گیا اس سے
مجھے دکھ ہوا۔ جس طرح سے یہ آرڈیننس لایا گیا وہ
غلط تھا۔ اس لئے یہاں پر کوئی یہ دلیل نہ دے
کہ یہ ان کے ساتھ ہے وہ ان کے ساتھ ہیں۔ جو
میں بولی رہا ہوں۔ اس کے یہ معنی نہیں ہیں کہ میں
شرکتی اندرا گاندھی کے ساتھ نہیں ہوں۔ لیکن میرا
کہنا ہے کہ اس وقت کوئی امرجنسی نہیں لگی اور
جو کچھ ہوا ہے وہ ڈیپازٹس بل تھا۔ غلط تھا۔ [

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA
(Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to
take part in the general discussion of this
Bill but, unfortunately, the number of
speakers from the Congress Party was so
large that we could not be accommodated.

I take this opportunity of speaking on
this amendment because I feel that banks
which have not been nationalised will create
a kind of discrimination not only between
depositors but also between creditors. We
had 79 scheduled banks out of which 14
banks have been nationalised now and
earlier the Imperial Bank and banks in some
Indian States—seven of them...were
nationalised; all together there are 22
banks which are nationalised banks. Yet,
out of these 49 banks, when I see the com-
position of scheduled banks I find that three
foreign banks...the National and Grindlays
Bank, the Chartered Bank and the First

National City Bank of America will now
carry three-fourths of the desposits of all
the 49 scheduled banks. They will distri-
bute nearly two-thirds of the credit of those
banks which have been kept outside the
purview of nationalisation. I have never
been able to understand this.

The very contention of the Prime
Minister's note to the Bangalore AICC was
to give an orientation to our economy. This
has been the reason why in the 10-point
programme it is specifically mentioned that
while LIC was nationalised, the general
insurance was not nationalised and, there-
fore, the general insurance needs to be
brought under the purview of nationalisation.
If that connotation could be applicable
there, that connotation is very much appli-
cable here.

I have never been able to understand
how we can discriminate between a depositor
and a depositor. Apart from the legal
tenability which looks to me a very doubtful
feature today, we cannot discriminate
between a depositor and a depositor. I
cannot understand that. A depositor will
invest his money in the nationalised banks ;
he will invest his money in the non-
nationalised banks and he will also be free
to invest his money in the foreign banks.
Nobody can stop him from doing that. No
Government can ever legislate or issue a
direction, asking a depositor to do this and
not to do that. That will be a violation
of the fundamental right of a depositor. It
will be illegal. I think, the Government
should consider this matter in a cooler
manner, not in a political huff and with
slogan-mongering. These are the things
that have to be considered on merit. I
think, no discrimination can be made
between a depositor and a depositor and
even between a creditor and a creditor,
When a creditor want to take money from
a nationalised bank, he will be guided by
certain directions and guide-lines which will
be prescribed by the Government or by the
Reserve Bank or whosoever it may be. But
when a creditor goes to a non-nationalised
bank or to a foreign bank, he will be in a
much better position to go and invest the
money in any industry he likes. I do not
know whether the directions issued by the
Government will be tenable.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Now, there is the National and Grindlays Bank with deposits of more than Rs 168 crores; there is the First National City Bank with deposits of more than Rs 61 crores and there is the Chartered Bank with deposits of more than Rs 48 crores. Suppose a depositor wants to go to the National and Grindlays Bank and deposits his money. The deposit must earn interest. If you direct the Banks not to do business, where from are these Banks going to pay interest to the depositors? This has never been clarified. It is impossible these days to talk about anything because everything is brushed aside on the basis of political slogan-mongering, this way and that way. Nobody talks about cooler judgment on the basis of the merits of the Bill. (*Interruption*) Immediately noise is made; slogans are shouted. Somebody is called a reactionary; somebody is called a progressive. (*Interruptions*) I can approach them through my voice; I cannot approach them through my reasoning. I am sorry they do not understand even now. What I want to say is that all the matters should be examined in a cooler manner, whether they will be legal or they will be tenable. To me, it looks that this will not stand the legal jurisdiction. (*Interruptions*) Why are you shouting? Are you not in favour of nationalisation of foreign banks? I want to know from the Communist party. I do not understand. They are trying to indulge in slogan mongering, to support somebody and not to support somebody else. Let them say so.

I would like to say that this is a very untenable situation. You cannot have a difference in the operation of banks as between nationalised banks and non-nationalised banks. The only tenable thing to do is to nationalise the foreign banks and other scheduled banks and to bring them all in the same purview.

15 hrs.

Apart from that, I have great apprehension that these foreign banks will attract a lot of depositors who are going to the nationalised banks. Therefore, with that kind of anomaly, with that kind of imbalance in our economy, we must outright nationalise foreign banks. Otherwise, there is no justification.

If this government claims that it has to bring into nationalisation the banking institutions, it is a very welcome feature indeed. It should have been in a defferent way. That is a different matter. So far even by an accident, if socialism has received focus I welcome it wholeheartedly. But I would like to mention this. This is the time that the Government has to take a decision. Otherwise the Government will not be able to keep the foreign banks outside the purview of nationalisation. It will create a lot of repercussions. Therefore, these banks should be brought into the purview.

SHRIMATI SARDA MUKERJEE: I have an amendment on this clause.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनमोल): क्लॉज 2 में मेरे दो एमेंडमेंट्स हैं, नम्बर 45 और 361। इन दोनों को मैं मूव करता हूँ। दोनों का मतलब यह है कि फारेन बैंक्स जोकि इस बिल के दायरे से बाहर रखे गए हैं, उनको बाहर न रखा जाए। इसका कारण यह है कि जब हमें आजादी नहीं मिली थी तभी से इंडियन कैपिटल और फोरेन कैपिटल का भगड़ा शुरू हो गया है। इंडियन कैपिटल समझता था कि आजादी के बाद जब फोरेन कैपिटल चला जाएगा तब जो रिक्तता पैदा होगी, उसकी पूर्ति इंडियन कैपिटल करेगा। लेकिन आजादी के बाद इंडियन कैपिटल और फोरेन कैपिटल मिल गए और दोनों ने मौनोपोली कायम की। फारेन बैंक्स को अगर आप छोड़ देंगे तो उन्होंने जो मौनोपोली बना रखी है, उसको बनाये रखने का रास्ता आप रहने देंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि फोरेन बैंक्स को भी इस बिल के दायरे में लाया जाए।

दूसरा एक मेरा प्वाइंट और है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि इस आधार पर इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती दी जाएगी या नहीं। मुझे पता नहीं कि इंडियन बैंक्स को अगर नेशनलाइज किया जाता है और फारेन बैंक्स को छोड़ दिया जाता है तो इससे कोई डिसक्रिमिनेशन होता है या नहीं। कहीं इस प्वाइंट को लेकर भी इस

बिल पर घक्का न आए, इस वास्ते भी यह जरूरी है कि फारेन बैंक्स को भी इसके दायरे से भी बहर न रखा जाए।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : The Government will have about 85% of the deposits of banking sector under their control. That leave; 15%: My colleagues have spoken before me asking for nationalisation of the remaining sector of the foreign banks and the smaller banks. It is such things which have unfortunately created the conditions that despite the Licensing Committee and the industrial policy resolution an uneven and unbalanced development has taken place. To-day we are shouting about the monopolies and so on. It is not difficult for some one who wants to evade the control in the banking sector over deposits of more than Rs. 50 crores, to have a number of small banks. Therefore, there may be a lot of things going on, which we would like to avoid.

The second thing is that as for as foreign banks are concerned, it is rather unfair that we should get our banks nationalised but leave the foreign banks scot-free to do what they like. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha who has spoken before me has brought this out very clearly and I do not think that I need add to it. Therefore, I would like to join the hon. Members who have spoken before me and say that in clause 2 we should define the term 'banks' in such a way that it will extend to foreign banks also so that the foreign banks also should be nationalised.

It is true that there has been at least one foreign bank which has been indulging in nefarious types of activities, and that was a bank which was located at Calcutta. If I name it, my hon. friends opposite might have some susceptibilities, and so, I shall not name it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Let her name it.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We all know what happened in regard to the Bank of China.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : We only demand that the report of that inquiry should be published.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I think he can make that demand to Government.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : She may also join us in making that demand.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I do not thereby imply that all banks are working in that kind of way, but I do not see the validity of the argument that there will be international repercussions or that it will affect our foreign trade. Our banks can carry on foreign trade operations just as well as Grindlays or the Chartered Bank or any of these other foreign banks.

I would request Government to consider the large number of Members on both sides who are in favour of the nationalisation of foreign banks also. If social control and nationalisation of banking has been accepted as the policy of Government, then it should extend to the entire banking sector.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, इस क्लॉज दो पर कोई लम्बा चीड़ा संशोधन न देकर मैंने सिर्फ एक शब्द को हटाने के बारे में संशोधन दिया है। मैंने "नाट" शब्द को हटा देने की मांग की है। इसमें यह है :

"Banking company does not include a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956".

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ नाट शब्द को हटा दिया जाए। इसका मतलब यह होगा :

"does include a foreign company...."

इसके बाद फिर दूसरा है बी में।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बिल पर जो तर्क दिये हैं, उनको पूरी तरह से सुनने के बाद और इस बिल को पेश करते हुए और बाद में विधि मंत्री जी ने जो तर्क दिये हैं, उनको भी सुनने के बाद मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि एक भी माननीय सदस्य अपनी राय बदलने में असमर्थ हुआ होगा और उसको तसल्ली हुई होगी कि यह कारण है कि जिसकी वजह से विदेशी बैंकों को छोड़ दिया गया है और ऐसा करके अच्छा ही किया गया है। मुझे शक है कि प्रधान मंत्री खुद भी अपने तर्कों से सहमत हैं जो उन्होंने दिये हैं।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

जो बातें कही गई हैं उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि अगर आप ने दूसरे बैंकों को छोड़ दिया तो जिन बैंकों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे वे बैंक भी नाकाम साबित होंगे। जैसा अभी अधिकांशतः पब्लिक बैंक में होता आ रहा है कई हमारे अफसर हैं जो दोहरा मुशाहरा पाते हैं, एक तो प्राइवेट पूंजीपति से, प्राइवेट कारखाने वाले से और दूसरे इन राष्ट्रीयकृत प्रतिष्ठानों से। वे हमारे इन पब्लिक बैंक अंडरटेकिंग को संबोटाज करने का काम करते हैं। यहां भी वे हमारे सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के अफसरों को, हाकिमों को और हमारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को संबोटाज करेंगे और जो भ्रष्ट अफसर हैं उनका वे जावे इस्तेमाल करेंगे। तब उस वस्था में हमारे दायें बाजू के जो सदस्य हैं उनको यह कहने का मौका मिलेगा कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नाकाम साबित हुए हैं।

कल श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने बहुत अच्छा सुभाष दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि सबसे पहले रिजर्व बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। उस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बैंकों को छोड़ने का मतलब है कि जो आशा जगी है, उस आशा पर अभी वज्रपात होने वाला है। ये जो बैंक आप छोड़ रहे हैं, ये जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है उनको भ्रष्ट करेंगे। इस वास्ते इन बैंकों को छोड़ा नहीं जाना चाहिये। जान बूझकर खतरा मोल लेना ठीक नहीं है।

जो तर्क इसके पक्ष में दिये गए हैं, उन पर मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। कल मुझे भ्रम हुआ था उसको लेकर जोकि कांग्रेस के बारह सदस्यों ने दिया था। अभी तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा जी ने कहा है कि उसको कूलर मोमेंट में किया जाए। अभी गर्मी अधिक है। ठंडा होने पर किया जाए। मुझे शक है कि वह अभी विदेशी बैंकों का

राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहती नहीं हैं। वह "कूलर मोमेंट" पर जोर दे रही हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह हाउस एयर कन्डीशंड है। इसमें कर लिया जाये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अगर यह मामले को टालने का बहाना हो, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है, लेकिन वह अमल में भी अच्छा साबित हो, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों को छोड़कर देशी और विदेशी सब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। इससे पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था पर भी कोई चोट नहीं पड़ती है, क्योंकि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा हम आम लोगों द्वारा जमा रुपये को ले रहे हैं और जिन लोगों ने पूंजी लगाई है और जो उसका सैकड़ों गुना लूटकर ले गए हैं, संविधान के मुताबिक हम उनको कम या ज्यादा मुआवजा दे रहे हैं।

इस दृष्टि से यह कोई समाजवादी कदम नहीं है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री यह दावा करती हैं, या अगर उन्हें यह भ्रम है, कि यह एक समाजवादी कदम है, तो वह गलती पर हैं। इससे छोटे और मझोले पूंजी वालों को ज्यादा आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा, जो कि उन्हें इस समय इजारेदारों के कारण नहीं मिल रहा है।

अब तक हमारे देश में एक दोगले पूंजीवाद का विकास हुआ है। यहां पर राष्ट्रीय पूंजी का ठीक तरह से विकास नहीं हुआ है। विदेशी पूंजी और विदेशी इजारेदारी के साथ देश के इजारेदारों की सांठ-गांठ के कारण इस दोगले पूंजीवाद का विकास हुआ है। विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करके अण्डर-इनवायर्सिंग और ओवर-इनवायर्सिंग के जरिए विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी का रास्ता खुला छोड़ देना देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक साबित होगा।

इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधनों पर आग्रह करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार अभी भी इस विषय पर विचार करें, अन्यथा उन्हें इस भ्रम में नहीं रहना चाहिये कि वे कोई समाजवादी कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने जो कदम उठाया है, उससे देश में कुछ आशा उत्पन्न हुई है और वह जायज़ आशा है। लेकिन अगर विदेशी बैंकों को छोड़ दिया जायेगा, तो उससे एक संकट पैदा होगा और यदि संकट पैदा होगा, तो देश चुप नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि अपने हितों की रक्षा और समाजवाद की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के लिए जोरदार संघर्ष करेगा।

इसलिए संघर्ष के दूसरे दौर का इत्तजार किये बिना सरकार को देशी और विदेशी सब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिये। आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई को जाना पड़ा है, जिसकी हमें खुशी है, लेकिन कल श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के जाने के लिए हमें दूसरा घक्का न लगना पड़े।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):
To what extent, the exclusion of foreign banks from the purview of this Bill will be in conformity with the Constitution is a matter that has to be ultimately decided by the Supreme Court on the basis of the evidence, material and other things available with Government. The hon. Prime Minister yesterday gave certain reasons why foreign banks are excluded from the purview of the Bill. So far as these reasons are concerned, I am not going to say anything; we take it that the reasons are valid. But my difficulty is that in undertaking the connotation that has to be given to the expressions 'foreign bank' and 'Indian bank' there are certain implications in relation to a nationalisation measure. Today we have read in the newspapers that some London people have brought it to the notice of Government that 95 per cent of the shareholders of the Allahabad Bank which is being nationalised under this Bill are British nationals and they should be compensated in sterling. In categorising a bank as foreign bank, we have to go not exclusively by the place of incorporation. The place of incor-

poration can be a consideration in such economic measures though not the exclusive one. Here is a case of the Allahabad Bank which is obviously incorporated in India but the majority of the shareholders are Britishers. In the reverse situation, it would be conceivable—of course it is only academic now—that there may be a foreign bank which might have been incorporated in a foreign country but most of its shareholders would be Indians. In such a situation, how far it is convenient and consistent to keep such a bank outside the purview of the Bill is a matter I would like Government to consider.

Banking has so many operations—deposit operation, lending operation, etc. To what extent incorporation outside India can stop the Government or Parliament from legislating a foreign bank? Every sovereign country has a right over its territory. To what extent is it permissible for the Government to control the lending or deposit operations of a foreign bank in India? This question has to be examined. It is a foreign bank but its operations are in India. We have made some provisions in this Bill about banks operating in foreign countries. We have given some concessions to the foreigners. Therefore, the extent to which we have rights to regulate the undertakings of foreign banks should be considered and once again I request the Government to consider that suggestion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, क्लॉज 2 में मेरा संशोधन संख्या 106 इस प्रकार है :

Page 1, line 10,—

for "banking company" does not include a foreign company"

substitute-

"banking company" includes both indigenous and foreign company"

मेरा संशोधन संख्या 107 इस प्रकार है :

Page 2—,

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute.*

'(b) "existing bank" means a banking company both indigenous and foreign specified in column 1 of the First Schedule with the present deposits as shown in the return as on the last Friday of June, 1969'.

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

मोटे तौर पर मेरे संशोधनों का मतलब यह है कि देश में छोटे, बड़े और विदेशी, जितने भी बैंक हैं, उन सब को ले लिया जाए। जहां तक विदेशी बैंकों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रधान मंत्री ने तर्क दिया कि विदेशी बैंकों का सगरी दुनिया में बड़ा नेटवर्क है, उन की बहुत सी शाखाएँ हैं, उनके पास नो-हाऊ है, जो अभी हमारे पास नहीं है, इसलिए यदि हम उनको लेते हैं, तो हम उन्हें ठीक तरह से नहीं चला सकते हैं। जब मैंने इस तर्क को सुना, तो मुझे हैरानी हुई कि शायद जब इतना बड़ा विधेयक लाया जा रहा है, तो राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों का जो दुनिया में हुआ, उसका इतिहास इन्होंने कुछ पढ़ने का प्रयास नहीं किया। बर्मा में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। उसमें विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी हुआ जिसमें हिन्दुस्तानी बैंकों भी आते हैं। उसके बारे में तो कहा गया लेकिन एक दूसरे मुल्क, बर्मा से भी छोटे और हिन्दुस्तान से भी छोटे मुल्क टंजिया ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, उसमें उसने विदेशी बैंकों का, और हिन्दुस्तानी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। उसमें हिम्मत थी। उसके पास वह नो हाउ नहीं था, उसके पास उतना नेट वर्क नहीं था उसके पास इतनी स्किल नहीं था, लेकिन उसके पास हिम्मत थी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की ओर उसने कदम उठाया। हिन्दुस्तानी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण उसने किया बावजूद नो हाउ न होने के और सुविधाएं न होने के भी। तो टंजिया जैसा मुल्क हिम्मत कर सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान जैसा इतना बड़ा मुल्क जिसकी इतनी बड़ी परम्परा रही है, वह इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर सकता, यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं समझा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके ऊपर ठीक से गौर नहीं किया—विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में और दूसरे शब्दों में मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि शायद इसमें भीरुता तो नहीं है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी घबराती तो नहीं हैं, डरती तो नहीं हैं

कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे तो शायद हमारा स्वागत न हो दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में यह बात भी हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के मुताल्लिक भी यह है कि आज से वर्षों कबल दादाभाई नौरोजी ने एक बड़ी भारी किताब लिखी ग्रान प्रावर्टी एण्ड अन-ब्रिटिश रूल इन इंडिया। उनकी चिन्ता, उनकी तकलीफ उनका दर्द यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान से एकोनामिक ड्रेन होता है। विदेशी लोग और विदेशी हुक्मरां हिन्दुस्तान का शोषण करते हैं। वह शोषण विदेशी बैंकों से अभी भी चल रहा है। यह विदेशी बैंक जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में काम करते हैं उनके जरिये करोड़ों रुपये मुनाफे के कमाये जाते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजे जाते हैं। करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा करके उसे बाहर भेजना दादा भाई नौरोजी के शब्दों में हिन्दुस्तान का खून हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजना है। यही विदेशी बैंक कर रहे हैं। इसलिए लाजिमी हो जाता है कि आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी ट्रेड होती है, हिन्दुस्तान के मेहनतकश का जो खून है उसको बाहर न भेजा जाय, उसका ड्रैन न हो। उसके ऊपर रोक लगाना हमारा पहला फर्ज है। इसलिए विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण लाजिमी हो जाता है। इन सब बातों पर प्रधान मंत्री ने गौर नहीं किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी बैंक भी इसमें आ जायं।

दूसरी बात—पचास करोड़ से नीचे जो देशी बैंक हैं उनको भी ले लेना चाहिए। उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि बताया गया दस करोड़ के भी बैंक हैं, 5 करोड़ के भी बैंक हैं। ठीक है। लेकिन एक बड़ी बात यह है कि छोटे बैंक जो हैं, जब बड़े बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है तो उनका अमलगमेशन मैनैजमेंट के ख्याल से होना लाजिमी हो जाता है। तब हम एफिशेंटली वह एक नया नक्शा जो आने जा रहा है उस पर काम कर सकेंगे।

इसलिए यह इनएक्टिव हो जाता है, लाजिमी हो जाता है, जो कदम आप ने उठाया उसका दूसरा कदम कि है आप उनको भी एफिशियेंटली चलाएं और उन पर भी कब्जा करें। इसलिए छोटे बैंक जो हैं हिन्दुस्तान के देशी उनको भी और विदेशी बैंकों को भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। तभी जाकर फिनेशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन जो देश में है उस पर सरकार का कब्जा होगा और तभी जो पूंजी है, पैसा है, सरकार उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल करने योग्य हालत में होगी ताकि योजनाओं को सरकार आगे बढ़ा सके और जिस संकट में हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उससे निकल करके जो हमारी मंजिल है, जिस ओर हमारा राष्ट्रीय कारवां चल रहा है—समाजवाद, उस मंजिल पर हम जायें और ग्राम जनता की हालत अच्छी हो। यही मेरे दो संशोधन हैं जिन को मैं आप के सामने रखता हूँ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as my amendment is concerned it is only a verbal amendment substituting the word "a" in place of "the".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before Shri Banerjee speaks I want to draw his attention to the fact that we have a number of amendments and if he takes a long time repeating the same arguments we will not be able to conclude this. Please do not repeat the arguments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I will speak only on my amendments to clause 2.

सभापति महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर है 154 और 155। 154 में यह कहा है कि लाइन 10 और 11 का सक्टीट्यूशन इस प्रकार हो। बिल में यह दिया है :

"Banking company" does not include a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 ;"

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि :

"Banking company" means a banking company as defined in section 5 (c) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 but excludes co-operative banks."

अब मैं सदन के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट 1949 का संशोधन 5 (सी) क्या है :

"Banking company" means any company which transacts the business of banking in India".

तो मेरा संशोधन यह है कि सभापति महोदय, कि कोई भी बैंक चाहे विदेशी हो या देशी हो या स्वदेशी उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिये। जब एक दफा राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात आई है इस देश में और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक हिम्मत कर ही लिया... (व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, मैं बिल का संशोधन चाहता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य का संशोधन करने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ, वह स्वामस्वाह नाराज है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि आज जब प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने हिम्मत से काम ले ही लिया और जब सारे देश के बैंक कर्मचारियों ने और मेहनतकश लोगों ने जो मेहनत करके खाते हैं, दूसरे की कमाई नहीं खाते हैं, सब ने इसका स्वागत किया तो एक दफा बहती गंगा में उन बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाय और मैं इस बात को कहूँगा और उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि अब की मर्त्तवा कुछ इने गिने लोग इस सदन में भी हैं वह काफी योग्य हैं और काफी एक्केटेड भी हैं, जो इसके विरोध में हैं लेकिन उनसे तो गुणानन्द ठाकुर जी अच्छे हैं जो इसकी सपोर्ट तो कर रहे हैं। ज्यादा लिखने-पढ़ने से अगर यह असर होता हो कि नेशनलाइजेशन न हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गलत है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मौका है, इस सदन में जब कि एक मुट्ठी भर मामूली लोगों को छोड़ कर जिनके पीछे कोई जनता है नहीं, सारा देश इसका स्वागत कर रहा है तो इन बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय। मेरी अमेंड-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

मेंट मंजूर कर ली जाय। जय प्रकाश जी की बात कही गई है। लेकिन जय प्रकाश जी की हर बात हम लोग नहीं मानते हैं, अगर आप मानें तो दूसरी बात है... (व्यवधान)... एक अजीब हालत है कि आप लोगों की पार्टी इधर नाभा की महारानी का समर्थन कर रही है, राजाजी कहते हैं कि उनको मेरा समर्थन है, लेकिन उधर आपने श्री देशमुख को अपना कैंडीडेट खड़ा कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, यह मौका आ गया है जबकि देश के तमाम बहाव को देखकर, जनता की आवाज को देख कर, सब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए और राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद इन बैंकों के जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, उनके हालात को सुधारा जाय, तब ही आज तक उनका जो शोषण हुआ है, वह दूर हो सकेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा संशोधन मंजूर किया जाय।

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं दो रोज से बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के सिलसिले में अपने साथियों की काफी तकरीरें सुन रहा हूँ। जहां तक इसकी मुखालफत का सवाल है जो कैपिटलिस्ट—निजाम के हामी हैं उनकी तरफ से मुखालफत करने की बात समझ में आती है, मगर जो लोग समाजवाद के हामी हैं, जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के इस काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये, जब उनकी तरफ से मुखालफत की बात सामने आती है, तो मुझे एसा महसूस हुआ कि क्रिटिसाइज करने के लिए कुछ नहीं रहा तो उन्होंने पार्टी को ही क्रिटिसाइज करना शुरू कर दिया।

मुझे मधु लिमये जी माफ़ करेगे, उनसे मुझे यही उम्मीद थी कि वह ऐसी ही तकरीर करेंगे, लेकिन अपने मौअज्जिज साथी द्विवेदी जी और आचार्य कृपलानी जी से मैं यह तवक्को नहीं करता था। उनसे तो मुझे यह उम्मीद

थी कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का जो बिल आया है उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई खास बात रखेंगे...

SHRI ABDUL GANDHI DAR : Sir, on a point of order. You have never allowed us so speak generally. But he is doing that while speaking you asked us not to bring in politics. But what is he talking about except on the general question? And yet you are permitting it.

श्री मु० अ० खां : वकौल बनर्जी साहब के आप काफी बुजुर्ग हो गये हैं, आपकी समझ में ऐसी बात नहीं आयेगी, इसलिए आप तशरीफ़ रखें तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

सभापति जी, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जब कुछ लोगों ने यह महसूस किया कि इंदिरा जी बाजी मार ले गईं—मैं उनको वधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने 20 साल से जो कांग्रेस इधर-उधर भटक रही थी...

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Let him speak on the clause or on the amendments.

But he is now making a general speech.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Why did you call him?

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैंने कोई अमंडमेंट नहीं दी है।

SHRI D.N. PATODIA (Indore) : What he is speaking is not about any amendment moved by anybody.

15.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI RANDIR SINGH (ROHTAK) : Sir, the hon. Member be allowed to speak.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We are on clause 2 now. The hon. Member has not given notice of any amendment. What he is speaking does not go anywhere near clause 2. Now, can anybody speak without moving any amendments? (Interruption).

श्री बेणी शंकरशर्मा (बंका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके पहले सभापति जी उन्हीं लोगों को, जिन्होंने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे क्रम से बुला रहे थे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप भी जिस क्रम से जिन लोगों ने संशोधन दिए हैं उसी क्रम से उन लोगों को बुलायेंगे।

श्री मु० अ० खां : मुझसे पहले जिन लोगों ने अमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं, उनको भी बुलाया गया है और जिन्होंने नहीं दी हैं, उनको बुलाया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समझने की कमी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Usually the procedure that we follow is that after the amendments are moved, first those who have moved them get an opportunity and then those who are not in agreement with them get some opportunity to oppose them. A few more hon. Members who have moved amendments to clause 2 still remain. First I will give them a chance and than I will give you an opportunity.

श्री मु० अ० खां : आप मेरे बाद उनको मौका दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको फिर मौका देंगे।
 Was he called by the Chair ?

श्री मु० अ० खां : मुझे बोलने के लिए एलाउ किया गया है। मेरी कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं है। आप मेरे बाद उनको बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्लाइ-बाई-क्लाइ कंसी-ड्रेशन के लिए निश्चित समय है। इस समय 500 अमेंडमेंट्स विचाराधीन है। जिन्होंने महत्त्व न करके संशोधन दिए हैं, उनको आप मौका दें, यहाँ ऊट पटांग भाषण करनेवालों को...
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I want your ruling whether the word "utpatang" is parliamentary.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं, मैं इनके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जो ऊट-पटांग बोलते हैं, उनके लिए कह रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Such expressions should be avoided.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, I am impatiently waiting for your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has agreed to avoid such expressions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अरे भाई, मैं आपके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि चौधरी साहब कभी ऐसा नहीं बोलते। इस समय 500 अमेंडमेंट्स आपके सामने हैं। क्या आप जिन्होंने अमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं, उनको मौका देंगे या जिन्होंने संशोधन नहीं दिया है, उनको मौका देंगे। अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं तो फिर बाद में गिलोटिन न किया जाय।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : We have got our amendments. Will you allow us to speak or not ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume you seat. This is not the way ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : This is the way. You want it this way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

I entirely agree that our time is limited. I do not want to guillotine the clause because they are important. I will give those who have taken pains to amendments an opportunity to make their brief submissions as possible. Normally we do not allow those who want to oppose until all the amendments concerning a clause are finished but as the Chair has permitted him to speak let him conclude.

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने बावजूद इन लोगों के एतराज के मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

[श्री मु० अ० खा०]

मैं इस सदन के सीनियर और बुजुर्ग मੈम्बरों से यह उम्मीद नहीं करता था कि हमारी पार्टी के अन्दर के जो मामलात हैं उनको क्रिटिसाइज किया जायेगा बल्कि मैं उम्मीद करता था कि कृपलानो जी और द्विवेदी जी की तरफ से इस बिल पर कोई खास चीजें आयेंगी। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि क्या वगलौर में हुआ, क्या बकिंग कमेटी में हुआ और क्या पालेमेंटरी बोर्ड में हुआ यही बातें इस सदन में रखी गईं। और चीजों का इस सदन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। इस तरह से वक्त खराब किया गया.....
 ...**(व्यवधान)**.....बीस साल से कांग्रेस जो इधर से उधर भटक रही थी, मैं बघाई देना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी को कि उन्होंने यह बहादुराना कदम उठाया और मुल्क को दिखा दिया कि समाजवाद का जो नारा सबसे पहले कांग्रेस ने लगाया था उसकी पूर्ति की गई है। लेकिन अभी हमारा काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, आगे भी हमको बहुत कुछ करना है। इसी बात से हमको तसल्ली नहीं कर लेनी है।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे निजाम के ऊपर जो नौकरशाही का जाल बिछा हुआ है, हमको डर महसूस होता है कि जिस तरह से नौकरशाही ने पब्लिक सैक्टर को बर्बाद किया है और आज तक हमारे मंत्री इस काबिल नहीं बन सके हैं कि उस जाल को काट सकें, कहीं वही जाल बैंकों के ऊपर भी न छा जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नौकरशाही से इन बैंकों को बचाया जाये।.....**(व्यवधान)**.....
 इंटरव्यू से मुझे वह नहीं कहने दिया गया जोकि मैं कहना चाहता था, बहरहाल मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As has been pointed out by the hon. Members, we have got a time-limit fixed. So, I would appeal to all the hon. Members—I want to give an opportunity to all the Members who have moved amendments—to speak on clause 2 and the amendment that are before the

House and that no extraneous matters should be brought in.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I have moved an amendment to clause 2 that instead of “rupees fifty crores”, it should be put as “rupees twenty-five crores”. On the point whether the foreign banks should be nationalised or not, I agree with those who have said they have got to be nationalised. In fact, I am of the opinion that if banking industry is to be nationalised.....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it not admissible? What is your point of order?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : When such a senior Member speaks, I do not unnecessarily interrupt. Let me make myself clear about that. About this amendment, he wants to make a change from “rupees fifty crores” to “rupees twenty-five crores”. This amendment is meaningless so far as clause 2 is concerned. Let me read clause 2. It says :

“(b) “existing bank” means a banking company specified in column 1 of the First Schedule.....”

That is the operative part of that particular sub-clause. Then there follows the descriptive part, that is, about rupees fifty crores. If you want to reduce the amount to rupees twenty five crores, then the entire Schedule goes. You have to bring in so many unspecified banks into the picture. Therefore, such an amendment cannot be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain principles regarding legislation and about admissibility of amendments to clauses. I may point out to you that if an hon. Member feels that an amendment is called for here, naturally, a consequential amendment will have to be moved to the Schedule. Therefore, I cannot shut him out on this ground.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : One reason why I want to expand the scope of this Bill is this. The purpose of nationalisation is to get more resources. Now if

all the banks were nationalised, certainly there will be more resources. If some are nationalised, resources will be smaller. Now, banks with deposits over, Rs. 50 crores are taken, these Rs. 2800 crores are the additional amount which will come into the hands of the Government now 25% is already in Government securities. Of this 59% is already in State, Central Government securities and 20% or more are in State Government securities on loans and advances have absorbed 2000/-. Therefore, out of these 2800 crores the Government have got at their disposal practically 80%. Now only 20% remains. It would come to Rs. 600 crores. Therefore, by this measure you will be able to get only Rs. 300 crores. By nationalising the foreign banks also you will get more money. That is why I said 'bring the 5 crores also and reduce the limit of exemption.' I do not think that other banks are not capable of making much mischief. I may tell you, there is one bank with headquarters at Hyderabad which gave 1 crore guarantee to Dharma Teja. At that time the Government of Andhra Pradesh refused to give him further guarantee. I have got so many telegrams from employees of the Andhra Bank that it should be nationalised. It is necessary to increase the scope of this Bill. That is the reason why I would amend Rs.50 crores and have Rs. 25 crores at the exemption limit. I will be very glad if all the banking institutions except the small ones can be nationalised.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) :
 My amendment is confined to bringing within the scope of the operation of this Bill the foreign banks. Many points have been made so far, I am not going to repeat those arguments. I would like to point out that this Bill seeks to give the most favoured nation treatment to foreigners. Foreign nationals who do not belong to this country are given a treatment more favourable than that given to any national in this country. I do not think that either our Constitution or our national self-respect can permit that a business which an Indian national cannot do in this country should be open to a foreign national. This is from the point of view of our own national self-respect. I do not want to enlarge the scope of my arguments.

Secondly, I am not at all convinced by

arguments of the Prime Minister that since some of these banks are helping us to finance exports and imports, they must be allowed to operate outside the scope of this Bill. I cannot conceive that a Government which is going to take into its own hands the management of nearly 82 per cent of the entire banking finance of this country is not capable of entering into arrangements with certain foreign banks in foreign countries to assist in the operation of financing exports and imports or is not capable of having its own financial institutions to do this work. It passes my understanding.

Therefore, on any count, these foreign banks do not deserve this special favoured treatment, and they must be taken over. Otherwise, they are capable of a tremendous amount of mischief particularly in regard to sequestering the foreign exchange we earn. In this, these foreign banks play a very prominent role in helping some of the anti-social and anti-national elements who have made it their life's job to sequester and keep in secret the foreign exchange resources of this country.

Without expanding my arguments, on these two counts alone, the foreign banks must be included within the scope of the Bill. I do not know the legal implications of doing it, but definitely they must be included in the Bill.

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) :
 मान्यवर, क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात है इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रीय भाषा में बोलना चाहता हूँ। वैसे इसमें भी बहुत गलती है, अगर बोलने में मुझ से गलती हो तो उसका ध्यान न किया जाये।

मेरा जो संशोधन है वह मैं संशोधन में संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। थोड़ी गलती हो गई है, शायद प्रिंटिंग में। मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"existing bank" means a banking company incorporated in India or outside excluding Industrial Development Bank of India, the Reserve Bank, the State Bank of India, and its subsidiaries functioning in the country, co-operative banks or Banks

[श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी]

carried and managed by public bodies like municipality'.

इसके बाद जो है :

"Are excluded from this definition."

यह जरा रिपीटीशन है इसलिए मैं इसको निकाल देना चाहता हूँ। आपने चूँकि पहले से सतर्क कर दिया है कि इस बारे में ज्यादा भाषण नहीं होना चाहिये इसलिए मैं दो, एक बात ही सिर्फ कह देना चाहता हूँ।

अगर सचमुच हम चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे देश में आर्थिक समबल है उसको देश के हित में काम में लायें तो इस अघूरे बिल से वह काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। थोड़े लोगों को हम छोड़ देंगे वह अपने मन के मुताबिक देश को लूटेंगे और हम सिर्फ एक हिस्से को अपने हाथ में पकड़ कर आगे चलना चाहें तो यह नीति कामयाब होने वाली नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह साफ़ हो जाये कि हम क्या चाहते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता चलें, ऐसी बात अगर आप इस विषयक में कहते तो हमको आशा हो सकती थी कि एक, दो महीने बाद फिर सरकार कोई स्ट्रैप लेने वाली है फ़ोरेन बैंक्स को लेने के लिए। आप ने यह भी नहीं कहा बिल में कि हम ऐसा अधिकार ले रहे हैं कि इसके बाद जो बैंक्स रह गये हैं उन को भी लेंगे। आप सिर्फ इतना करके बन्द कर देना चाहते हो। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी बैंक हैं, फ़ोरेन या देश के जो बैंक रह गये हैं उनको सरकार ले। आप को मालूम है कि ये बैंक्स जो रह गये हैं वे कितने रूपयों का कारोबार कर रहे हैं? हमारे दोस्तों ने बताया कि देश को हानि पहुंचाने के लिए इनके पास बहुत स्कोप रहता है, सुविधा रहती है।

कल हमारे ला मिनिस्टर जवाब देते वक्त बड़ी घबराहट में थे। उन्होंने कहा कि कोई कांस्ट्रिक्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म उनके पास नहीं पहुंचा। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि उनके स्थाल में कास्ट्री-

क्टिव क्रिटिसिज्म क्या होता है। लेकिन यह एक कांस्ट्रिक्टिव सजेरिजन है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगर कोई रचनात्मक बात उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है तो वह इसको समझकर मंजूर करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are several amendments, differently worded but meaning the same. If I were to permit Members to speak on them, the substance being the same, everybody will have to make the same statements and repeat the same thing. He has made one specific point about one bank. Mr. Dwivedy has made the point about the foreign bank. Members may speak if they have some new points.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : My amendment to clause 2 is simple. When I glanced through this Bill I wondered whether this Bill was drafted in a hurry or with no definite purpose. They have not kept scope for re-thinking and kept no provision so far as the foreign bank is concerned. As it is they cannot acquire the foreign banks and this Bill does not leave any scope in the future also. In case there will be another inner conflict in the Congress and they want to acquire foreign banks also, they have to bring a separate Bill. Therefore, I have moved on amendment No. 203 to clause 2 which says that a banking company does not include a foreign company. I have said 'includes'. After the word "Schedule" in page 2, line 2. I have inserted "and any such other banks" so that foreign banks will also come under that provision. Government should have acquired foreign banks first as in Burma where they did so. Because of unhealthy speculation and for lot of bad investment in foreign banks it was taken over. Those foreign companies carry on trade get a lot of money from the foreign banks where the deposits are of the people of the soil. Another advantage in acquiring foreign banks is that you have to pay a very nominal compensation because you do not pay compensation to the shareholders. Since you take over only a branch of a foreign bank. Therefore, it would have been of great advantage to the nation and also to the economy of the country if they had acquired these foreign banks also. I would still suggest that even if they do not accept

[Shri S. Kundu]

my amendment they should bring in another amendment or even a Bill soon to acquire these foreign banks.

16 hrs.

I have given another amendment which is to the effect that Rs. 50 crores should be reduced to Re. 1 crore. I do not want to dilate on this matter. If you limit it to Rs. 50 crores and over, as Shri Viswanatham said, you will leave the banking business to many undesirable hands.

The last point that I wish to make is this. While we might acquire these banks, we must create a banking bias in the minds of the people. If you do not do that, I think the entire purpose of this Bill will be defeated and the money cannot reach the agriculturists and the small scale industries. Today, the Sahukars charge the poor people in the villages and others an interest of 70 per cent for the money they lend to them in the villages. Therefore, these nationalised banks should not become new Sahukars in place of the existing Sahukars. Therefore I would appeal to the Law Minister to find out some provision to see that the idea of banking is acceptable to a large number of depositors and creditors in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you after Mr. Nambiar.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a joint amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about Shri Dandekar's amendment ?

SHRI N. DANDEKAR : I am not pressing my amendment.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, I wish to speak on my amendment, which is a joint one. I do not want to repeat the arguments of the hon. Members who have spoken earlier. The Government should have at least told the House as to how these foreign banks are operating and why these foreign banks are not taken over. The only reason given by the Prime Minister is that foreign trade will not take place ; that is not understandable or acceptable,

because, for the business of foreign trade, you could have the mechanism of our own banking.

We also want to know what exactly stands in the way. Is it their point that if you take over the foreign banks, it will involve foreign policy matters or it will involve our relations with other countries ? If that is so, let us know it. Therefore, I have specifically stated that certain banks should be taken over. Shri Kundu has asked for the removal of the words "does not". That means, you must include all the banks. That is a simple thing.

Therefore, when the Government have taken up the matter to such an extent, by bringing an ordinance, etc., they should take the whole country and the whole people into confidence and tell them that we are taking over the foreign banks as well. We have a right and have the necessity. That must be done. Otherwise, it does not cut any ice. That is my submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamand Harbour) : Sir, I rise in support of my amendment. Why I say that the foreign banks should be taken over is because this country is losing to the tune of Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores in foreign exchange every year through underinvoicing and over invoicing and most of the mischief is done by the foreign banks.

I will give one or two recent examples. There is the National and Grindlays Bank of Calcutta. If I remember aright, there was a man there called Mr. MacDonald who entered into a conspiracy by which they were remitting foreign exchange to Hong Kong in the name of a medical student who never existed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Names should not be mentioned, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please avoid names.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I know whom they represent. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not bring in names especially because you have not given previous intimation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Well, in that case, my name also need not be mentioned when you call me for the amendments. We cannot function like this, Sir. Now, if you really want to put an end, or at least a partial end to this danger of malpractices, which is robbing this country to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees in foreign exchange, you must take over the foreign banks. I will tell you of another bank, American Express. You can go and get foreign exchange through the touts by paying a commission. They will give you chits and you can get foreign exchange in any place in the world. Of course, you will get only a high premium over the correct value. You cannot control these things. Unless the banker is an Indian citizen and he is subject to Indian laws the man will do the mischief here, rob you and go abroad and hide himself. Like Mr. Dharma Teja the man will escape the law. Let Lord Mountbatten come here and pressurise our friends. They should take over the foreign banks.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकार ने 14 बैंकों को ले लिया और दूसरे बैंकों को छोड़ दिया। जब बिहार में सरकार ने जमींदारी अवालशन कानून बनाया तो उसने दरभंगा महाराज की जमींदारी भी ले ली और जो एक बीघा, आधा बीघा और चौथाई बीघा जोतने वाले जमींदार थे उनकी जमींदारी भी ले ली। कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं किया। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यह सरकार डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करने जा रही है क्योंकि उसने 14 बैंकों को ले लिया बाकी को छोड़ दिया, जबकि हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सोशल जस्टिस होनी चाहिये। जब आपने सबके साथ में न्याय करने का वादा किया था तब सब बैंकों को लेना चाहिए था। थोड़े से बैंकों को लेने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया तब चूँकि बड़े-बड़े बैंकों को ही लिया गया इसलिए इसका

नतीजा यह होगा जिन लोगों का रुपया जमा है वे अब उस को छोटे बैंकों में ही जमा करेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि इस विधेयक के एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स में लिखा हुआ है कि जिनका काम हमको करना है उसके लायक समारे पास रुपया नहीं है। अभी तो हमने केवल 27 अरब का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है और कहा जाता है कि कुल 35 अरब रु० है। मगर इधर अखबारों को पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ कि कुल 43 अरब रु० जमा है। हमारा सारा काम 27 अरब रु० से पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। ऐग्रीकल्चर, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, एक्सपोर्ट, रेजिग ग्राफ एम्प्लायमेंट लेवल, एनकरेजमेंट ट्रू न्यू एंटरप्रेनर्स और बैंक-वर्ड एरियाज के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए हमको रुपया चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार को रुपयों की सख्त जरूरत है। हमें बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि सरकार के दिमाग में दूसरे बैंकों की बात क्यों नहीं आई।

मैंने प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण सुना और मैं प्रधान मंत्री को हृदय से धन्यवाद कहिये या वधाई, देता हूँ। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हिन्दू शास्त्र के मुताबिक वह 100 वर्ष तक जिन्दा रहें क्योंकि उन्होंने यह बड़ा कदम तो उठाया। हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि यह सब कुछ भगड़े से हुआ। भगड़े से तो हमने राज्य लिया। क्या इसमें कोई बुरी बात है? जो भगड़ा नहीं करना चाहते थे। वे उधर बैठे हुए हैं। हमने भगड़े से राज्य किया और राज्य करना चाहते हैं। अगर हमारे यहां फिर भगड़ा होगा तो जो हमारे सिद्धान्तों पर चलेंगे वह रहेंगे, जो उन पर नहीं चलेंगे वह हट जायेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेस का रगड़ा होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने नान-कोऑपरेशन का मूवमेंट शुरू किया। बहुत से लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया। वह लोग छंट गये और हम आगे बढ़ गये। जो लोग जेल जाने वाले थे वह जेल गए।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

आज हमारे यहां भगड़े से घबराने वाला कोई नहीं है। हम लोग रोज कसरत करते हैं जिस से बदन में ताकत आती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सभी बैंकों को ले क्योंकि जो काम हमारे जिम्मे है वह थोड़े से रुपय से पूरा नहीं होगा। मिसाल के लिए मैं बतलाऊँ कि गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट रुपये के अभाव में दस वर्षों से मर रहा है। उसके लिए 50-60 करोड़ रुपया नहीं मिल रहा है। कोसी नहर के लिए और वागमती के लिए पूंजी चाहिये। यह रुपया कहां से आयेगा? अगर अपील की जाती है तो जितने धनी आदमी हैं वह बांड नहीं खरीदते हैं, सरकार को लोन नहीं देते हैं। अब जब सरकार बैंकों को लेने जा रही है तब यह लोग घबराने हैं। यह घबराने वाले लोग हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो दुनिया में पैदा होता है वह दौलत लेकर नहीं आता है और जो मरता है वह दौलत लेकर नहीं जाता है। आखिर बीच में उनके पास दौलत कहां से आ जाती है। इसके माने हैं कि जो राज्य है, जो सरकार है, वह किसी को गरीब बनाती है और किसी को दौलतमन्द बनाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को उनका धन लेने का भी अधिकार है।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस धारा पर अपने संशोधन को पेश करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश है, उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। जिस वातावरण में यह विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया गया है उसमें हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। कांग्रेस के अन्दर भगड़ा होने से अगर अच्छी चीज निकलती है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि और भगड़े पैदा हों तो और भी बड़ी चीज निकले ताकि देश का फायदा हो।

प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में समाजवादी समाज की रचना पर बहुत जोर दिया है और बहुत सी दलीलें पेश की हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके दिलोदिमाग में हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी को

मिटाने का समाजवादी समाज की रचना की बात अगर होती तो बहुत पहले वह इस प्रकार का विधेयक और इससे भी अच्छा विधेयक लाने की कोशिश करतीं। लेकिन उनके दिमाग में या कांग्रेस दल में कोई समाजवादी विचारधारा नहीं है। यह तो घटनावाज एक चीज हो गई है। अगर ऐसा न होना तो अचूरे और आधे मन से यह बिल न लाया जाता। इसमें पचास करोड़ से ऊपर के जो बैंक हैं उनको लेने की बात आपने कही है। जहां तक फारेन बैंक का सम्बन्ध है उनको भी आपने छोड़ दिया है। इन दोनों के पीछे कोई तर्क मालूम नहीं होता। इससे यही पता चलता है कि आरकी नीयत साफ नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो मजं हैं उनका इलाज निकाला जाए।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि फारेन बैंक को भी लिया जाए और पचास करोड़ के नीचे वाले जो बैंक हैं, उनको भी इसमें शामिल किया जाए।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I have moved two amendments, one along with Shri Nambiar and several others, suggesting that all the major banks including foreign banks be taken over. Then, hearing Shri V. K. Krishna Menon the other day and also hearing some of the above appointments of Bank Nationalisation Bill, coming in favour of including the foreign banks as well, I felt that there may be some snag somewhere. Anyhow, I wanted to give the government full freedom of movement and, at the same time, open the vista much wider. Therefore, I have moved my two amendments. One reads: Page 1, line 10 omit "not" and the one says: after "specified" insert "and to be specified in future". So, if and when the government wants to include all these banks, including foreign banks, they can without any new legislation automatically take them in.

Then I have suggested the substitution of Rs. 50 lakhs for Rs. 50 crores in the matter of deposits so that any bank of any fair size may be included in the list by executive orders and be taken over without any new legislation being brought in.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

In this base there is one aspect which I want to stress. If there is any discrimination, as has been pointed out by some hon. Members, and if it is considered to be a factor to strike down this Bill, by bringing in this clause or explanation we can automatically avoid it. At the same time, if the government have any specific purpose in excluding foreign banks, they can serve it by not taking them over.

श्री कंचरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : जिस तरीके से और जिस परिस्थिति में यह बिल लाया गया है मेरी पार्टी ने उसका विरोध किया है। लेकिन चूंकि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण होने जा रहा है, इसलिए जो संशोधन सदन के सामने है कि विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों का करना है तो सबसे पहले विदेशी बैंकों का होना चाहिए। अपने देश के सरमायेदारों या पूंजीपतियों के हाथ से सरमाया छीन कर दूसरे हाथ से विदेशियों के हाथ में अगर आप डालना चाहते हैं, तो यह गलत चीज होगी। प्रधान मंत्री ने कल विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न किये जाने के बारे में जो दलीलें दी हैं, वे एक दबू तरीके की थीं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी दुनिया में बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी कर रखा है और साथ साथ वे विदेशों के साथ व्यापार भी करते हैं। यह सरकार नाटकीय ढंग से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है और समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है लेकिन विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती है। यह जो नारा लगाती है यह घोषामात्र है, यह एक पोलिटिकल स्टैंट मात्र है। हमारी इकोनोमी के डिबेलेपमेंट के लिए और देश की आर्थिक प्रगति के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारा देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो। इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण करना ही है तो सबसे पहले विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप करें। आप अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों। हम

किसी के दबाव में न आएँ। न अंग्रेजों के और न ही अमरीकियों के और न ही रूसियों के। हमें यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि ये लोग क्या कहेंगे। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था क्या होनी चाहिए, यह हम स्वयं तय करें।

आप को तो मालूम ही है कि बैंक आफ चाइना ने कितना मिसचीफ किया था और बाद में जब हमने उसको पकड़ा तो उसमें कितना गोलमाल निकला। विदेशी बैंक बहुत गोलमाल करते हैं। इसलिए अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की जरूरत है तो सबसे पहले विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। मैं कहूँगा कि अगर विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न हुआ तो जितने डिपॉजिट्स हैं, मुझे डर है कि उनमें से बहुत से विदेशी बैंकों में चले जायेंगे और करोड़ों रुपये का नफा हमारे देश का इन विदेशी लोगों के पास चला जायेगा। इसको रोकने के लिए सदन को विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिये कि विदेशी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Now the Swatantra Party is left alone.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We will rather be alone than with these anti-nationalists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity later on. We have taken more than one hour.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir, you had said in the beginning that those who moved amendments will be allowed to speak. My amendment is there but you have not called me whereas you have called others who have not given any amendment.

SHRI KRISANA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Sir, I will take only a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply from this side. If I give an opportunity to one Member from this side, I will have to give an opportunity to Members from this side also.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स को पेश करते हुए मुझे केवल एक ही बात कहनी है। हमारी सरकार स्वदेशी की बात तो करती है, लेकिन वह काम विदेशी संस्थाओं को सरक्षण देने का करती है। सरकार ने स्वदेशी बैंकों का तो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया; मगर विदेशी बैंकों को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया है। यद्यपि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी विधेयक को पेश करने के पीछे राजनीतिक कारण हैं, परन्तु इस विधेयक में यह क्लज रखने में और ऊंचे दर्जे के राजनीतिक कारण मालूम होते हैं, जिन में विदेशों के एपीजमेंट की पालिसी का संकेत मिलता है। मुझे डर है कि इस प्रावधान के कारण स्वदेशी बैंकों में हमारे जितने डिपाजिट्स हैं, वे सब विदेशी बैंकों में चले जायेंगे और हमारी पहुंच से बाहर हो जायेंगे। इसलिए या तो विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये, अथवा इन बैंकों को भारतीय लोगों के डिपाजिट्स लेने के अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया जाये, ताकि हमारे डिपाजिटर्ज का रुपया हमारे देशी बैंकों में ही रहे और देश की प्रगति के काम आ सके।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am accepting Mr. P. C. Sethi's amendment No. 19, that is, for the word "the" "a" may be substituted and the reason is, under clause 7, we are providing for more than one tribunal, if necessary.

The purpose of all the other amendments and the speeches that we made was that not these 14 Banks only but all the Indian Banks and all the Foreign Banks transacting business here should also be nationalised. That is a point of view which probably requires further consideration. What I would submit is that before we proceed to nationalise a bank, a good deal of spade work has to be done.....(Interruption),

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : पहले क्यों नहीं किया स्पेडवर्क ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : These is no use interrupting me. I was hearing silently to all that was being said. Please refer to clause 1(2) wherein it is stated that this law shall be deemed to have come into force on the 19th day of July, 1969. That is to say, the Ordinance was issued and these 14 Banks were taken over the Custodians appointed and preliminary steps taken—I may use that word if he does not like the use of the word "spade-work"—in order to see that these Banks come the public sector. With respect to that clause, the only amendment is from Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar who says that this law shall be deemed to have come into force on the 03st October, 1969, that is to say, even the taking over will go (...Interruption) I am not raising any technical matter. These are matters which can be, by proper amendments, got over. The Government had in view that these bigger banks, as I said yesterday, with Rs. 50 crores or more by way of deposits should be nationalised and the steps taken and the arrangements made are for that purpose.

Now, the Prime Minister yesterday gave the reasons why these 14 Banks were selected. I have nothing more to add to that.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : प्रधान मंत्री के तर्क में कोई दम नहीं था।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is a different matter, whether that was convincing or not.

With respect to foreign banks, I think, it is our desire also as a developing country to see that our banks the State Bank of India, all these nationalised banks and other banks, should have branches in other parts of the world so that international trade, so far as we are concerned, should be transacted and, therefore, some further thinking would be necessary on that matter apart from the reasons that the Prime Minister gave yesterday. In any event, speaking entirely from the legal point of view, the Introduction of the foreign banks will not be possible in the framework of the present legislation.

Some suggestions were made by friends like Shri Sreekantan Nair and Shri Kundu.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

If and when, the Government thinks of deciding to nationalise more banks, we can bring an amendment, we can have an ordinance and all these processes can be gone through.

श्री रवि राय : अभी कीजिए । अभी क्यों नहीं करते हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Now, the Government have taken a decision and the Government's decision is that today these 14 Banks should be nationalised. The question is put why not others also. The Government thought only about this matter and this is the Government's Bill... (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या हुआ ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Why I said it is, it cannot come under the framework. Under article 117(1), no amendment which will involve expenditure on the part of the Government can even be moved. I do not want to raise that technical objection. I wanted to bear the members of the House because it will be of use to the Government in framing the policy for future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have nothing to say about your pressing a particular amendment, but taking the particular amendments. I will put them separately, I will put amendments 4 and 5 : The question is :

Page, 1,—

omit lines 10 and 11 (4)

Page 2,—

for lines 2 to 5, *substitute*—

"column 1 of the First Schedule ;" (5)

The Lok Sabha Divided :

Division No. 8]

AYES

[16.32 hrs.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Atam Das, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, S. M.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Birua, Shri Kohli
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.

Chandra, Shekhar Singh, Shri
Dange, Shri S. K.
Dar, Shri Abdul Gandhi
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Halidar, Shri K.
Jai Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kabir, Shri Humayum
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kapoor, Shri Lakhna Lal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedarc
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Ramavator
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Viswambharan, Shri P.
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Jadhav, Shri V.N.
Aga, Shri Ahmad	Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Ahmed, Shri F.A.	Jamir, Shri S. C.
Amat, Shri D.	Janna Lal, Shri
Amin, Shri R. K.	Kahandole, Shri Z. A.
Ankineedu, Shri	Kamble, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Karan Singh, Dr.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Katham, Shri B. N.
Barua, Shri R.	Kavade, Shri B. R.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Basumatarf, Shri	Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Bhagavati, Shri	Khan, Shri M.A.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Kinder Lal, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Bhargava, Shri B. N.	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Buta Singh, Shri	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Lalit Sen, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna Kumar	Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Lutfal Haque, Shri
Chavan, Shri D.R.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Coudhury, Shri J. K.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Dalbair Singh, Shri	Marandi, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.	Masani, Shri M. R.
Das, Shri N. T.	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Masuriya Din, Shri
Deb, Shri D. N.	Mehta, Shri Asoka
Devinder Singh, Shri	Mehta, Shri P. M.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Melkote, Dr.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Menon, Shri Govinda
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Minimata, Agam Dass Guru Shrimati
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Ering, Shri D.	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Mody, Shri Pilo
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Mohammad Imam, Shri J.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Mohsin, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Mulla, Shri A. N.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Murti, Shri M. S.
Govind Das, Dr.	Naghnour, Shri M. N.
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
*Gowda, Shri M. H.	Naik, Shri R. V.
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Hari Krishna, Shri	Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Hem Raj, Shri	Paokai Haokip, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhary
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Suri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prssad, Dr.
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shah, Shri Virendrakumar

Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Somani, Shri N. K.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 59; Noes : 198.

The motion was negating

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Which are the other amendments to be put separately? I will take one by one the amendments which hon. members want to be put to vote separately.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Dr. Surya Prakash Puri, Shri M. H. Gowda, Shri Janshwar Misra, and Shri Swami Brahmanandji.

NOES : Sarvashri M. Sudarsunam, R. D. Reddy, D. D. Jena, S. P. Ramamoorthy, and Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy.

I shall now put amendments Nos. 13 and 14 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 13 and 14 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 154 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 154 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment No. 162 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 162 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 169 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 169 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 204 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 204 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 318 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 318 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 381 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 381 was put and Negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 106 and 107 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 106 & 107 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Excepting the government amendments, I shall now put all the rest to vote.

Amendments Nos. 14, 44, 46, 47, 62, 63, 175, 197, 198, 205, 281, 317, 335 to 337, 371, 380 and 382 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2, line 13,—for “the”, substitute “a”, (119).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment for a new clause—2A—by Shri Yashpal Singh. He is absent.

Clause 3 (Establishment of corresponding new banks and business there of)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I permit overlapping, there will be no end to it. Wording and substance may not be taken separately. If an amendment is different from another but the substance is the same and we devote time in speeches to both, we lose a lot of time. So far as observations are concerned, I will just allow a minute and half to each member. Otherwise, it is impossible. If we are not able to cover the whole thing within time, I will have to guillotine the rest of the clauses.

The following are the amendments that are being moved to clause 3 : 64, 92, 108, 156, 157, 176, 177, 209, 219, 282, 303, 319 and 330.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 34 to 36,

Omit “and shall have power to acquire and hold property, whether movable or immovable, for the purposes of its business and to dispose of the same” (64).

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : I beg to move.

Page 2,—

after lines 27, insert—

“Provided that within sixty days after

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

the capital has so vested, the central Government shall retain thirty per cent. of the shares and offer the remaining seventy per cent. to the public at par in the following manner :

(a) Shareholders and employees of the existing bank shall have first preference in the allotment of such shares :

Provided that no individual whether a person or a body corporate shall be allotted or permitted to hold jointly or severally more than ten per cent. of such shares.

(b) In case the shares of the corresponding new bank are allotted to a shareholder of the existing bank, such shareholder shall not be entitled to any compensation for the number of shares allotted to him." (92)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

omit line 28 to 30 (156)

Page 2,—

after line 42, *insert*,—

"(7) The new banks together shall all be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued in its name." (157).

SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

After line 36, *insert*—

"Provided that no advances either secured or unsecured shall be granted to political organisations and individuals for political purposes. (Illustration : Giving of an advance to AICC shall come within this provision)." (176)

Page 2,—

after line 42, *insert*—

"(7) The Central Government may take over any other bank whose name

does not appear in the First Schedule now at any time by issuing a notification in the Gazette." (177)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move.

Page 2,—

after line 20, *insert*—

"Provided that the Central Government shall not effect amalgamation or absorption any of new banks without the express sanction of Parliament ; and at no time shall there be less than five State-owned new banks, reconstituted as necessary, functioning in the country." (209)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move.

Page 2, line 26,—

for "entire capital" *substitute*—

"fifty-one per cent. of the Capital" (219)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I beg to move.

Page 2,—

for lines 26 and 27, *substitute*—

"(3) The capital of each corresponding new bank upto 51 per cent. shall stand vested in and allotted to the Central Government." (303)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move.

Page 2, line 36,—

add at the end—

"and to amalgamate with other banks when found necessary." (319)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move.

Page 2,—

for clause 3, *substitute*—

"(3) On the commencement of this Act, or as soon as the arrangements are complete all the banks as specified in the First Schedule shall be amalgamated with the State Bank of India." (330)

SHRI CHINTA MANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move.

Page 2, line 34. —

after "Act" insert—

"subject to the directions of the Central Government regarding credit control and investment regulations according to plan priorities." (108)

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I beg to move.

Page 2,—

after line 36, insert—

"(5A) All deposits in the corresponding new banks shall be guaranteed as regards their repayment in full by the Central Government." (282)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just listen. We are on clause 3. If one point is made here and the points on an amendment are repeated, I will not permit the Member to make his submissions. For one group, I will allow one Member. If the amendment is different, then a second person will be permitted to speak. That is the procedure that I am going to follow. Otherwise, there is no end to it. Shri Humayun Kabir.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I had asked for time to speak during the general discussion, and you were aware of it, but in spite of your intentions you were not able to give me time. I have nevertheless to make one or two remarks about the hastily drafted nature of the Bill. On the 19th, the Ordinance was issued and on the 23rd July, this Bill was brought up. Within these four days, the Government came with 12 amendments, some of them of a fairly major nature. Between the 23rd and today, as my hon. friend Shri Menon himself admitted, due to the excellent suggestions of my young friend, Shri Sethi, who is a very hardworking young man, many more amendments have been brought in. Actually, the new amendments brought by the Governments are perhaps longer and more elaborate and more detailed than even the provisions in the original Bill. All this suggests that this is a

Bill which should have been sent to the Select Committee. I think we are not doing justice to this House and we are not doing justice to the importance of the Bill. We are not doing justice even to the Government since the Government will throw itself open to accusations of gerrymandering by bringing this Bill in a hasty manner.

16.41 hrs.

[**SHRI P. K. VASUDEVAN** *in the Chair*].

However, I propose now to confine my remarks to the amendment which I have moved. It has been established as a result of the voting that there is overwhelming support for result of the voting that there is overwhelming support for nationalisation of banks. But there are very great differences about what nationalisation means. I think the House is aware that very often what passes as nationalisation is merely the substitution by one set of irresponsible persons. The major criticism against private ownership of banks and similar instruments of production has been that they can wield the resources of the community according to their own wishes.

What is happening by this Bill? In the place of certain private individuals, we are appointing certain officials. We are not having nationalisation. We are having what may be called the State capitalism or what may be called a glorification of the bureaucracy. I have nothing against our bureaucracy. I know some of our officers are among the ablest in the world, and I have also the greatest respect for the integrity of many of them and I have heard them very highly praised. Nevertheless, it has to be admitted that the whole executive approach, the bureaucratic approach is something which is entirely different from the approach which you need in trade and industry, which you need in banking and similar financial and monetary transactions.

What we are doing now is to transfer the control of the assets of the nation from the hands of a number of private individuals to one single central source.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

The concentration of political power in the hands or any single individual or group is dangerous enough, but when you have a concentration of economic power in addition to the concentration of political power, you create a situation where the fact of the ordinary man is in jeopardy. This is what we are facing today.

I am for social control ; I am for nationalisation ; but nationalisation in the real sense. That is why I have suggested in this amendment a new conception of nationalisation. We want that the policy should be controlled by the Government which is after all the spokesman of the country so long as it enjoys the confidence of the people. I was astonished at one stray remark of my hon. friend Shri Govinda Menon in his reply to the debate on clause 2. He said, that this is a Government Bill and therefore we must all accept what ever the Government decides. Well, a Bill may be introduced by the Government, but once the Bill is before the House, it is the property of the House. I think any Governments with any sense would recognise that the collective wisdom of the House as a whole should be brought to bear upon the provisions of the Bill. If the Government take up the attitude that because we have said 'X' on a particular date, we cannot 'say' on a different date, that is an entirely wrong approach.

This remark itself is evidence of the way in which Government's mind is moving. Therefore, if we allow this concentration of power in the hands of a coterie, in the hands of a political group—and that is after all what it boils down to—it will not be proper. We have a party Government and so long as we have a party government—whether it is the Congress party today or some other party—it will always be a party government in a parliamentary Democracy. Sir, this kind of concentration of power in the hands of a single group will be dangerous. That is why I have suggested that nationalisation should be given a new conception.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : (Basirhat)

Sir, as I said in the very beginning, this amendment goes to the very heart of the matter. I hope you will admit that I am not repeating my arguments. I am making certain points which have not been brought out by anybody before. It is a new attitude towards nationalisation, a new method by which we can have the advantages of private ownership as well as public control. If you do not allow me to express my point of view I will, of course, sit down, but I will say in that case the farce of discussing this Bill in this House should not be continued any longer, all of us might depart and the Government might with empty benches here pass anything they like,

Sir, I submit that the amendment I have moved goes to the very heart of the matter. We want that the ultimate control should be in the public sector, should be in the hands of the Government, but this can be done according to our laws if 25 per cent or more shares are under the direct control of Government. If at the same time, the remaining shares are given to the public so that the public have a share and interest in the affairs of banking organisation, it will make for efficiency. We have seen that heritization wherever there is a public sector—I do not say delays and private sector is always more efficient, private sector is sometimes inefficient also. If we can have a judicious mixture of both public and private sectors we can have better administration and control. That would not be the case if we have monopoly of any type, whether of State or private individual.

One remark of the Prime Minister which I welcomed during her speech yesterday was when she said she is against monopoly. She said she does not propose that these different banks should be amalgamated and that it would have a monolithic structure. I would like to make it very clear I am a socialist but I do not believe in monopoly whether it is monopoly by the State or by any individual, and if there is monopoly by the State... -I know my friend Shri Dange is laughing because he is still thinking in terms of theories which were probably prevalent and current fifty years ago (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN Order, order. There is no time for Interruptions.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I was saying that my amendment provides the advantages of both if subject to the condition that nobody except the Government can hold more than ten per cent of the shares, a majority of the shares are held by private individuals, it will make for efficiency and better administration. Such shareholders will certainly want adequate returns from the bank operators. They will also have a certain reproduction on the board of directors. If the boards of directors are so constituted that the share distribution is also reflected in the composition of the directors we shall have greater efficiency.

What happens today is that a few private individuals invest $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 2 or 3 per cent and they have the control over the entire assets of the bank. There is only one check. If they mismanage, if they have a loss they also suffer that loss. If you have bureaucratisation, you have the evils of capitalism without any of the advantages of socialisation. Under bureaucracy, whether a concern is well managed or ill managed, whether there are profits or losses, in either case the bureaucrats will go on drawing their salaries. They have no stake in the matter. If, on the other hand, we adopt the scheme I have suggested, in which a major part of the shares really belongs to the community and the community therefore has a voice in the administration of the affairs but the general control, the overall control and direction of policy is in the hands of the Government, we get all the benefits of nationalisation, all the advantages of social control and at the same time we avoid the pitfalls of the mistake which follows from the over-concentration of power in the hands of a few. With these words, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : (Bhubaneswar) Mr Chairman, the nationalisation of banks is a welcome measure. It is in keeping with the prevailing mood of the nation which in for rapid economic changes in the society. Therefore, the realities of life and pragmatism demand this measure and it is better that those who are opposing it should try to adjust themselves to it.

Here I want to say that nationalisation by itself is not an end. It is only a means

to an end. The major banks have been nationalised to give a new direction so our national policy and objective. Clause 3 of the Bill says that the business of the new nationalised banking companies will continue as at present, under section 6 (1) of the Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949. I think it needs to be changed. After the nationalisation of banks, we have to nationalise the distribution of resources between the borrowers, between the big medium and small producers. There should be selective investment. There has been so much of changes after we passed the Banking Companies Regulation Act in 1949. Therefore, if we allow the banks to continue business in the same old way then there is no improvement in the situation after nationalisation.

As the Prime Minister has stated government want to pursue a new and vigorous phase of economic development in this country. Therefore, government should try to see that speculative investment which banks pursued when they were private commercial banks are not allowed to be continued when the banks are nationalised. This needs immediate attention. Therefore, I have suggested the addition of the words "subject to the requirements of the policy objectives".

Here I would like to draw the attention of the House to the report of the Licencing Inquiry Committee headed by Shri Dutt. Even though we have nationalised the State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation, due to lack of any clear priorities, and as the objectives were not clearly laid down by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, we have come to a situation where 87 per cent of the investment of the State Bank of India has gone to 20 big monopoly houses and 97 per cent of the LIC investment has gone to such big business houses, even though that was not the intention of the government or the aim of the government. In view of the changed conditions which the Law Minister announced in the House, government must have unrestricted power to give directions to the nationalised banks in pursuance of the declared objective of the government,

After the nationalisation of banks a new problem has arisen to which I would

[Shri Chintamani Panigarhi]

like to draw the attention of the House, Nationalisation meant the greatest good to the greatest number. In this hon. House so long hon. Members belonged only to two sexes; they were either men or women. After nationalisation a change of sex has come in, which cannot be ignored. Now there are certain members who are feeling thank they are becoming eunuchs. The political parties have to adjust themselves to these eunuchs after nationalisation.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I would like to begin by equating myself to Cassandra, rather the true prophetess, who was referred to by the Prime Minister. I had the good fortune or bad fortune of pointing out the constitutional defects of the Gold Control Order and everyone of my points have been accepted by the Supreme Court.

I would like to say here that we, as an Opposition party who respect the dignity of this House, should not pass a Bill which would be struck down mercilessly by the Supreme Court and you, who are so attached to this Bill which is before you, should not pass such a Bill.

I have all respect for the Minister of Law and I would like him to refer to a single point, that this Bill must have a public purpose. Unless it has a public purpose, article 31 is not effective and you cannot acquire transfer in property. What is the public purpose served by this Bill?

We have an example of the State Bank which commands 33 per cent of the banking structure. Having commanded that structure, one must see how take loans from the bank. The figures are there. Against 33 per cent which is its financial strength, its deposits and up only to 21.3 per cent. In respect of its advances or credit, it is only 21 per cent. It has not attracted private deposits to any extent. A good part of its deposits are Government deposits and the public deposits are largely in the scheduled banks. I do not want to be facetious but a time will come when it will be as difficult to make a deposit in the bank as to pay a challan in to the Treasury. That is the position about deposits.

Deposits come because there is security. Where is the security for Government

loans? You have co-operatives where the overdues add up to 37 per cent. You have the Government loans or taccavi which adds up in some States even to 70 per cent which is not rapid. If anybody is going to put his money in a bank, advances from it will be similar proportions as of overdues and bad debts. This is the position we are facing. If it is 21 per cent now, as soon as you add this 55 per cent more of the 15 nationalised banks you will probably find that deposits shrink to nothing.

The Prime Minister was concerned about it. All of us are concerned about it, because if deposits do not go into the bank, they will go into other undesirable forms of investment. They will go into usury, financial institutions or undesirable consumption expenditure. If you are, therefore, thinking of a public purpose being served, it is not being served when you reduce other banks to the level of the State Bank.

In respect of advances for social purposes, namely, for agriculture, small-scale industries, employment, exports, I asked a question in this House and I received the reply that the State Bank has the lowest proportion in all these advances. Instead of taking advantage of these private banks which had a high proportion, we are now going to condemn them to level of State Bank which fails to give money for public purposes. I may point out that in my own home town out of 61 tile factories, which are eligible for loans as small-scale industry at 7 per cents, only two have approached the State Bank for these loans and the rest are content to pay even up to 13 per cent to private banks. This is the difference between the State Bank and a private bank, namely, that a private bank's loan at 13 per cent is better than a State Bank loan at 7½ per cent. So, public purpose is not served by nationalisation.

What purpose then is served? My friends are deluded; they are not seeing what is the meaning of this Bill. The meaning of this Bill is that Government is going to take charge of Rs. 4,000 crores and the power that it gives over the industry and trade to wipe them out...*(interruption)*

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is the people's money.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They are not only not going to wipe out the Swntara Party—the Swatantra Party may survive because of its merit—but they are going to wipe out all that rubbish on the other side which depends on nothing.

17 hrs.

I would like to say this is political game ; this is not going to serve the common man.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : We are fortunate to have you in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy-Speaker has said that two or three minutes each may be given.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Please give me only three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given you five minutes.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Only two or three minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not yet come to your amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : That is why I want two or three minutes more. I am coming to my amendment.

Are you going to serve the common man by arresting to change in the economy that was taking place ? Are you going to serve the common man by paralysing credit which is the life blood of the economy ? You are not. You are going to introduce conditions where unemployment will increases ; you are going to introduce conditions where you will be faced with so much distress that in spite of all the money, all the power, you can get from this Bill, you will also be wiped out. You will have a dictatorship ; you will have a revolution. (*Interruption*) I am now coming to my amendment. You have a mixed economy and in a mixed economy, both the private sector and public sector co-exist. As my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, suggested 25 per per cent, I go a little fur-

ther and I would ask the Government to have 51 per cent of the capital and leave 49 per cent to private sector. You will have all the power that you require to control the private sector ; It will also give a sense of confidence to the people that you are not becoming communist and that you are not going their way. Therefore, I would like to say it is a very simple amendment. Please you meet my objection of "public purpose" and if you cannot meet it fully, at least, you may accept my ammendment which reduces the gravity of the transgress on the Constitution.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsam) : Sir, I should like to emphasise that the Bill envisages that a scheme will be brought subsequently. In my opinion, the scheme should have formed part of the Bill itself. It amounts to excessive delegation of authority. On these grounds the Supreme Court would strike down this place of legislation, as has already happened in the case of a part of the Gold Control Act. I am sounding a note of warning to the Government on this point. The scheme forms such an important part of the subsequent set up, the post nationalisation set-up, that it must be included in the Bill itself. It is an excessive delegation of authority.

Secondly, I would submit that all these 14 Banks should be kept as individual units. Even if there is some amalgamation, there should be a minimum of at least five units functioning besides the State Bank of India. This is absolutely necessary so that these units may compete amongst each other and we do not have inefficiency as we find in the case of a huge organisation like LIC. Actually, the then Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Dasai, said that they were even considering that the LIC should be split up into two or three zonal corporations. I would submit that a minimum of five units should be maintained.

Another point that I should like to emphasize is that the process of bureaucratisation, which will inevitably follow nationalisation, is going to do considerable harm to the economy and, particularly, to the service that is given to the depositors. What is necessary is that the management should be professionalised. Actual professional bankers should be put in charge of them and there

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

should be minimum of interference by bureaucrats sitting in the North Block or the South Block of the Secretariat. That is very necessary.

Besides that, it is important that if any fundamental changes are made, they should be made with the consent of Parliament. The Government does not have any authority to bring in a measure which would change the entire structure in some form or the other and do it without the consent of the Parliament.

There have been talks that nationalisation is going to add to the resources of the Fourth Plan which is going to be revised. I do not understand how resources would be released for the fourth plan. An analysis of the assets and liabilities show that cash is 8.7% of deposits; advances amount to 68.6%; investments amount to 28.5%. Rs. 27 crores are invested in industrial securities. Out of 2742 crores I do not see how many can be released for the plan. They may liquidate part of the individual investment. The important point is if the money of these banks is utilised for increasing the loans to public undertakings which do not give any return the consequence would be that there would be no profits and the rate of interest they pay to the depositors would be reduced and what they charge the borrowers would be increased. That will have a deleterious effect on industrial development. Therefore, I submit that there is no money except the Rs. 27 crores which is about 1%. There would be no release of funds for plan purposes. This is what I want to emphasize.

श्री अबदुल गनी डार : कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फरमाया था कि हम कोई मौनोपोली बनाने नहीं जा रहे हैं या पार्टी पालिटिक्स के लिए खर्च नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जब मैं ला मिनिस्टर को सुनता हूँ तो मुझे याद आता है "मन चे मी सरायम व तम्बुराए मन चे मी सरायत"। मैं क्या कहता हूँ और मेरा ला मिनिस्टर क्या कहता है। आप पूरी ताकत अपने हाथ में बैंकडोर से लेना चाहते हैं। कबिर साहब और कुछ प्रोग्रेसिव लोग जो हैं उन्होंने बड़ी खूबमूरती के साथ चाहा है कि मिक्सड

इकोनोमी हो जाए। यह हो सकता है कि वह कहते हों पच्चीस परसेंट और लोबो प्रभु साहब कहते हों 51 परसेंट या कोई फिर से मोटे आदमी न आ जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब किसानों को दे दो। वे अपना रुपया जमा कराएँ। इस में कोई हरज की बात नहीं है। लेकिन जो ये पूरे अखत्यारात ले रहे हैं, उस पर कोई शर्त लगायी जानी चाहिए। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि हम अन्दरूनी मामलात में दखल नहीं देंगे, सिर्फ पालिसी बनायेंगे, हम इन्स्ट्रक्शंस देंगे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ पूरी ताकत आप अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं। अगर बदकिस्मती से ऐसा ही हुआ जैसे पहले हुआ है पब्लिक सैक्टर में कि उनको यू० पी० एस० सी० के परव्यू से निकाल लिया गया और जितने नालायक लोग थे उनको वहाँ भेज दिया गया और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया सालाना का नुकसान हुआ, तब क्या होगा? प्रधान मंत्री ने फरमाया तो है कि हम मौनोपोली बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन इस बिल में बैसी कोई बात नहीं है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि हारे हुए जितने लोग बाकी हैं उनको कहीं न कहीं आप लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। मुझे डर है कि विक्टमाइजेशन भी होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बददयानतदार जो लोग हैं उन पर तो काबू पाया जाए लेकिन दयानदार जो हैं जिन्होंने सर्विस देश की की है, उनके साथ ऐसा सलूक नहीं होना चाहिये। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि प्राइवेट बैंकों में ऐसे बैंक हैं चाहे बैंक आफ इण्डिया हो या बड़ीदा बैंक हो या कोई और हो जिन्होंने दयानतदारी के साथ देश की खिदमत की है, सन्तों की खिदमत की है। इसलिए सब को एक लाठी से हांकना अक्लमन्दी की बात नहीं है।

इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि जो इन्होंने कहा है ला मिनिस्टर उस पर गौर फरमायें। बेशक 49 परसेंट कम्प्युनिस्टों को दे दिया जाय या एस एस पी को दे दिया जाए, मुझे कोई एत-

राज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि या यह न कहो कि मौनपोली आप नहीं चाहते हैं, पार्टी पालिटिक्स के लिए इस्तेमाल करना नहीं चाहते हैं, जैसे अभी देश को बरबाद कर रहे हैं उस तरह से बरबाद करना नहीं चाहते हैं, या फिर इस बात को मानो कि ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे देश का फायदा हो।

श्री एम. ए. लालू दारु - कल प्रदेशान्तरित जी ने فرمایा تھا کہ ہم کوئی مولو پولی بنانے نہیں چاہ رہے ہیں یا پارٹی پالیٹکس کے لئے خرچ نہیں کرنے جارہے ہیں۔ لیکن جب میں لائسنس کو سنسٹا ہوں تو بیجا یاد آتا ہے۔ سن بے میں سراج و تمبورائے سن بے کی صورت میں کیا کہتا ہوں اور میرا لائسنس کیا کہتا ہے۔ آپ پوری طاقت اپنے ہاتھ میں بیک ڈور سے لیا جا رہے ہیں۔ کیمبر صاحب اور کیمبر گرگرسو لوگ جو ہیں انھوں نے بخری خوبصورتی کے ساتھ چاہا ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو ہر جگہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ وہ کہتے ہیں انھیں پرنسٹ اور لو بو برکو صاحب کہتے ہیں ۵۱ پرنسٹ یا کوئی پھر سے موٹے آدمی نہ آجائیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ سب کسٹوں کو دے دو۔ وہ یا اپنا ردیہ جمع کر لیں اس میں کوئی ہرج کی بات نہیں ہے۔ لیکن جو یہ پورے اقسامات لئے رہے ہیں اس پر کوئی شرط لگانا چاہئے۔ ایک طرف تو کہتے ہیں پردھان منتری کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اندرونی معاملات میں دخل نہیں دیں گے۔ صرف پالیسی بنائیں گے۔ ہم لائسنس کٹنٹرز دیں گے لیکن وہ دوسری طرف پوری طاقت آپ اپنے ہاتھ میں لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ اگر بد قسمتی سے ایسا ہوا جیسے پہلے ہوا ہے بینک سیکٹرز میں ان کو لو۔ بی۔ ایس۔ سی کے پروویو سے نکال لیا گیا۔ اور جتنے نالائق لوگ تھے ان کو وہاں بھیج دیا گیا اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ لوڈ روپیہ سالانہ نقصان ہوا تب کیا ہوگا۔ پردھان منتری ہم

نے فرمایا تو ہے کہ مولو پولی بنانا ہمیں چاہئے ہیں۔ لیکن اس بل میں ویسی کوئی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ نہیں کہا جا سکتا کہ ہمارے ہونے جو لوگ باقی ہیں ان کو کہیں نہ کہیں آپ لینا نہیں چاہتے ہیں مجھے ڈر ہے کہ دکھنا سزیشن بھی ہوگا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ بدویا تدار جو لوگ ہیں ان پر تو تالیو پایا جائے لیکن دیانت دار جو ہیں جنہوں نے سرس دیش کی کہہ ان کے ساتھ ایسا سلوک نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ پراڈیوٹ بینکوں میں ایسے بینک ہیں چاہے بینک آف انڈیا یا یا رٹو وہ بینک ہو یا کوئی اور ہو جنہوں نے دیانتداری کے ساتھ دیش کی خدمت کی ہے۔ صنعتوں کی خدمت کی ہے اس لئے سب کو ایک لاکھ سے ہانکنا عقل مندی کی بات نہیں ہے۔

اس واسطے میں کہوں گا کہ جو انھوں نے کہا ہے لائسنس اس پر غور فرمائیں۔ بے شک ۲۹ پرنسٹ کیونٹوں کو دے دیا جائے یا ایس۔ ایس۔ بی کو دے دیا جائے مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے لیکن میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ نہ کہو کہ مولو پولی آپ نہیں چاہتے ہیں پارٹی پالیٹکس کے لئے استعمال کرنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں۔ جیسے ابھی دیش کو بریاد کر رہے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے بریاد کرنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں یا پھر اس بات کو مانو کہ ایسا ہونا چاہئے۔ جس سے دیش کا فائدہ ہو۔

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपना संशोधन 176 पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि श्री गोविन्द मेनन कम से कम इस संशोधन को मान लेंगे। मेरा संशोधन यह है :

after line 36, insert—

“Provided that no advances either secured or unsecured shall be granted to political organisations and individuals for political purposes

[श्री मधु लिमये]

(Illustration: Giving of an advance to AICC shall come within this provision)."

श्री गोविन्द मेनन ने अभी कहा कि यह सरकारी बिल है. इस बारे में हमारा दिमाग बना हुआ है, इसलिए हम इस में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन जो परिवर्तन मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, वह बुनियादी नहीं है, बल्कि इस बिल के उद्देश्यों से इसका बराबर सम्बन्ध है। प्रारम्भ में ही इस बिल में कहा गया है कि यह बिल किस लिए है।

"...in order to serve better the needs of development of the economy in conformity with national-policy and objectives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

इसी तरह स्टेटमेंट आफ आवजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स में भी कहा गया है :

"The banking system touches the lives of millions and has to be inspired by a larger social purpose and has to subserve national priorities and objectives, such as rapid growth in agriculture, small industries and exports, raising of employment levels, encouragement of new entrepreneurs and the development of backward areas."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ए० आई० सी० सी० या इस प्रकार के अन्य संगठन होती, एग्रीकल्चर में आते हैं, स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज में आते हैं या एक्सपोर्ट्स में आते हैं ; अगर रजिग आफ एम्प्लायमेंट लेबल का यह मतलब है कि ए०आई०सी०सी० में ज्यादा लोग रखे जायें तब तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन अगर यह बात नहीं है, तो मंत्री महोदय को इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में क्या तकलीफ है ? मैं इस से भी आगे जा कर कहता हूँ कि अगर मन्त्री

महोदय यह आश्वासन दें कि वह जो योजना या नियम बनायेंगे, उनमें वह इस व्यवस्था को शामिल करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो मैं अपने इस संशोधन को वापस लाने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

जैसा कि सब जानते हैं, हम बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के हक में हैं और हम तो चाहते थे कि बाकी बैंकों को भी ले लिया जाये, लेकिन सरकार जिन चौदह बैंकों को ले रही है. उन का काम मुचारु रूप से और राष्ट्रीय हित में चले, इसकी हम सरकार से गारण्टी चाहते हैं, वरना हमारे मनो में सन्देह उत्पन्न हो रहा है कि 1972 के चुनावों में इन बैंकों के द्वारा ए० आई० सी० सी० को कर्जा दिया जायेगा। माननीय सदस्य, श्री डार, अभी शान्ति प्रसाद जैन को बहुत चिन्ता कर रहे थे। इस समय मैं पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का नाम बार बार ले रहा हूँ, जो कि शान्ति प्रसाद जैन की है। शान्ति प्रसाद जैन के पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और बिड़ला के युनाईटेड कामर्शल बैंक, इन दोनों ने मिल कर पिछले मध्यावधि चुनावों के अवसर पर ए० आई० सी० सी० को पच्चीस लाख रुपये का एडवांस दिया। क्या यह समाजहित में नियंत्रण है, सोशल कंट्रोल है ?

मैं आज एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बिहार के भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि 1951 के बाद प्रधान मंत्री, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, और प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी, के बिहार में जितने दौरे हुए हैं, उनका पैसा सदाकत आश्रम को सरकारी कर्ज के नाम से दिखाया गया है और सदाकत आश्रम को सरकार ने जो कर्जा दिया है वह अभी तक वापस नहीं लिया गया है। मैं यह भी जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उस एडवांस को लौटा दिया है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से भविष्य के लिए साफ आश्वासन चाहता हूँ, वरना मैं उन्हें यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को लेकर देश में बड़ा विद्रोह होगा और झूठ की नदियाँ भी बहेगी।

अगर इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल जनता के खिलाफ किया गया तो ।

अन्त में एक ही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । दूसरा एक जो संशोधन है 36 (ए)(डी) के बारे में, 36 (ए)(डी) को हटाने वाला संशोधन है नम्बर 190 । मैं केवल उसकी टाईड कर रहा हूँ । राममूर्ति जी का संशोधन है । मैं केवल उसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ कि देश हित में अगर यह विधेयक है तो मजदूरों पर, कर्मचारियों पर और ट्रेड यूनियन्स पर जो नियंत्रण लगा कर रखे हैं उनको हटाया जाय । उनको हटाने की मांग का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My amendment is simple ; It is to insert a sub-clause that the new banks together shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued in its name. The earlier amendment was to omit lines 28 to 30. While moving this amendment, I support the amendment of Shri Madhu Limaye. The hon. Law Minister wants nationalisation. He should see that there is no corruption. At present because they are run in the private sector there is mismanagement. I am therefore sure that the amendment would be accepted. I want to ask whether Rs. 25 lakhs had been paid to the AICC.

SHRI NAMBIAR : My amendment is simple. It wants to add at the end of the clause "and to amalgamate with other banks when found necessary." They are now taking over fourteen banks and the whole country applauds it. Now these fourteen banks are going to operate simultaneously but separately. We have the State Bank also operating in those places. What is going to happen is that these fifteen banks will operate in every town and city and each bank will have its branches. Therefore, it will look as though 75 or 80 separate banks are operating in a small city like Madras or Trichy. When we proceed further, there

will be need for amalgamation. Amalgamation does not mean retrenchment but improvement in quality, work and service. I do not want amalgamation here and now.

SARI GOVINDA MENON : The Government are moving an amendment in order to effect the objective which Mr. Nambiar has in view. That is amendment No. 130. We are taking power to amalgamate if necessary.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Thank you. One word of caution. When amalgamation takes place it should not reduce the employment potential of the personnel...*(Interruption)*. Further, there is another point which I wish to make. That is the question of bureaucrats ; those persons will continue, and their manipulations will continue. Therefore, when the next clause is taken up, I shall be moving another amendment saying that those officers, controllers, or what you call Chairman or the managing directors, all these bureaucrats should be removed completely. That should be done. We want a new set up so that those men who were misbehaving and who ruined and did all sorts of malpractices utilising the common man's money which is entrusted to them, should not be there ; such things should not be allowed to be repeated in the name of good administration. If the Government really repeat such things, as they did in the case of the LIC, the whole scheme will be prejudiced and the whole thing will become futile, and then it will be said, "See, the nationalised banks have gone to dogs."

Learn the lesson from the LIC, and learn the lesson from the public undertakings, and learn the lesson precisely and strongly, so that the old bureaucrats will not be allowed to control the banking institutions. Give them good pension, provident fund good facilities, and then ask them to quit, and quit for the country's good.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid Mr. Somani's amendment is the same as that of Mr. Lobo Prabhu. He might have different things to say but the amendment is just the same. Mr. Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : My amendment No. 282 seeks to introduce a new sub-clause to clause 3. It reads:

"All depositors in the corresponding new banks shall be guaranteed as regards their repayment in full by the Central Government."

We have heard various Government spokesmen saying that nothing should be said either in the House or outside the House which may shake the confidence of the depositors. But nevertheless, whatever that has been said by the Government spokesmen, the manner in which it has been brought about has clearly shaken the confidence of the depositors. There is no doubt about it.

Government has justified it by saying that if banks are once nationalised, the depositors are safe as long as the Government is there, as long as the Government is solvent. If that be the ground, if that be the justification of the Government, and if they stand by that, here is an occasion, here will be a test of their *bona fides* to find out if they are prepared to accept this amendment which is a very simple one, saying that Government will guarantee repayment of loans up to 100 per cent.

There are two positive aspects to it. If there is any scare—it is there—and if they accept this amendment with regard to the existing depositors, the depositors will have the fullest possible confidence and they will not have any hesitation and there will be no withdrawal and no run. Apart from that, the second and the more important point is that if they accept this amendment, they would be in a position to attract more deposit in future. Therefore, I believe that the Government will be good enough to accept the amendment, because to refuse it will be dangerous. Having moved this amendment, they should appreciate that any refusal will mean that they are not prepared to ensure full repayment to the depositors.

Before I conclude, let me say a few

words with regard to amendment No. 176 which has been moved by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye. This is an amendment over which I feel that no section of the House will have a different opinion. This is an amendment which will place politics into a healthy atmosphere and will set an example for us to have a cleaner politics. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support amendment No. 176.

My third small point is with regard to amendment 92 of Shri Humayun Kabir. Here is an example that if we at least decide to nationalise any particular sector we can still co-exist, the control will be of the Government but still the public and the private citizens at large will be able to participate to the extent of nearly 70 per cent. It is an example where I believe Government should have no hesitation in accepting the amendment because they are not affected in any way. I wholeheartedly support this amendment moved by Shri Humayun Kabir.

श्री देवेन सेन : सभापति महोदय, मेरा संशोधन क्लॉज 3 में इस प्रकार से है :

"after line 42, add—

"(7) The Central Government may take over any other bank whose name does not appear in the first schedule, at any time by issuing a notification in the Gazette."

मेरा अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि सभी बैंकों को ले लिया जाए बल्कि इसके द्वारा सरकार को यह पावर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आगे जरूरत पड़े और गवर्नमेंट मुनासिब समझे तो नोटिस इश्यु करके बैंकों को ले सकती है। फिर कोई अध्यादेश जारी करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्टर मेरी इस तरमीम को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Sir, I am speaking on my amendment No 303 with a very brief background. Before the hon. House rushes to pass this Bill of gross and ruthless expropriation of public property, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that when about hundred employees of the Indian Airlines and Air India Corporations saw the Prime Minister she is supposed to have told them that there is no future for democracy in this country as long as banks, industries and newspapers are not nationalised in our own manner and method. I would like to bring this danger to the notice of this House. I would like to quote only two lines which have appeared in the editorial of a paper. Mr. Frank Moraes says in the Indian Express today.

“It does not call for high courage to raid other people's tills. According to our new monopolists, why bother to create wealth when you can seize it”.

If the objective of the Government of India is to provide a new direction to the banks, to what they call economic improvement, and if they are not satisfied with the working of the banks they can very well do it if they accept Shri Kabir's very sensible suggestion. If they are still hesitant to do that on any legal ground then they should be satisfied with just about 51 per cent of the share capital of each bank, because not only are we a mixed economy so far as I am concerned it is the repeated assurance given by the Planning Commission and the Government of India, and to leave a minority in the shape of 49 per cent shareholders which you can distribute in any equitable manner as you like by reconstructing the share holding. It will be immensely preferable and in the interest of sound banking. I would therefore like to appeal that this amendment should be accepted.

श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा : सभापति महोदय; मैं अपने संशोधन नं० 330 के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी लोग भी उन सिद्धान्तों के ही समर्थक हैं जिनसे कि इस देश का हित और कल्याण हो। बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय, यही हमारा सिद्धान्त है। लेकिन

जिस ढंग से यह बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, उसके हम विरोधी हैं। मुझे कुछ ऐसे सुझाव देने हैं जिनसे कि इस राष्ट्रीयकरण से जो हित सोचा गया है, वह कुछ अंशों में पूरा हो सके। क्लाइ तीन में कहा गया है कि जितने भी बैंक हैं उनका अलग अलग अस्तित्व रखा जायेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब हम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं तब फिर इतने सारे बैंकों को अलग अलग रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है। मेरा संशोधन है कि स्टेट बैंक जो पहले से ही एक राष्ट्रीय बैंक है, उसी के साथ सब बैंकों को अमलगमेट कर दिया जाय। क्यों कि आप देखेंगे कि आज जितने भी बैंक हैं, बैंक आफ बड़ोदा, बैंक आफ इण्डिया, सेन्ट्रल बैंक आदि हर एक की एक-एक शहर में कई कई ब्रांचें हैं। कलकत्ते में एक एक मोहल्ले में दस-दस शाखाएँ होने से काफी खर्चा होगा। साथ साथ इतने बैंकों के लिए, मैं जानता हूँ कि जो अभी अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं वे वहाँ नहीं रहेंगे, उसके बदले नये अधिकारी रखे जायेंगे, जिनका मिलना कठिन हो जायेगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक एकराष्ट्रीय बैंक का सवाल है उसके लिए उचित अधिकारी और जो अधिक मामले के विशेषज्ञ हों आ सकते हैं। किन्तु इतने बैंकों के लिए आपके भाई भतीजों में उस ढंग के आदमी नहीं मिल सकते। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि इन सब बैंकों का अलग अलग अस्तित्व न कर सब बैंकों को स्टेट बैंक में अमलगमेट कर दिया जाय और फिर स्टेट बैंक शाखाएँ गाँव में, जिस की आबादी 5000 से ज्यादा हो, और शहर में कर दी जायें जिस से किसानों को, छोटे छोटे कारखाने वालों को लाभ पहुंच सके।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Three hon. members, Shri Humayun Kabir, Shri Lobo Prabhu and Shri N. K. Somani have suggested that after the banks have been taken over the shares should be given to the members of the public. Shri Lobo Prabhu and Shri Somani have suggested 51 per cent

[Shri Govinda Menon]

and Shri Kabir some other percentage. These are things which can be considered later. There is nothing preventing the Government from doing that. After having got possession of these banks schemes will be framed, regulations and rules will be framed and they will be placed before the House.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is it not excessive delegation of authority? Will the Law Minister consider that?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We will consider that. I am thankful to Shri Kothari who thought that I did not know anything about banking. Now he thinks I know at least some law.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Everyone has some weak moments.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : These are things which can be considered later, because a person possessed of property can transfer it. We have not thought about these details.

One hon. Member spoke about amalgamation. An amendment has been given notice of by Shri P. C. Sethi, amendment No. 130, under which power will be taken for amalgamation etc. But I do not accept the suggestion that this should be a big monolith amalgamated with the State Bank of India.

The amendment of Shri Limaye was that loans should not be given without proper security and all that. You will see that sub-clause (5) of clause 3 states that the corresponding new banks shall carry on banking.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : His point is that no advance, secured or unsecured, shall be given to political parties or politicians.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not think there is any qualification like "political". His point was that no clean advance shall be made.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : No advance of any kind.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He said that no clean advance should be given. Banks will give advance if there is proper

credit for the person who seeks the advance. That is the entire scheme of banking in our country and if this is to be amended then we have to amend the Banking Companies Act. So, I oppose all the amendments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about my amendment about guaranteed depositors' money?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Deposit Insurance Act will apply to this also. Then, I do not accept the suggestion of the hon. Member that there is any suspicion in the minds of the public and the depositors with respect to the security of their deposits. There are already 10 or 12 banks in the public sector and it is a very mischievous suggestion, according to me, to make that there would be any lack of faith on the part of the public.

I request them to withdraw the amendments.....(Interruption).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You are encouraging withdrawals.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को मान नहीं रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has said that he is not accepting your amendment.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has misrepresented.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is his right, to represent or to misrepresent.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You should have corrected him on that and insisted that he understood the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dandeker corrected the Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No advances.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का दिमाग इतना बन्द है कि उस में कोई चीज घुस ही नहीं सकती। वह मेरे अमेंडमेंट को भी ठीक से नहीं पढ़ते हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : And yours is all open !

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय दिमाग को खुला रखें। इस प्रकार से किवाड़ बन्द न करें, वह मेरे अमेंडमेंट को ठीक तरह से पढ़ें। वलीन ऐडवॉन्सेज की बात नहीं है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That amendment will not fit into the scheme of this clause. Any how, I am not accepting it. Mr. chairman : It is for the Minister to either accept it or reject it. It is his right.

SHRI PILOO MODY : After he has understood it he can reject it. It is a very important amendment. Let the whole country know what he is rejecting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whether he understood it or did not understand it, is there any amendment which I should put to the vote of the House separately ?

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Yes, No. 282.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No. 176 also.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : No. 176 also. Let the country know what they are rejecting.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : The Minister has himself said... (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no scope for any further discussion. Do you want your amendment to be put to the vote of the House ?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I am not pressing it since the Minister says that they have not given thought to it and that it will be considered later.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We will consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put amendment No. 176 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Page 2,—

after line 36, insert—

"Provided that no advances either se-

cured or unsecured shall be granted to political organisations and individuals for political purposes. (Illustration : Giving of an advance to AICC shall come within this provision." (!76).

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9]

[17. 42 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Bharati, Shri Maharaj Singh
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Dandekar, Shri N.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Jena, Shri D.D.
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri, Hukame Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhana Lal
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kathari, Shri S. S.
 Kripalani, Shri J. B.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Mangalathumadam, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mody, Shri Piloo.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Paswan, Shri Kedar

Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Puri, Dr Suraya Prakash
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sivappa, Shri N
 Tapuriah, Shri S K
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Bhagat, Shri B R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Birla, Shri R. K.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J. K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati

Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkantri
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S.C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata, Shrimati A gam Dass Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Palchowdhury, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, S.D.
 Patil, Shri S.K.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Shushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T.M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S.N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursingh Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Ject

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

AYES : 61 ; NOES : 173.

The motion was negated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put amendment No. 282 moved by SHRI D.N. Patodia to the vote of the House. The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is :

Page 2, after line 36, insert—

“(5A) All deposits in the corresponding new banks shall be guaranteed as regards their repayment in full by the Central Government.” (282)

The Lok Sabha Divided :

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
 Sarvashri Ranga and C.C. Desai.

Division No. 10]

[17.45 hrs.

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Dandeker, Shri N.
 Deb, Shri D.N.
 Desai, Shri C.C.
 Diviedy, Shri Surendranath
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Jena, Shri D.P.
 Joshi, Shri S.M.
 Kachwat, Shri Hukam Chand
 Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Kothari, Shri S.S.
 Kripalain, Shri J.B.
 Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Majhi, Shri Mahendra
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Naik, Shri R.V.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Polodia, Shri D.M.
 Ranga, Shri
 Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Tapuriah, Shri S.K.
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Agadi, Shri S.A.
 Ahmed, Shri F.A.
 Arumugam, Shri R.S.
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Banerjee, Shri S.M.
 Barua, Shri Beda-brata
 Barua, Shri, R.
 Basu, Dr. Maitrayee
 Bhagatis, Shri B.R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R.D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B.N.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
 Birla, Shri R.K.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R.L.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D.R.
 Chavan, Shri Y.B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Choudhury, Shri J.K.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dhillon, Shri G.S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh Shri, K.R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C.D.
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri, P.K.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gupta, Shri Lakhna Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J.N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V.N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S.C.
 Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Katham, Shri B.N.
 Kevade, Shri, B.R.
 Kedarai, Shri C.M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri M.A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaja, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mangalathumadam, Shri

- Marandi, Shri
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriua Din, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Malkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata Agam Das Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. C.
 Mohsln, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M.N.
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Aventrao
 Patil, Shri Dorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raghu, Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
 Rohtagi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Biswanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shasthi Bhusan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Madrika
 Satak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulakka, Shri Ramachandra
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaijah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yabab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
 MR. CHAIRMAN : The result of the
 division is :
 AYES : 29 ; NOS : 191.
The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put all the other amendments to clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 64, 92, 103, 156, 157, 177, 209, 219, 303, 319 and 330. were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

7.45 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Crisis in Jute Industries

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): Mr. Chairman Sir, This morning at the time of discussion the short notice question some storm was raised over the issue of impending crises in the jute mills. Sir, Jute industry was one of the most important and vital industries so far as West Bengal was concerned and in fact the existence, growth and development of Calcutta have been mainly due to the row of sprawling jute mills with their smoking chimneys situated on both sides of the river Hooghly. It is also important to the country as a whole as it is the highest foreign exchange earner accounting for 23% of the value of the country's export trade.

Sir, it is also one of the biggest employers. It not only employs direct labour to the tune of 2,33,000 and odd persons as against 3.5 million employed earlier but many times more people are engaged in cultivation of raw jute, its processing, transporting and marketing. In fact there are about four million peasant families in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa Assam and (the jute growing States) who depend for their livelihood on its cultivation. It is also the mainstay for thousands of small middlemen, merchants, stockists, truck-owners, cart-man, coolies and people engaged in assorting, grading and baling of the commodity. Besides thousands of people are employed in inland waterways, banking, insurance and many other ancillary

industries. As such, even on a modest calculation, more than 20 million people would be depending on this industry for their daily bread. It contributes about Rs. 75 crores per year to the State and Central exchequer by way of excise and export duties and other local taxes besides being once the contributor of the biggest incometax revenue in that region.

You know, Sir, that there has been a dead-lock in the negotiations between the labour and management over the increase of wages and other amenities and the industry is to-day threatened with a strike unprecedented in its annals which is to start on and from the 4th August, 1969. This will be disastrous both for the industry and the labour.

Sir I will appeal to the labour leaders through you not to precipitate this strike in the larger interest of the industry as well as of labour and agriculture till the Bibhuti Mishra Committee which has been set up by the Central Government and the Tariff Commission have gone thoroughly into the whole question of cost structure of the finished goods and other matters incidental thereto. Sir, the demand for increase in wages by the labour is natural and understandable considering the increase in the cost of living.

I may say without any fear of contradiction that the worker in Jute mills in West Bengal is the lowest paid in the whole of the country and his claim deserves sympathetic consideration at all hands.

But there are so many demands on this industry besides the demand of labour which have got to be met. There is the demand of Government in the shape of excise and export duties and of agriculturists in the shape of an adequate price for their raw jute. The support price of jute has been fixed at Rs. 107. per quintal which cannot and should not be disturbed in the interest of our agricultural economy. Therefore, the only thing that is capable of regulation is the excise and export duties. Unless and until Government comes to the rescue of this industry and reduces the excise duty and totally abolishes the export duty, there is no hope of salvation for this industry. Sir, I do not hold any brief for the ma-

agement when I say this, which is a hard truth and a pure and simple mathematical calculation. Either the industry should be able to sell its goods at a higher price, which is impossible in the face of stiff competition from Pakistan and synthetics of America or it should reduce its cost which is possible only if central taxes are reduced. The West Bengal Government has been trying its utmost to bring home to the Finance Ministry the necessity of such a step, that is, the futility of retaining that in excise and export duties, at the present level, but unfortunately the Centre has not been able to pay any heed to their wise counsels.

Before independence, this industry had a world monopoly and it could dictate its terms to the world market. But after independence and the separation of East Bengal, the position changed. It has so much deteriorated inasmuch as East Bengal which was the main grower of raw jute and supplier to the mills in Calcutta, and was thus a complement and supplement to the manufacturing units, has become its worse rival and competitor.

While the export of jute goods by Pakistan in the past decade rose from 7 per cent to 30 per cent, the Indian exports declined from 83 per cent to 60 per cent during the same period. The effect has been a decline in profits. While the gross profit in 1964-65 was 4.1 per cent as against 10 per cent for all other industries, its net profit worked at 2.6 per cent as against 9.2 per cent of other industries. After 1964-65, the profitability has been further declining and now the industry is subsisting on its old reserves. The general reserve which stood at Rs. 1,771 lakhs in 1964 came down to Rs. 1,186 lakhs in 1966 and has further gone down now due to recurring losses. But how long can an industry exist on its reserves? In 1967-68, the loss to the industry amounted to Rs. 5.07 crores which may be double in the year 1968-69. In fact, since January 1969, this industry has been incurring a loss of about Rs. 3 crores per month.

This is a very dismal state of affairs. This is all on account of decline in our exports trade due to the wrong, ill-conceived and short-sighted policies of the Central Government which cannot see beyond its

nose. As a result, export of sacking came down from 4.45 lakh tonnes in 1955 to 2.83 lakh tonnes in 1965 which further came down to 1.83 lakh tonnes in 1966 and which has come to virtually a very negligible figure in the current year. Thus the industry gradually losing its hold on sack exports and we should not be sorry for it. Let us try to expand the demand and create market for sacking in the country itself and let us forget its export side. However the decline in exports in sacking was set off a little by the increase in export of jute carpet backing to the tune of one lakh of tonnes, thanks to the ingenuity of our technicians and management, who thought of a new product to compensate the loss arising from the loss of the traditional market in sackings. The export trade in Hessian has also gone in favour of Pakistan and India should not grade it; let Pakistan enjoy it. Besides, there is a committee on synthetic in the United States and their is fierce competition from that side too. 15-20 mills have already closed down in Calcutta. If these conditions continue there is apprehension that other mills will follow suit. Therefore, bold and imaginative step should be taken to save this industry from collapse...(*Interruptions.*) The industry has got to pay its existence; it cannot be charitable if it does not exist. The labour deserves proper wages and the agriculturists deserved a proper price for the product and the Government also deserves some taxation from them. Now there is no question of increasing the price by the purchasers. There is fierce competition in the overseas market from Pakistan as well as from synthetics. We have to price the commodity in such a way that we can sell it in the world market. If the Government abolishes the export duty, there may be some hope. But in spite of appeals from the industry and persistent demand from the West Bengal Government which understands the needs of its industry, well, the Government here has not been relenting and heeding to their advances. The situation is such that even the total abolition of export duty may not be able our sacking exports to revive unless some subsidy on the lines of Pakistan is also given. If the Government are keen about export, they should examine the bonus voucher scheme on the lines of the Pakistani scheme. Pakistan has some advantages over us. They produce good quality jute

[Shri Beni Shankar Sharma]

which we are unable to produce. They produce 3.5 bales per acre while we produce only 2.8 bales. We have to increase the per acre return. Besides there is need for diversification. We have to think seriously about this problem in order to save twenty million people from starvation. It is high time the Government revised its policy about the duty. I suggest that we have some funds which should be made available to the industry for expansion, development and diversification.

18-00 hrs.

The Bibhuti Mishra Committee has been set up. They have been asked to go into the details of the cost structure, and the Tariff Board has been asked to examine the cost construction or structure. Till, then I would request the labour unions and my labour union leaders over here to exercise a little restraint and save the jute industry from collapse.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The hon. Member has touched upon a very large canvas and tried to bring out the factors plaguing this industry. As you rightly pointed out, in this short duration, it is not possible for me to go over the whole gamut. But I would like to highlight one or two or rather three aspects of the problem that are facing this industry. There are no two opinions that this is one of the most important industries, apart from the point of view of the rule it is playing in the national economy and the export set up, but also from the point of view of one particular area of our country, the eastern region, the four States. The investment in the industry is there, and over two lakhs of workers are employed, who have to make a living, and more than that, there are a vast number of growers. Most of them are poor, and their fate is involved and linked with this. If I may say so, the economy of the entire eastern region, the four States, is linked up with this industry. So, this is a very vital industry. The problem has become more sensitive, because it is largely an export-oriented industry. The market has to survive on export. So, all these factors have combined to make the position rather difficult.

This morning, we discussed about the problems of labour, and I have made the

Government point known. I would not agree that labour can wait for months and months, but certainly something quickly should be done. I will only plead that we should do everything possible to settle this question without a strike as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why don't you go to Calcutta ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : If necessary, I will go to Calcutta. But at the moment, I am in close touch with the West Bengal Government and we are trying to do everything possible to bring about some happy solution to this problem. But, as I said, if necessary, I will go to Calcutta, and I am at the disposal of the West Bengal Government.

As I said, let us take the most important point : the crisis that is facing this country is the supply of raw jute, that is, fibre. Last year, we knew it because there was a shortage, and there were high prices ruling up to Rs 75 a maund for raw jute. It has not only brought about the reduction in the production but also consequent unemployment, and also we were priced out in the export market. The result is that the over-all export up to now has fallen. Export of carpet backing is increasing but the overall export has fallen. Therefore, the point is, the growers must get a price which is remunerative, which is a good enough incentive. As a result of the fluctuations in the price from year to year—a good crop this year and the price touching the rock-bottom and the growers giving up the cultivation of jute, and then there is a shortage and then the prices going skyhigh—the industry is facing this crisis both in the year of glut and in the year of shortage. Therefore, we must insulate the industry from this ; the price should be stable and should be such that the jute goods have their place from the industrial point of view. Of course, the ruling prices in Pakistan are much lower, and their quality is good. Therefore, we have to put in a lot of research so that not only the per acre yield improves but the quality also improves and the growers get a remunerative price. (*Interruption*). Therefore we have taken an important decision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The cost of living in Pakistan is

lower and a worker there can live with that money.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I was saying that we have taken an important decision. I said in reply to a question the other day that I am going to announce it. We have taken over the trading in jute for price support operation through the STC.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Are you taking the entire jute trade or only the produce ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Only raw jute. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended a price of Rs. 107.17 per quintal which comes to Rs. 49 per maund. The Cabinet has accepted this price. This is the support price. At the moment the ruling price is high, it is about Rs. 64. Even the December prices, when the new crop will come in full force, according to forward quotation is Rs. 48. We do not expect the price to go below Rs. 40. But, as I have said, the STC is ready with all the machinery and they will open as many purchase centres in the interior everywhere so that they are able to buy all the jute if the price goes down below Rs. 40. It will not go below Rs. 40. About derivatives from various centres the Jute Commissioner will announce. The announcement now is that the STC will come into the picture.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Nobody will go to the STC.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Nobody should go to the STC when the price is higher. I want the price to be higher.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You should fix a higher price.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This time also the Agricultural Prices Commission taking into consideration other prices have recommended this. This is the first year of our operation and we will certainly bear this in mind. My personal view is that the prices should be higher. But we have to take the consensus. We will see that in the coming years as our experience grows the agriculturists get a higher price which they deserve.

The second decision we have taken is this. Now there is availability of raw jute.

We are removing the production control so that there should be greater utilisation of capacity. Until recently the Jute Commissioner fixed the maximum quantity of raw jute that a mill can purchase. There was a sort of rationing of raw jute because enough was not available. He also fixed the maximum quantity of jute goods that can be produced. Of course, whatever carpet backing was required was allowed to be produced freely because this was an item that we wanted to encourage but on all others there was restriction. In view of the present easy supply due to good crop the production control is being withdrawn for August. There will be no maximum quantity for purchase of raw jute and no control over the production. The mills will now be free to purchase as much as they require and produce as much as they can. This will help the situation and that is why I am saying that if the strike takes place at this moment it will affect the industry.

This is the turning point. We had a very bad year. We are losing the market. The result is that the prices of our products are high. It is not only competition from Pakistan. Even in carpet backing they are putting up more looms and they are trying to catch up with us. Of course, we are priced out in sacking and even in hessian. It is very difficult for us to maintain our position.

More important than this, in the markets where we had monopoly so far there is competition from synthetics. There the prices are cut down. The result is, there is a threat that whatever position we occupy in carpet backing will also be taken away. We have an easy supply now. We can increase our production and capture the market. If at this crucial moment the strike takes place—I hope it is not a prolonged one—God for bid—what will happen is that the mills will not buy anything. There will be crash in the raw jute price and there will be loss of production and loss of foreign exchange. That is the reason why we want to find a solution to this problem minus the strike. That is our determination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You should ask the owners to part with a share of the loot.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is one

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

side. The other side is the industry. We have tried to modernise the industry. The hon. Member referred to diversification. Diversification does take place like less raw jute content and more printed material and so on. We have tried to take a lead in carpet backing. Similarly, we must evolve new products. It is a challenge to our industrial research so that we may lead in industrial production. We are giving rebate and other things for carpet backing.

Coming to modernisation, in the spinning sector it has been done. In the weaving sector, for automatic looms they have to determine the type of machine that is required. Once that is gone through, we will modernise the weaving section. We are doing everything possible, so far as modernisation is concerned—financial assistance, development rebate and so on.

In the last budget we gave relief in export duty for sackings and also hessain and cotton bagging. The difficulty was that the mills had raised the prices. They have reduced it by four hundred rupees.

Now there is a demand that the export duty should be reduced. But it should not be linked with the wage question. Because the export duty is related, as I said in the morning, to the external competitiveness of the product. If we give relief in export duty, it should not be counted for internal purposes. It is given so that we can make the product competitive from Pakistan, from synthetics, so that we are able to maintain the lead in the export market. Therefore, the Tariff Commission, which is inquiring into it, has to find the conversion cost and the report will indicate whether relief in export duty is justified.

The committee of my colleague, Shri Bibuthi Mishra will look into the growers side. The West Bengal Government is also going to appoint a comprehensive enquiry committee, even though a part of the enquiry will be overlapping, because all of us want this industry to survive and meet the crisis, while the labour employed in that industry earn a good living and the growers also play their part.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Considering the high power tension climate of West Bengal, and the people of West

Bengal are extremely worried that if the strike takes place on the scheduled date, namely, the 4th of August, it will involve nearly three lakhs of workers—what it will lead to, God alone knows I do not know why the Minister is saying that if he is asked to go to West Bengal he will go. If he is not mortally afraid of being gheraoed, he should immediately go there, instead of having telephonic talks. May be, if you have talks directly with the West Bengal Government, the workers are also representatives of the jute mills association, if there are direct talks, a compromise can be evolved which will avert a strike.

What is the basic problem? A very interesting thing has developed. In the morning the Minister himself was saying the demand for increased wages by jute workers is legitimate. The representatives of the Jute Mills Associations have also been saying that in principle they have accepted the demand for increased wages for jute workers. Not only that, they have accused the Central Government that for the last few months the Jute Mills Association has been asking the Central Government to institute a jute wage board for going into the wage structure of the jute workers in West Bengal which the Central Government has not complied with. It is the representative of the Jute Mills' Association who said that it had been pressing the Central Government to set up a wage board for the past several months which for reasons best known to the Central Government has not been done so far.

They have welcomed the tariff commission. They have also welcomed the decision of the West Bengal Government to institute an inquiry commission to go into all aspects of the jute industry in West Bengal in a comprehensive manner. Just now the hon. Minister said that he welcomes it. But a few days ago a report appeared in the press that the West Bengal Government wanted to set up a jute inquiry commission which the Central Government was opposed to.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We were never opposed to it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Chief Minister and all the ministers of West Bengal said in the press that you opposed

it. If you now welcome it, your change is also welcome.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no change. Nobody said that we are opposed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The main point of the Jute Mills' Association representative is that they are losing every month Rs. 3 crores. They also say that due to Rs. 21 crores of excise duty and Rs. 23 crores of export duty it has not been possible for them to cope with this loss. They say that their prospective loss will be nearly Rs. 5.07 crores. They have also expressed the apprehension that this time the output of jute will be to the extent of 80 lakh bales, and the requirement will be nearly 48 lakh bales. That means, 32 lakh bales will remain surplus. The representative of the Jute Mills' Association has given these statistics.

There is another danger. There is no possibility that Government will purchase and have a buffer stock of more than 32 lakh bales. That will mean that the growers of West Bengal will be seriously affected.

The Jute Mills' Association is saying that unless a fiscal relief is given by the Central Government they are not in a position to pay higher wages to jute workers. The Government says that they have set up a tariff commission to go into the cost structure of jute products of various categories. It is also said that within a month and a half the report of the tariff commission will be coming. In that context, why do the Government not agree on an *ad hoc* basis to make a fiscal relief to the Jute Mills' Association on an understanding that the tariff commission which will go into the cost structure of jute products will bring out whether the contention of the Jute Mills' Association, that they are running their concerns at a loss and that they are not in a position to pay higher wages to the workers, is correct? I am not accepting their contention but till that report is submitted, with a view to stopping the threatened strike which may involve serious problems, not only the law and order problem but various other problems also—it will affect the cultivators also—why not the Central Government agree to offer an *ad hoc* fiscal relief to the Jute Mills' Association pending the report that will be submitted by the tariff com-

mission? If that fails to justify that they are not running at a loss, they can increase that fiscal relief that was given or that can be cancelled even.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand that some hon. Members, specially from West Bengal, are very much agitated over the matter, but you know the rules. The Deputy-Speaker has also sent me a note. In the morning some Members wanted to ask some questions. If we are to go strictly by rules, naturally I cannot help. I have got a list of Members who had given notice and whose names were balloted but, unfortunately they are not in the first four. Fortunately, except Shri Samar Guha, all the three other Members whose names came in the ballot are absent now. Then out of six Members whose names are in the list and who did not come in the ballot, only two Members are present, that is, Shri S.M. Banerjee and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. So, as a special case, if the House agrees, I may give them a chance. This will not be a precedent. This is only a Half-An-Hour discussion. But it has become a practice that we always take more than half-an-hour, say, 45 minutes or even an hour. Because this is a very serious situation and, specially, the Members from West Bengal are very much agitated over the matter, I am allowing as a special case. It is not at all a precedent. Shri S.M. Banerjee.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Sir, let me reply to the question put by Shri Samar Guha.

I may correct Shri Samar Guha that the requirement of jute for the industry was as high as 76 lakh bales in one year. Actually, they had consumed even 76 lakh bales.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not my figure.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am giving you the correct figure.

Last year, the production was something like 46 to 48 lakh bales. We imported 6 lakhs bales of jute because of demand. There has been a shortage of production. But even then, the estimate of jute consumption will be not less than 65 lakh bales. We are prepared, through the S.T.C., to keep a buffer stock of 10 lakhs to 12 lakhs

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

bales. We are prepared for that. So, we do not anticipate any eventuality of crash-down in price. We have taken safeguards against that.

Then, he said that I oppose the West Bengal Government Jute Enquiry Commission. It has appeared in the papers; I have seen also the statements. Whatever the interpretation of the hon. Member may be, what happened was that even before I saw the report of the West Bengal Government that they were going to appoint a comprehensive enquiry into the matter, I spoke to the Chief Minister and sent a message also—I first sent it and then I spoke to him on the telephone. I said, we have already done two things. Firstly, we have made a reference to the Tariff Commission for the conversion cost of carpet packing and various other things which will make a quick report and ascertain the position for us. Then, about the raw jute production, and other things, we have set up a committee, the Bibhuti Mishra Committee, on which the representative of the West Bengal Government is there. We have done this. I do not know the scope of their enquiry. If they are doing something parallel—if they want to do, we have no objection—it is no use doing something parallel. It is a question of coordination. We informed him. Neither at that time we opposed it nor today, I say, we oppose it. They know what we are doing, if they want to go ahead with a comprehensive enquiry, they are welcome to do. That is what I am saying. We never took a position that we were opposing any enquiry by the West Bengal Government. They are vitally involved in this. We are trying to co-operate with each other. We are doing our best to solve the problem. There is no misunderstanding on either side about this matter.

Then, he asked, why don't you give *ad hoc* relief? as I said, the two questions are not related. We can take an independent judgment on this. But at the moment, this question is not related to any relief. As I said, the export duty is related to the price or the competitiveness of the product in the foreign markets. Secondly, in the last Budget, on the basis of certain assessments, where we thought the export duty was affecting the competitiveness of the product, we abolished the export duty com-

pletely on some item of sacking and we reduced the export duty on hessian and other sackings. We did not do it in respect of carpet backing because at that time they were fetching higher prices. You know the principle that when the product is fetching a higher price and you reduce the export duty, you only add to the profitability of that industry.

If he increases the price by 700, if you lose in the long run, it is a welcome sign.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It has come out in the newspapers. If the IJMA is serious about a statement, it should spell out. I would like to know from the hon. Minister since he has depicted a clear picture of the whole thing whether this particular strike has not been sponsored by a particular unit.

I would like to know in view of the seriousness of the situation as was spelt out in this House whether the hon. Minister would go to Calcutta, meet the Chief Minister and arrive at a settlement. Otherwise the strike is a reality. Nobody can possibly avoid the strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This industry made billions for few. They cheat the worker. They cheat the worker in the name of mechanisation of jute mills. They have been paying second-hand looms. The latest thing they are doing is that they are engineering fake claims from importing countries. They are getting fake claims for money and repatriating and they are getting a cut out of that.

I suggest to the Minister: do not listen to the cock and bull story of the employers and jute mill-owners. They are the worst type of slave-drivers in this world. We should hang our head in shame at what they have done to human beings during the last one century. I suggest to the Minister that he should go to Calcutta, join hands with the West Bengal Government, and try to give a fair deal to the workers who have given their blood and sweat to this industry.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The subject matter of this falls directly under the purview of my colleague, the Labour Minister.

As soon as the Wage Board award expired, the question of a new wage fixing machinery was raised. He called all the

union leaders and employers and talked to them suggesting that there should be some wage fixing machinery. But the union leaders said that, that would take a long time, what about immediate payment? Therefore, that did not succeed. The West Bengal Government are now seized of the matter. They are talking over the matter. Both are doing the main exercise. I have suggested a *via media*. I have consulted the Labour Minister also. I know the workers cannot wait for long time, six months or so. I know the strike has also to be averted. I have suggested the setting up of a quick machinery with two representatives of the employers, two of the employees and an independent man commonly found out who can go into the problem and

recommend in four or five weeks. There should be an understanding that whatever the recommendations will be accepted. There is no harm in postponing the strike for a month or so. Whatever recommendations are made can have retrospective effect. This is the positive suggestion I have made. I am in close touch with the Labour Minister. If we can play a worthwhile role, either I can go or the Labour Minister can go there. We are seized of this and we will play a constructive role to settle this matter as quickly as possible.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Thursday, July 31, 1969/Sravana 9, 1891 (Saka).