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Chaitra 15, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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*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

Monday, April 5, 1965/Chaitra 15,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Calcutta Port

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*721 { Shri R. G. Dubey: \

{ Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All
India Ports and Dock Workers' Federa-
tion has demanded the appoint-
ment of a high-powered judicial com-
mittee to inquire into all aspects of
labour relations and labour output
at Calcutta Port; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that
it has demanded reconstitution of the
Calcutta Dock Labour Board?

**The Minister of Labour and Em-
ployment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a)
No. A demand regarding the appoint-
ment of a Commission to investigate
the conditions of workers engaged by
various agencies for work in the Ports
was, however, made by the Federa-
tion in May, 1964.

(b) Yes.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know
whether any incentive scheme has
been introduced in the Calcutta port,
and if so, how it is working?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It has been in-
troduced since 16th March, and its
working is very satisfactory.

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Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know
whether there is any obstruction from
any elements towards the working of
this incentive scheme?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is no obs-
truction as such, but certain unions
have represented to Government to
modify this scheme to some extent.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shrimati Savitri
Nigam. I only take a chance when
I call her, because I am not able to
see her always in her seat.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I
know the main suggestions made in
regard to these modifications, and
what Government's reaction is, and
how long it will take for Government
to accept those modifications and to
provide relief?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I cannot im-
mediately place before the House the
suggestions made, but we have al-
ready assured them that after seeing
how the scheme works for about three
months, we shall certainly consider.

Shri Kapur Singh: I rise to a point
of order. You have just now made
an observation that although you
were not quite sure whether a cer-
tain hon. Member was in her seat,
yet you called her by taking a chance.
May the House take it that it is per-
missible to establish some kind of
prescriptive right over your eyes?

Mr. Speaker: There are some privi-
leged persons who have that prescrip-
tive right. . . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Can it be a
point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Let us take it like
that. And Shri Kapur Singh is one
of those persons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some of the unions representing the dock workers have also represented to Government for a bipartite agreement or tripartite agreement on all those outstanding issues which are the causes of irritation to the workers, and if so, the reaction of Government?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, some of the unions have represented, and the representations are being examined.

Submarines for Indian Navy

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- *722. {
- Shri Yashpal Singh:
 - Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 - Shri S. C. Samanta:
 - Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 - Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 - Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 - Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 - Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 - Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri Maheswar Naik:
 - Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 255 on the 30th November, 1964, regarding the purchase of Submarines for the Indian Navy and state the decision since taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): The proposal for the acquisition of a modern submarine is still in progress.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कुछ ऐसा सोचा है कि जब तक कि असली सबमैरिन हासिल न हो सके और उस का इस्तेमाल न किया जा सके, कोई आर्टिफिशल, घिसी हुई और सैकंड-हैंड सबमैरिन रख ली जाये, ताकि कसम खाने को हो जाये कि हमारे पास भी एक है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : आर्टिफिशल सबमैरिन का कुछ उपयोग नहीं होता है, इसलिए उस को रखने का क्या फायदा है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सबमैरिन को लेने के बारे में किन देशों से बात हो रही है ? क्या सबमैरिन पहले रशा से ली जायेगी या इंग्लैंड से ली जायेगी और वह कौन सी तारीख तक आ जायेगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : तारीख बताना तो मुश्किल है, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, दोनों देशों की प्रपोजल्स हमारे विचाराधीन हैं। एक बात साफ है कि हम ने पहले ब्रिटेन को कहा है कि अगर वह हमें सबमैरिन देने के लिए तैयार है तो क्या वह उस के लिए कुछ धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं। उस का फैसला आने के बाद ही इस बारे में फैसला हो सकता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस समय सबमैरिन के सम्बन्ध में रूस और ब्रिटेन से बातचीत चल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार की सबमैरिन काम में अच्छी और मूल्य में सस्ती पड़ेगी और क्या इस बारे में किसी और देश से भी वार्ता चलाई गई है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : दोनों देशों की सबमैरिन्ज हमारे लिए ठीक हैं—गुण के ह्याल से दोनों ठीक हैं। सवाल यह है कि ट्रेनिंग की फैसिलिटी की नजर से और धन की व्यवस्था की नजर से कौन सी ठीक होगी। इस बारे में विचार कर के फैसला करना पड़ेगा।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to start a factory for manufacturing submarines in our country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our Government are at present engaged in negotiating for credit from Britain and with that

credit Government propose to purchase a submarine from U.K., and if so, the state at which this negotiation is at present?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: My latest information is that these credit considerations are very actively under the consideration of the Government of the United Kingdom, and I am expecting a decision in the near future.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में रूस और ब्रिटेन से बातचीत चल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रूस और ब्रिटेन की ओर से जो सबमैरिन्ज उपलब्ध हैं, क्या सरकार ने भारतीय विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा उन की जांच कावाई है कि हमारी नौसेना और हमारी परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कौन सी सबमैरिन उपयुक्त होगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, पहले भी अभ्यास किया गया है और उस नजर से दोनों देशों की सबमैरिन्ज हमारे ह्याल से ठीक हैं ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I wanted to know how soon.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather very difficult to say in terms of time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The emergency was declared about two and a half years ago, and we are hearing every day news about the augmentation of the Chinese Navy and also of the Navies of other countries. May I know why it is that Government have taken such a long time in acquiring this long-felt and urgently felt need of our defence?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must explain this position in somewhat greater detail. When the emergency arose, the priority was in regard to modernising and strengthening the Army on the northern front. At that time, naturally, though the Navy was rather in an inadequate condition, we had given a lower priority to it. But when we felt that we were making some reasonable progress in the

field of Army and Air Force, naturally we did consider the question of giving some sort of active consideration for the requirements of the Navy, and that is precisely what we are doing now.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Apart from India, can the Defence Minister name even one other country in the world which possesses an aircraft-carrier but no submarine?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are countries which possess neither an aircraft-carrier nor a submarine.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know how old the submarine which the Defence Ministry is thinking of purchasing from UK is and whether it would require any modifications after purchase, and at what cost?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not want to go into the cost of it because that matter is still under consideration. The one that we are negotiating for is the latest type which is called the 'OBERON' type.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the reported press statement of a Defence Ministry spokesman "correcting the published version"—that is how the statement runs—"of the Defence Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha on Tuesday last", that is, the 30th March "on the acquisition of the submarine for the Indian Navy, to the effect that the final decision on the acquisition of submarine for the Navy had not yet been taken", and if so, may I know whether it is possible to give the information to the House as to who the spokesman was, and whether the hon. Minister had authorised him to correct that statement before it was corrected by himself in the House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes I had it corrected, because the report of my speech had been wrongly printed saying that we considered that the Soviet submarine was not suited to our requirements or was not good for our requirements; I wanted to correct that impression because I had not said that. What I had said was, and I am only trying to repeat it, that it

our present negotiations for acquiring submarine from the UK did not succeed or materialise, then we would have to think of some other alternatives.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know whether the hon. Minister had authorised the spokesman to do so, before he corrected it himself in the House?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he had allowed it himself, and he himself wanted that correction to be made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He could have done it himself, but he allowed the spokesman to do it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I know that the spokesman was doing it. That was what I had said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister had authorised him? That was what I wanted to know. The hon. Minister is evading a straight reply to my question.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the fact that the Defence Ministry also has drawn a Five Year Plan for defence, has the Ministry made any assessment regarding the requirements in submarines for this country and if so, what that assessment is, and what possibilities there are for the Ministry of Defence to satisfy those requirements?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is too general a question. I cannot give all the details about this.

Shri Shinkre: The first part may be replied to, whether the assessment has been made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He himself chooses the part!

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can say that the assessment is made, but I cannot give the details of it.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that there is some controversy or competition between Soviet Russia and the UK in regard to the supply

of this submarine? If the answer is in the affirmative, is it possible for us to think of having more than one, so that if it becomes necessary, we can have one from UK and the other from the USSR?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It will not be a wise and practicable thing to introduce two different types of submarines in our Navy, because it will create very complicated problems of maintenance, training and other matters. So if at all we have to have a new submarine, it is much better that we have one type of it.

Shri Ranga: What is the answer to the first part, that is, is there any competition or controversy and is the Government afraid of taking a decision?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, not at all. There is no competition nor controversy between the two countries as such; really speaking, what we have to consider is our own requirements and their financial implications.

Shri Daji: Is the matter under consideration and is the delay occurring at our end or at the UK end?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: At the UK end.

Shri Joachim Alva: Out of the five varieties of submarines, namely defence, offence, training, surveillance etc., which variety are we going in for? Have we drawn up a blueprint for the next five or ten years so that the Mazagoan Docks or the Garden Reach Workshop will become a centre for the manufacture of submarines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The idea is not to start or establish manufacture of submarines. At the present moment, we are only thinking of establishing production of a frigate. In the evolutionary stage, we might reach a stage when we may have to do even that; but I cannot make any commitment at this stage.

Shri Vishram Prasad: In reply to the main question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the matter is in

progress. Since how long is it in progress, how far has it progressed and how long will it continue to progress?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have answered that.

नियमित कलाकारों की सेवा की शर्तें

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* 723. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रताप :
श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बालकृष्ण वातनिक :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री दाजी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 23 नवम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 155 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी के नियमित कलाकारों की सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार करने के मामले में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): A statement showing steps taken to give better service conditions to Staff Artists of all India Radio, in addition to those already enumerated in the reply to Starred Question No. 155 on the 23rd November, 1964, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4137/65].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विस्तृत विवरण को देखने से यह अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं हो सका कि आकाशवाणी के इन कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरी में अन्य जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उन्हीं की तरह से महंगाई भत्ता, सिटी एलाउंस, छुट्टी या फैमिली पेंशन इत्यादि की सारी सुविधायें मिलती हैं या नहीं मिलती ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually, there are seven heads. The statement consists of two parts. The first deals with fee ranges, allowances, advance for purchase of motor cars, accumulation of earned leave, audition/selection committees, holidays to staff artistes on second Saturdays, and festival advances. Dearness allowance and compensatory allowance admissible to government servants have been sanctioned to staff artistes with effect from 1-10-1964.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल यह था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, क्या उसी प्रकार की सभी सुविधायें...

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether all those facilities which are available to other Central Government employees are available to staff artistes as well.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Not completely all, but most of them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार ने महंगाई भत्ता आदि की सुविधायें उनको दी हैं लेकिन उनके वेतन स्केल जो हैं उन में कुछ कटौती कर दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक हाथ से दे कर दूसरे हाथ से वापिस ले लेता यह कहां की नीति है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They are a class by themselves. Taking their representations into consideration—we have been dealing with various representatives—we have been dealing with their conditions of service. They wanted improvement in their service conditions. Some of them will continue till 60 years; some of them are taken at a very late stage in life. So they cannot be *in pari materia* with government servants.

Mr. Speaker: He says they are a separate class, and they cannot be

compared with Government employees.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is not the question which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri asked.

Mr. Sepaker: I understood the question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The question was why the salary should be reduced. Allowances have been increased, but the salary has been reduced. He did not reply to that.

Shri Daji: They give with one hand and take away with the other.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों को सन् 1961 से महंगाई भत्ता, विशेष एलाउंस आदि दिये गये हैं, आकाशवाणी में कार्य करने वाले जो स्टाफ के कलाकार हैं उनको अक्टूबर 1964 से दिये गये हैं। इस भेदभाव का क्या कारण है ? क्यों ऐसा भेद किया गया है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is so. Government, taking everything into consideration, started giving them these allowances from 1-10-1964. I may also tell the hon. Member that they are also representing with regard to upward revision of the fee ranges, hill allowance, and children's education allowance. We are looking into that matter.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : उस समिति की सिफारिश के मुताबिक सरकार ने बहुत सारे कदम उठाये हैं। उस समिति के सामने एक विचारणीय बात यह भी थी कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स को जो अन्य रेग्युलर सेंट्रल गर्वमेंट सर्वेंट्स हैं उन्हीं के दर्जे पर लाया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिया और उस सुझाव पर किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think the hon. Member is referring to the Committee which was there about this

in October, 1962. Most of those recommendations have been implemented. Subsequently, many of them were implemented after 23rd November 1964, about which I just now answered. It is also true there are now three or four more points waiting for consideration by us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the statement in reply to a question in November 1964 and also in view of the fact that on 8th October, 1964 the Minister announced that henceforth staff artistes will be given five years' contracts, I would like to know whether all artistes whose contracts have since expired, will be given five-year contracts. If not, why not? Also, how many of them have been given five-year contracts?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am not able to give all those details now. I can say this, that instead of three I can say this, that instead of three years, we have changed it to five years. As regards the notice period, instead of one month, it will be three months, as in the case of government servants.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is not that.

Mr. Speaker: He says he will place details on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I asked whether the three-year contracts have now been changed to five-year contracts.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have said that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: There are many artistes who have put in years of service and still are on contract basis, while many sub-editors, having the same qualifications as the staff artistes, are promoted to class III of the Central Information Service, despite the fact that the latter are junior. This has created a sense of frustration among the staff artistes. May I know whether Government has a proposal

under which staff artistes will be transferred from the News Services Division to the Central Information Service and absorbed in that cadre as and when vacancies arise?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Some categories of staff artistes stand a very good chance of getting their posts comparable to permanent government servants. But there are other classes which can be understood by the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the All India Radio often engages casual artistes on salaries which are much higher and often double the salaries which are paid, for the same qualifications, to the regular artistes who have been working for 10 or 15 years continuously?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are many casual artists who may be very brilliant for a very short period, e.g., on *tambura*, or *mridangam*, etc. So for that period and for that contract they are given higher remuneration than the others.

Shri Daji: Is Government aware that the demand of staff artistes for at least a canteen to be provided between 10 P.M. to 6 A.M., a simple demand, has not yet been accepted?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is one of the matters which are receiving our attention.

Shri Daji: What is there to 'receive attention' about this? This is a simple matter about their elementary needs. Should they not drink tea, water etc. It is such a simple matter. What is there to consider about it?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They have a canteen; but they close it at night.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the *tambura* itself is as good as a canteen!

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are some sections which are working practically the whole night. There are also sections, and there

are some confidential matters which are there to be dealt with; we are also broadcasting news outside. So many other considerations are there. I think the time is coming when we will have a canteen there for those workers.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: May I know whether it is a fact that the announcers' jobs are not made permanent because the job depends on their voice; if so, what steps Government is taking to rectify this injustice?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As the hon. Member has herself pointed out, it is just possible that an announcer may be good only for a period.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government is aware that only about three years back, even such of the staff artistes as were selected by the UPSC for being absorbed permanently in the department, have not, to this day, been absorbed permanently? May I know if the Government is prepared to reconsider these cases and redress their grievance now?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am referring to what has happened in the last ten months, and I am referring to the various recommendations that have been accepted. Some recommendations have been given effect to. If this is one of the recommendations, we will look into it.

Shri Oza: May I know whether there is a proposal before the Ministry to create a common pool of classical artistes; if so, what effect it will have on their present emoluments?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Classical artistes in the South may be different from those in the North. Also the age at which they shine or the period during which they are useful for broadcasting purposes may not be very long.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order. The answer to this question cannot proceed unless one or two lines which are missing in part (c) of the question are kept in line with parts (a) and (b) of the question.

Mr. Speaker: Probably that may not be there, but I can read it. A corrigendum has also been issued, and these have been corrected. That did not come to the notice of the hon. Member perhaps.

Diplomatic Assignments for Politicians

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*725. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida;
Shri Solanki;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which diplomatic assignments had been offered to politicians during the last 3 years and the number out of them appointed to various posts;

(b) whether these assignments were offered and appointments made owing to the non-availability of suitable personnel in the Indian Foreign Service Cadre; and

(c) the principles or rules followed in recommending such assignments to the President?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Three diplomatic assignments were offered and all the three public-men have been appointed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government appoint persons from public life to posts for which their experience is considered particularly suitable.

Shri P. C. Borooah: While people belonging to the services are good administrators and executors, they

are not always good policy-makers. So, may I know whether Government proposes to fill in such posts requiring policy decision by people drawn from public life, who would be more representative of the democratic character of the country?

Shri Swaran Singh: Diplomatic missions do not make any policy. They project the policy of the Government whom they represent. This question of selection depends upon the suitability of the person chosen. A good public-man would do in certain cases, and we have appointed public-men also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In reply to a question last Monday, the hon. Minister conceded that categorisation of foreign missions as A, B and C was based on the facilities and comforts available there, and agreed that it was not the facilities or comforts but our relations with the country concerned that should be the guiding factor in making appointments. May I know what practical steps have been taken to give a practical shape to this guiding principle?

Shri Swaran Singh: The point is that the suitability of a particular person who is appointed to a diplomatic mission, and his suitability for representing his country in an effective manner in that country should be the guiding principles.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Is it the policy of the Government to appoint high-ranking retired army, navy or air force officers to our Embassies, and if so, how many of them are holding such posts, and how they are faring?

Mr. Speaker: This is much too general, and it is not proper also to comment on them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: These public-men who have been appointed as heads of our foreign missions, have any of them been sent to African countries, or where have they been posted?

Shri Swaran Singh: One is in the United Kingdom, another in Kathmandu. The third is joining at Colombo.

Shri Daji: What is the Government's decision on the question of their *inter se* precedence, between those who are non-officials and who have been Governors and non-Governors? Has Government taken any decision on this?

Shri Swaran Singh: In the case of Shri Bhimsen Sachar, who is joining in Colombo, we decided *ad hoc* that he would get precedence as at Entry No. 14 of the Warrant of Precedence, i.e., the precedence that is enjoyed by serving Governors in States other than the one in which they are serving.

Shri Daji: My question was about Governors and non-Governors. What about non-Governors? What will be their position? Will they be lower down?

Shri Swaran Singh: Both the non-official public men who have been mentioned here have already been given a certain position in the Warrant of Precedence, and no decision has been taken to alter their position in the Warrant of Precedence.

Shri Ranga: How is it that, while in the first five or six years of our achievement of freedom no attempt was made to confine these appointments only to Congress Members or Congress leaders, now this new practice—it is a new precedent almost—is being developed of confining them only to Congress Members instead of choosing these people from those who do not belong to any political party, but hold a prominent place in the public life of India like Dr. Kunzru and various other people like that?

Shri Swaran Singh: The political considerations or party affiliations have not been the deciding factor in making these selections, and the suitability of the person for the parti-

cular job or assignment has been the main consideration.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हम उपयोगिता को देख कर व्यक्ति को बाहर भेजते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उपयोगिता केवल पार्टी के आधार पर होती है । यही माप दंड होता है या कि योग्यता की दृष्टि से योग्यता मानी जाती है । योग्यता क्या काम की दृष्टि से होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप ने सुना नहीं, इस का जवाब तो दे दिया गया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का जो सवाल है उस में . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया । मैं ने पूछा था कि सरकार का जो माप दंड है वह आखिर है क्या । वह पढ़ा लिखा होने की दृष्टि से है, सेवा की दृष्टि से, या किसी और दृष्टि से है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माप दंड की बात इस समय रहने दीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो उन्हें देने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर आ गया जितना मुनासिब था, मैं ने आप से कहा ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are Government satisfied with the various senior appointments to Embassies in places like Tokyo, Washington and Moscow, that these dignitaries are able to properly assimilate the political background in the country and project India's policies and programmes effectively?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. That is the basis for their appointments.

Shri Ranga: What other answer can you give?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why, in a country of 47 crores of people where every second man claims to be a politician, only three persons from the public life of India have so far been very magnanimously, generously and large-heartedly selected by the External Affairs Ministry, and it is that the net has not been cast wider than that?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is more a suggestion for action. I have noted his views in this respect, and we will certainly consider.

Shri Kapur Singh: Him also.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from politicians appointed as diplomats, I want to know whether any post has been offered to journalists?

Shri Swaran Singh: Not yet, but may be if there is a suitable person, amongst journalists, he can be considered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Without going into individual matters, may I know whether the Government has made a real assessment of the situation in the light of changing circumstances and casting their eyes on what other countries are doing in this matter? Have they assessed the requirements, and what are their conclusions?

Shri Ranga: There must be a Fourth Plan for this also!

Shri Swaran Singh: You do not believe in planning, Prof. Ranga. (Interruptions.) The assessment of the work at each mission and the political consideration all that is kept in view and there is a continuous assessment of all the requirements in a particular country and the suitability of the person who might be considered fit for undertaking that assignment.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On this particular question, public men *vis-a-vis* servicemen, what are your conclusions? I am asking whether any such assessment was made.

Shri Swaran Singh: Assessment in relation to the actual performance had been made with regard to the functioning of public men; when they have taken up their assignment, they have generally done well.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister just now told the House about the determination of places in the warrant of precedence of those ambassadors taken from public life. Do we understand him correctly to say that these places are determined *ad hoc* in each case and if so whether it is for lack of principle formulated or is it a principle accepted?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the ambassadors there are two positions in the warrant of precedence. There is some principle about the seniority in the regular services, if he happens to be a career diplomat and his standing in public life if he has been selected from the public life. Actual place is determined taking all these facts into consideration and there are certain guiding principles that are followed. In the case of Shri Bhimsen Sachar the decision had been taken on an *ad hoc* basis.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whilst the senior career diplomats whose rank would be equivalent now to senior ICS men have been capturing A class Missions flitting from Washington to Paris to London to Moscow to Tokyo and Cairo . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am stating facts as is done in the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker: Facts have to be elicited, not stated.

Shri Joachim Alva: Now by the force of public opinion you have been compelled to send junior ICS people below 50 years to the torrid zones of Africa or Asia, why don't you

appoint effective public men to make a real impact on foreign Governments in places where they could be sent out to fill the posts held by the senior ICS men career diplomats?

Mr. Speaker: All that might be considered a matter of opinion.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Joachim Alva: This matter of opinion had been hotly discussed, Sir. I beg to submit that your decision on this point is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एम्बैसेडरों का चुनाव उनकी योग्यता पर होता है। पर रूस में खुश्चेव को पकड़ लिया गया और यहाँ गवर्नमेंट को पता तक नहीं लगा। वहाँ के एम्बैसेडर को कौन सी योग्यता के ऊपर चुना गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो खूब कही आप ने।

Cost of Living Index

*727. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Middle Class Cost of Living Index is ready and if not, the reasons for delay; and

(b) when the decision was taken, the work taken in hand and the stage at which it rests at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Lalit Sen): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government of India decided in November, 1957 to conduct an Urban Middle Class Family Living Survey with a view to preparing a Middle Class Cost of Living Index.

This Index is now known as the Consumer Price Index for non-manual employees.

The aforesaid survey was conducted in 1958-59 at 45 selected cities and towns. Weights in respect of the various items of consumer consumption have since been separately computed in respect of each of the 45 cities and towns where surveys were conducted. On the basis of these weights, the Consumer Price Indices are now being compiled with the year 1960 as the base. The indices relating to 16 capital cities are likely to be completed by the end of this month. The indices for the remaining 29 cities will be ready in about a year's time.

These indices could not be completed earlier primarily because of the very large volume of work involved in the tabulation and analysis of the family budgets collected during the survey and the price data collected during the last five years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, it is really intriguing that in a planned economy for the last nine years we have not been able to prepare this index. What are the insuperable difficulties? I might remind the hon. Prime Minister that the Second Pay Commission was told that this index would be ready in two years' time. Five years have passed. Even the Das Commission found its task difficult because this information was not available. What are the insuperable difficulties that we could not get this index prepared in nine years' time when we are in a planned economy and work was started in 1957?

Shri Lalit Sen: The difficulties have been pointed out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. There has been some delay but efforts are being made to complete the work as soon as possible. Indices regarding 16 cities will be ready by the end of this month and with regard to the other cities information will follow soon thereafter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you think, Mr. Speaker, that this is satisfactory answer. Work was started in 1957. What are those difficulties that delayed the work for nine years?

Mr. Speaker: He says that they are given in the statement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are not given in that statement. It is a bare, eight-line statement. No difficulty had been stated. They told the Pay Commission that it would be ready in 1960. How can they tell like that? What are those difficulties by which even in 1965 they could not get it done?

Shri Lalit Sen: Some of the main difficulties have been given out in the statement. As I have stated there has been some delay. There were other difficulties also. The Central Statistical Organisation handed over the work after the survey was completed in 1959 to the Indian Statistical Institute and they took about a year more than what was stipulated in compiling the information. Moreover, with regard to certain machines also, such as computers and tabulators, we had some foreign exchange difficulties. We have only 25 machines now, whereas much more are needed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I claim the attention of the Prime Minister. This question is being answered on his behalf. I am not aware whether the hon. Prime Minister considers himself to be a middle-class man or not. Is he aware of the fact that this particular group is meeting increasing difficulties even in getting their necessities of life. What is his assessment of these difficulties? What steps have been taken or proposed to be taken, particularly for the middle-class group?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I must admit that there has been considerable delay in completing this work. The reasons

have been given. Some of them may be reasonable. But I must say that the delay is rather inexcusable. However, I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House that this work has now been taken up in right earnest and expect that within seven or eight months it would be completed and we can take the House into confidence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, this is the first question which was put to him. My question now to the hon. Prime Minister is whether in the absence of the index this particular group is having increasing difficulties even in meeting the necessities of life. This is my particular question. If in the meanwhile, they know it for all these nine years, what is his assessment of the situation and what steps do they propose to take? That is the question which I put to the hon. Prime Minister

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As the hon. Member himself said, I also belong to a middle-class family.

Shri Hem Barua: Not now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have been upgraded now.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In that case, all the Members of Parliament also do not belong to the middle-class families; they must also come in the other category.

However, it is true that there are difficulties. Whatever we plan for we have always in mind the problems of this class or category of people and those who are in services. Of course it is possible that we have not been able to give them as much relief as they really need. But still the Government has been trying to do its utmost to give them relief or the necessary relief. Yet, as I said, I do not say that we have done all that we could—the development of the country as a whole will definitely mean the improvement of the conditions of the middle-class families also.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, in this particular survey of urban middle class families, what will be the category of income which will be considered as the income of the middle class family, and in view of the fact that dearness allowance for the Central Government employees has been given only to those drawing up to Rs. 600, while in the case of income-tax relief, much higher relief has been given to the upper classes or categories, I would like to know whether the whole matter is going to be reconsidered in six months or seven months after which the whole thing will be coming out.

Shri Lalit Sen: As regards the income level of the Middle-class, I think most of them fall in the category below Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then, what is the huge amount of tabulation that has to be done in respect of the urban middle class? If the category chosen will be only that of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, what is the huge volume of material that is required to be tabulated?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I want to admit that I do not fully follow all these technicalities. It is said that there are about 180 items included in the index and in respect of each item about 700 quotations are taken every month. So, this work does involve the processing of about 7.5 million price quotations in all. This is a fairly complicated matter and it does take a good deal of time.

Mr. Speaker: The question is what is the income that is considered as the income of the middle class family for this purpose. (*Interruption*).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I must say I would like to have time to give an exact indication.

Shri Oza: May I take it from the reply given by the hon. Prime Minister that so far as the non-Government middle class is concerned, this

study is purely academic and that the benefits, if any, are to flow from the various plans that we have undertaken all over the country?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So far as I can see, the benefits will flow to all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Prime Minister also aware that in all countries as also in this country, it is the middle class which creates a political climate in the country and whether this factor is also under consideration of the Prime Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; it is so.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that most of the employees who belong to the middle class derive their dearness allowance due to rise in the cost of living index and in view of the delays in computation in the matter, who is going to reimburse and compensate loss that they have suffered in the meantime owing to the irresponsible attitude on the part of the Government?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is a hypothetical question; the report will come and then....

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is not a hypothetical question, Sir. Already it is a fact that the employees are suffering due to the delay and lack of proper tabulation of the cost of living index. My question was, who is going to reimburse the loss which they have already incurred. It is not a hypothetical question.

Mr. Speaker: When the tabulation is made, we will know what is the loss that is sustained.

Dr. Ranen Sen: If there is a loss, who is going to reimburse it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Prime Minister has said that the lower middle class are hard-pressed. Arising from that answer, I would like to know whether it has been brought to

his notice that persons who are in the lowest pay-range: Rs. 70—110, and Rs. 150—200, in Government service, have been paid the least dearness allowance, namely, Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 12 respectively and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to see that their quantum is raised so that they could meet the higher prices?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Pay Commission was appointed and it made certain recommendations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Das Commission.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry; the Das Commission has also made certain recommendations which the Government have accepted and agreed to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I want to know is whether Government would consider their case and revise the rates. The present recommendations are only Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 12 respectively for those categories.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Government did consider the matter and came to the conclusion that that particular figure which has just now been mentioned by the hon. Member should be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question has been misunderstood.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that that also is insufficient.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I say that everybody has not got more. Even the Das Commission has recommended only Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 12 for those on the pay-range of Rs. 70—110 and Rs. 150—200. That is the minimum. My question is whether the Government is going to revise their dearness allowance.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When the Commission has met and has gone in to it and made that recommendation, we do not propose to revise it at present.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो साल पहले बम्बई में हड़ताल वगैरह हुई थी। उस के बाद गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में मूल्य निर्देशक अंक को सुधारने के लिए दो कमेटियां बिठाई गई थीं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अन्य राज्यों में मूल्य निर्देशक को सुधारने के लिए इस तरीके की कोई कार्यवाही हुई थी और जो अखिल भारतीय मूल्य निर्देशक है, क्या उस को सुधारने के लिये कोई प्रयास इस तरीके का किया गया था।

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): That does not relate to this. That relates to the consumer price index for the working classes. For instance, in Maharashtra and Gujarat, expert committees were appointed. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh and Delhi also, they appointed expert committees.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that the prices have gone up enormously and the cost of living index has also gone up and the middle-class people are very hard hit, may I know whether the Government is thinking of providing some help to the people who are non-salaried, who are non-Government employees, among the middle classes?

Shri Ranga: Bring down the excise duties.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Relief has been given in some other way, but we cannot directly give them any assistance.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know how many categories the Government propose to have, or into how many categories do the Government propose to divide the whole Indian population such as the upper class, middle class, lower middle class and the poorer class and so on? Into how many such classes or categories do the Government propose to divide the Indian population and on what basis?

Shri Lalit Sen: At present we have this cost of living index for the working class and for the non-manual class which is known as the middle class.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether, pending the final report, the Government is considering any possibility of giving any interim relief to the middle class people in view of the rising prices and other difficulties?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was only for this purpose that the Das Commission was appointed. They have gone into the matter and have made their recommendations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the other employees?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as the non-government servants are concerned, it is for their employers who have to consider this matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose to devise and accept a formula automatically linking the cost of living with the salaries of public servants?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot say categorically that we will do so. But generally it is taken into consideration. Our attitude is that when these increments etc. are suggested or are recommended or are pressed for, we appoint a Commission to go into the question and they take into consideration all aspects of the problem and advise the Government.

Shri Kapur Singh: Where is the difficulty in automatically linking it with the salary? That is my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Next question.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के चार्टर में परिवर्तन

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* 728 { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प० ह० भील :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त

राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के चार्टर के सातवें अध्याय में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सुझाव कुछ देशों द्वारा राष्ट्र संघ को शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिये देय राशि न दिये जाने के कारण दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव ने 20 फरवरी 1965 को न्यूयार्क में "पेसम इन टैरिस" दीक्षांत समारोह में भाषण करते हुए यह बताया था कि शांति को खतरा और हमले के कार्यों के बारे में कार्रवाइयों से संबद्ध चार्टर की व्यवस्थाओं के भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ लगाए जाते हैं और यह कि चार्टर की व्यवस्थाएं कुछ पुरानी पड़ गई हैं। जाहिर है कि उनके मन में यह बात थी कि संयुक्त राज्य चार्टर के सातवें अध्याय में कुछ परिवर्तन किए जाने चाहिए।

(ख) जाहिर है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव के मन में शांति रक्षा कार्यों में धन लगाने के विषय पर हाल के विकट स्थिति की बात थी।

(ग) शांति रक्षा कार्यों के सभी पहलुओं को ले कर इसका समूचा प्रश्न अब एक विशेष समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है और भारत सरकार उसके विचार-विमर्श के परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव ने यह जो सुझाव दिये हैं, किन-किन देशों ने इन को माना है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अभी उन सुझावों को मानने का सवाल नहीं है। उन्होंने अपनी एक तकरीर में इन का जिक्र किया था। उन्होंने कोई खास प्रोजेक्ट किसी गवर्नमेंट के सामने नहीं रखे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका और रूस, इन दो देशों को कोई प्रतिक्रिया सामने आई है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: No Government—neither the USA, nor Russia—in fact, no other Government has reacted to the suggestion or the thoughts that the Secretary General had projected on this occasion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government tried to assess the political implications for peace in Asia of the recent walk-out by Indonesia from the United Nations, which has been acclaimed by China, and if so, considering the supreme need of peace for the world, has the Government tried to move in the direction of so amending the UN Charter as to make membership of the UNO compulsory for all independent countries of the world?

Mr. Speaker: This question is about the Secretary General's suggestions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is about amendment to the Charter.

Mr. Speaker: This is about any amendment to the Charter contained in the Secretary General's suggestions.

Shri P. H. Bheel: May I know how many countries have accepted the changes in Chapter VII of the UN Charter and what are they?

Mr. Speaker: No country has yet accepted it.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether the Government of India has given serious thought to the changes proposed by the Secretary General and if so, what is its reaction?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a speech that was made on the 20th February, 1965; there is no concrete suggestion. We ourselves have been in favour of amending certain provisions of the Charter, particularly those relating to the expansion of the Security Council and also the expansion of the ECOSOC, so far as the question of peace-keeping operations is concerned. Already the scope and the functions and responsibility between the Security Council and the General Assembly is the subject-matter of detailed examination by the Committee about which I have made a reference.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the financial difficulties that the UNO is passing through at the moment in order to maintain the peace-keeping operations, may I know if the Government of India has played any part in persuading such of the countries which had stopped their contribution to continue their contribution?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have played an important role on this issue of peace-keeping operations and the financing thereof. We have also taken a very decisive and very clear attitude about the implications of non-payment. We have made a contribution in preventing a show-down between the main powers on this issue. Now we are a member of the 33-member committee engaged in the task of examining all the implications.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The Minister has just pointed out that India has been interested in the change in the composition of the Security Council. If so, may I know if India has approached any other countries and what is the reaction of those countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: There has been a resolution already adopted for expanding the ECOSOC. It has to be ratified by the various countries and the ratification has not yet been received from the other countries.

About the Security Council, this matter also has been discussed between our permanent representative and the permanent representatives of other Governments.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know how far our Government have succeeded in persuading Russia not to create a stalemate in the working of the UN till this question of contributions to the UN is settled?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept the premise upon which the question is based. There was a dispute or a difference in the viewpoints, if I may put it in that form, about the scope and authority of the Security Council and the General Assembly in the control of peace-keeping operations. There has been that difference of opinion and the efforts were directed for resolving that difference of opinion.

Pak-China Boundary Commission

+
*729. { **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Joint Pakistan-China Boundary Commission has completed its work;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Pakistan-China Boundary Protocol is to be signed shortly; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to check that any part of Indian territory is not included in this agreement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The so-called Sino-Pak Boundary Protocol has been signed on March 26, 1965.

(c) Government of India have protested to both the Chinese and Pak-

istan Governments against the signing of the Boundary Protocol in pursuance of the so-called Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement of March 1963.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Any acknowledgement?

Shri Swaran Singh: Under the Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement, over 2000 sq. miles of Indian territory in Kashmir has been ceded by Pakistan to China.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know whether the Government has taken up the matter with non-aligned nations and other neighbouring countries and if so, what is their reaction to this protocol?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not taken up with any other country specifically, but our views on this have been expressed from time to time and they are fully aware of our views in this respect.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know how much area of Indian territory was in occupation of China before 20th October, 1962 and how much it is at present, how much area was in occupation of Pakistan and how much area has been ceded by Pakistan to China and vice-versa?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already given the area that had been ceded in Kashmir by Pakistan to China. About the other questions, I want separate notice.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether since the signing of the original agreement between Pakistan and China for the demarcation of the boundary, quite a large number of Chinese, including Chinese troops, have been sighted in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, and if so, whether Government considers this to be the opening of another new frontier with China, and if so, what is the dimension of this frontier?

Shri Swaran Singh: This does not arise out of this question. Probably

the Defence Ministry would like to deal with this.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if this matter was brought to the notice of the Security Council and if so, what was the interest which the Security Council took in this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: When the original protocol was signed, we had informed the Security Council at that time. But we did not ask specifically for a debate on this.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : चीन और पाकिस्तान की सरकारों को भारत सरकार ने जो विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं, क्या उन में से किसी विरोध-पत्र का उत्तर आया है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या भारत सरकार अपनी पुरानी नीति के अनुसार कोई सख्त विरोध-पत्र भेजने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: No reply has been received. But earlier when protest notes had been sent they did make public statements that they do not accept those protest notes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारी सरकार कितने ऐसे विरोध-पत्र भेजेगी और कितने भेजे हैं जिनके उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिये हैं ? उत्तर नहीं आया तो सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत जनरल सवाल है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : चीन और पाक सीमा अंकन आयोग को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार विरोध स्वरूप अब से चीन और भारत के बीच हुए करारों को समाप्त करना चाहती है और चीन के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने का इरादा रखती है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जब तक कोई ऐसी बात चलती रहेगी और हमारा उसके साथ डिप्लोमेटिक सम्बन्ध कायम है, हम जरूर प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजेंगे । डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेशंस का एक जरूरी यह हिस्सा है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cost of Living Index

***724. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of living index has again risen substantially during the last four months;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of increases in the cost of living; and

(c) whether it is a fact that actual cost of living is even higher than that reflected by the index?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). According to the latest available information, the all-India (interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers (Base: 1949-100) are as under:

Month	Index
October, 1964	163
November, 1964	163
December, 1964	164
January, 1965	165

The increase of one point each in December, 1964 and January, 1965, is not substantial and is due to increase in the individual index number of some items under Sub-Groups "Food" and "Miscellaneous".

(c) The Index measures only one particular aspect of cost of living i.e., the effect of price changes in the commodities and services of a fixed basket consumed by a particular population group, from fixed centres, for which the all-India (interim) Consumers Price Index Number is compiled. The cost of living of

general population is dependent on their income, changes of manner of living, quality of commodities|services consumed, price etc. To that extent, the cost of living would be higher than that reflected by a particular index number.

Trade Union and Co-operative Societies

*726. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon the trade unions to take interest in organising co-operative societies;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and
(c) the extent to which the trade unions have been associated with the agencies set up by Government in checking the rise in prices, controlling the market and eliminating undesirable practices in trade?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes. The scheme for setting up co-operative societies in individual units was adopted after tripartite discussions, to which the unions along with employers are a party. The progress made is also periodically reviewed.

(b) While the trade unions in some places have taken active part in organising and running cooperatives, this is not yet so everywhere. Some difficulties also arise in establishments where more than one union is functioning. Trade unions are at times handicapped by lack of trained workers to promote the cooperative movement. To help them, the subject of cooperation has been introduced in the workers' education programmes.

(c) It is not clear to what agencies the reference is made.

Shifting of Assam Rifles Encampment

*730. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:** Will Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

*730. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the 'ong-standing representation of Sil-

char citizens in the matter of shifting the Assam Rifles encampment from the heart of Silchar town; and

(b) if so, what is his view in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A number of representations for the removal of the Assam Rifles from their present location in Silchar were received in the past. These were considered and it was decided that the Assam Rifles should be allowed to stay in the present location. Fresh representations in this matter have been received since October, 1964. The various points raised in the representations were considered at a meeting held at Silchar (Cachar, Assam) on 6th March last. It was attended by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, the Assam Rifles Range Commander and representatives of the West Silchar Development and Welfare Committee. Agreement was reached on most of the immediate problems, like maintenance of the roads passing through the Assam Rifles by the Municipality, use of the Assam Rifles ring well by the civilian population and widening of road etc.

Export of Ilmenite

*731. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of ilmenite from Kerala to foreign countries in recent years;

(b) if so, the extent of the decline and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage its export and also its utilisation within the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The export of Quilon grade ilmenite has steadily declined from 1,46,000 metric tons in 1960-61 to a few hundred tons in

1964-65 for, among others, the following reasons:—

- (i) the emergence of new and cheaper sources of ilmenite or substitutes in South Africa, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, Malaya, Norway, Turkey, etc.;
- (ii) the recent change in the manufacturing technology of titanium dioxide; and
- (iii) the presence, in excess of the tolerable limits of natural impurities like chromium, vanadium, etc., which adversely affect the quality of the pigment produced.

(c) Steps taken to revive the export market for ilmenite from Kerala include a reduction in the selling price, an aggressive sales promotion campaign in foreign countries and enlisting the services of the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India.

At present only M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum, manufacture titanium dioxide in India. The capacity of this unit is approximately 6,500 metric tons per annum. With the expansion of the industry to an annual capacity of approximately 25,000 metric tons, the indigenous off-take of ilmenite will be raised to 55,000 to 60,000 metric tons per annum. Only 10—15,000 tonnes of Quilon grade ilmenite is being produced at present.

Contract Labour System

- *732. {
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri K. C. Pant:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiiah:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to end the Contract Labour System in the country; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya). (a) The question of abolishing contract labour system wherever feasible and regulating it in the interests of labour where abolition may not be feasible, is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Government propose to introduce legislation.

प्रधान मंत्री के रेडियो भाषण
की प्रतियों का वितरण

* 733. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सूचना और प्रचारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 11 फरवरी, 1965 को किये गये रेडियो प्रसारण क' अंग्रेजी प्रतियां दिल्ली के स्कूलों में भेजी गईं ;

(ख) क्या किसी स्कूल के प्राध्यापक ने सरकार को लिखा है कि उनके भाषण का अंग्रेजी पाठ भेज कर उन्हें तामिलनाड में हुए आन्दोलन से भी अधिक भयंकर आंदोलन करने के लिए उत्तेजित किया गया है, और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री मती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां, आरम्भ में । बाद में फ़ोल्डर की प्रतियां हिन्दी में भी भेजी गई थीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां, पर सरकार प्रधानाचार्य की आशंकाओं से सहमत नहीं है ।

Exodus of Non-Muslims from East Pakistan

- *734. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the report of the Committee of Inquiry set up by the Indian Commission of Jurists to inquire into the exodus of non-Muslims from East Pakistan in 1964; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Commission of Jurists is a private body which has made its own study on the subject. The Government of India have recently appointed an official Commission to enquire into the exodus of non-Muslim refugees into India from East Pakistan. However, the report of the Indian Commission of Jurists is being brought to the attention of Indian Missions abroad to enable them to present the true facts and counteract the propaganda being done by Pakistan against India abroad.

Office of Indian Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca

*735. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special posse of constabulary has been posted by Pakistan authorities to guard the Office and residence of the Indian Deputy High Commis-

sioner and also the Indian Visa Office in Dacca;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained from the Pakistani authorities the reasons compelling them to take this special protective measure; and

(c) the reasons as given by the Pakistani authorities?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Special police pickets were posted at the Office and residence of our Deputy High Commissioner and also at the Indian Visa Office on March 15, 1965. However, these were withdrawn from the Office and the residence of the Deputy High Commissioner after a few days. The picket posted at the Indian Visa Office continues to remain there.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Firing by East Pakistan Rifles

- *737. { Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about the 18th March, 1965, there was heavy concentrated firing by the East Pakistan Rifles on Indian Sentry positions on the Lathitilla-Dumabari East Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, for how many hours and for the last how many days, the firing has been continuing and whether the Indian forces returned the fire?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The East Pakistan Rifles fired towards our posts in the Lathitilla area from 13th to 15th and on 17th March, 1965. The intensity of fire varied from one round to four rounds on each date. From the 18th March

they started heavy intermittent firing with LMGs, and rifles which continued till the 28th March, 1965. Fire was returned by our Border Security Forces to the extent necessary.

A cease-fire was effected from morning of the 29th March, 1965.

Retirement Age of Defence Services Officers

*738. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question regarding retirement age of Defence Services Officers has been considered;

(b) whether it has been revised upwards;

(c) if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The existing retirement ages for officers are considered generally adequate. Further increase in those ages will be to the detriment of the Services, which call for physical and mental fitness of a high order.

तीसरे फिल्म समारोह का उद्घाटन

* 739. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह के उद्घाटन समारोह के लिए समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को निमंत्रण दिए जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश निमंत्रण अंग्रेजी के दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों और फिल्म पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकों, मुख्य संवाददाताओं और फिल्म आलोचकों को

ही भेजे गये थे और भारतीय भाषाओं के अनेकों समाचार-पत्रों के, जिनमें उर्दू प्रकाशित समाचार-पत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं, फिल्म आलोचकों, संवाददाताओं को निमंत्रण नहीं दिया गया हालांकि उनके सम्पादकों को आमंत्रित किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) ऐसे समारोहों के अवसर पर देश के भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को निमंत्रण भेजने के मामले में भारत सरकार द्वारा सामान्यतः क्या सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । आमंत्रित व्यक्तियों में कई भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबारों के फिल्म आलोचक और संवाददाता थे, जिनमें उर्दू के अखबारों के भी 8 प्रतिनिधि थे ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रेस के लिए खुले सरकारी समारोहों के लिए निमंत्रण आमतौर से भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत सभी पत्र-प्रतिनिधियों और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों के सम्पादकों, समाचार सम्पादकों और मुख्य रिपोर्टरों को दिये जाते हैं । जहां प्रेस के लिए सीटें सीमित होती हैं, वहां निमंत्रण देने में यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि समारोह किस प्रकार का है और उसके विषय में कौन से संवाददाता कितनी रुचि रखते हैं, लेकिन किसी भी समाचार-पत्र या पत्रिका से उसकी भाषा के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता ।

श्रीमती दूतावास द्वारा सूचना केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

* 740. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या बहिरीक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित चीन के दूतावास का विचार दिल्ली में चार प्रमुख स्थानों पर अपने सूचना केन्द्र खोलने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पीकिंग-समर्थक भारतीय साम्यवादियों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लगभग 5,000 व्यक्तियों की एक सूची बनाई गई है जिनसे वे अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित करेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दूतावास के सूचना अधिकारी राजधानी के विशेष स्थानों के फोटो लेते हुए तथा टेप रिकार्ड करते हुए देखे गये हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार इस बारे में कोई सूचना देने की स्थिति में नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं है कि किसी चीनी अधिकारी ने राजधानी में टेप रिकार्ड किया हो । फोटोग्राफ लेने के बारे कुछ घटनाएं सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं जिनमें कि चीनी राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों ने ऐसे पर्यटक केन्द्रों के फोटो-चित्र लिए जहां फोटोग्राफी की मनाही नहीं है ।

High Power Transmitter

*741. { Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the stage reached in respect of the talks with the Soviet Government on the purchase of a high power transmitter for A.I.R.; and

(b) when these talks will be concluded?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi):

(a) and (b). Discussions for the procurement of a High Power Medium-wave transmitter for All India Radio have taken place with the Soviet authorities. Two Senior engineers from All India Radio were deputed to Moscow and they have discussed the technical details with their counterparts in U.S.S.R. The whole matter is at present under close examination.

Passport issued to Sheikh Abdullah

*742. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hem Barna:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passport was issued to Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah even without his making an application in the prescribed form;

(b) whether his application contained a declaration of his status as a citizen of Republic of India and his allegiance to the Republic of India; and

(c) at what level and by whom his passport application was received, considered and sanctioned?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swarn Singh): (a) to (c). Sheikh Abdullah applied for Indian passport in the prescribed form on 13-5-64, to enable him to proceed to Pakistan. Passport was issued to him valid for three months and endorsed for Pakistan only. Sheikh Abdullah asked for and was given endorsement for UK, UAR, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Italy, Germany and Iraq. As the House is aware, Sheikh Abdullah visited Pakistan in May 1964. He returned to India from Pakistan immediately after the death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The passport given to him expired in August 1964.

In November last, Sheikh Abdullah made application in the prescribed form for passport to enable him to perform Haj and to visit his sons studying in England. Sheikh Abdullah's previous passport, the validity of which had already expired, was revalidated for the period 13th January, 1965 to 12th July, 1965. At his request the passport was endorsed for Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, UAR, Aden, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Algeria and for all countries in Europe including the United Kingdom, Turkey and USSR but excluding Portugal.

In the prescribed application form for Indian passport, the applicant has to sign a declaration in the following form:

"I solemnly declare that I have not lost, surrendered or been deprived of my Indian citizenship and that the information given by me in reply to the Questionnaire is true. I have read and understood the 'Notes for the guidance of applicants for Indian passports', a copy of which has been supplied to me."

This declaration of citizenship was signed by Sheikh Abdullah both in his first application for passport in May 1964 and in his application of November 1964. Against entry No. 9 in the application form "Father's name and place and date of birth". Sheikh Abdullah entered, in the May 1964 application "Kashmir (First class subject of Jammu and Kashmir) and "Kashmir Muslim" in the November 1964 application. The same descriptions were repeated respectively in the May 1964 and November 1964 applications against Question 16 "Are you an Indian citizen by registration/naturalisation? If so, attach certified copy of your Registration/Naturalisation Certificate". The answer to this question in both applications in the case of Sheikh Abdullah should have been 'no' and, therefore, answers to Question 16 in both applications were irrelevant. Sheikh Abdullah had already been given a passport in May 1964. In respect of the application in

November 1964, once the policy decision was taken to grant him a passport, the administrative authorities, acting on the precedent already set in May 1964, ignored the irrelevant entry and issued him a passport.

However, as already stated by me, fresh instructions are under issue that applications in which such dubious entries are made, will not be entertained in future.

The passport application was received by the Foreign Secretary in November 1964. It was considered by Government which took a policy decision to grant the passport and the passport was actually issued by the Regional Passport Officer, Delhi.

Espionage Activities of Pakistan

*743. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Chief Minister of West Bengal, that Pakistan enclave of Dahagram has been maintaining "surreptitious links with Pakistan mainland";

(b) if so, the reasons for not detecting such espionage activities of Pakistan; and

(c) the action taken by Government to unearth such destructive activities of Pakistan in India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal are not aware of any espionage activities. There was concentration of Pakistani forces within Pakistan territory near Dahagram and illegal movement of Pakistani nationals between Dahagram and Pakistan mainland through Tinbigha. The State Government intensified patrolling in the Tinbigha area to prevent such unauthorised movement and this led to the unprovoked firing

by Pakistanis on the Cooch-Bihar—Rangpur border.

Postponement of Peace Talks In Nagaland

*744. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naga Hostiles have asked for postponement of the peace talks to enable them to consult Mr. A. Z. Phizo on the issue of "Nagaland's voluntary association with India";

(b) whether Government have taken any decision with respect to the Naga Hostiles' request for facilities to consult Mr. Phizo;

(c) whether the Naga Hostiles are reluctant to carry passports issued by the Government of India and send representatives to London to meet Mr. Phizo there; and

(d) whether there is a proposal for a meeting in Burma?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In a letter addressed to the Peace Mission dated March 16, 1965, the Underground had stated that the so-called Federal Government of Nagaland was anxious to have consultations with Mr. Phizo, President of the Naga National Council and for this purpose, they would like the Burmese Government to be asked to allow Mr. Phizo to come to Burma where their representatives could meet him. The letter also said that the delegation wanted to assure the Peace Mission of their continuing efforts to find a peaceful political solution and it reiterated the suggestion that was made at the last meeting at Khensa on February 24 that the suspension of operations may be extended for a longer period. The Peace Talks, it was suggested, might be postponed indefinitely till they had been able to consult Mr. Phizo.

Our delegation has informed the Peace Mission that we would not agree to any indefinite postponement of talks and extension of the suspension of operations must be fully discussed at the next conference session at Khensa.

(b) Our delegation has, in reply, informed the Peace Mission that, in so far as Mr. Phizo is known to have relinquished Indian nationality, there was nothing that we felt we could do to assist him to go to Burma.

(c) The Peace Mission had, in December, 1964, approached us to enable some of the Underground leaders to travel to London. We had made it quite clear that they could only do so as Indian nationals on Government of India passports. We have thereafter not been asked for any passports by them.

(d) Beyond what is stated in answer to (a) above, the Government of India has no other information of any proposal for a meeting between Phizo and the Underground.

Mangla Dam

*745. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that W.A.P.D.A., Pakistan's Development Agency has officially announced that the height of the Mangla Dam is to be raised from 378 to 418 feet;

(b) the consequences of such a move to the land and people on the Indian side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir;

(c) whether it is permissible for Pakistan to raise the height of the

Dam without any consultation with the Government of India under the Indus Water Treaty; and

(d) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to avert and counteract the danger and damage which may arise from raising the height of the Dam on the side of Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A news item to this effect was noticed in the Pakistan press.

(b) Does not arise, since the news item has been contradicted by the Chairman of the Water and Power Development Authority, West Pakistan.

(c) There is no reference to the Mangla Dam in the Indus Water Treaty. In fact, in the past India has protested to the Security Council against its unlawful construction by the Pakistan Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**वाशिगटन-स्थित पाकिस्तानी दूतावास
द्वारा प्रकाशित मानचित्र**

* 746. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेन्दर प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाशिगटन-स्थित पाकिस्तानी दूतावास ने भारत के काठियावाड़ क्षेत्र के बहुत बड़े भाग को मानचित्र में पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र दिखाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अवैध रूप से हस्तगत किये गये काश्मीर राज्यक्षेत्र को भी मानचित्र में पाकिस्तान का क्षेत्र दिखाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) वाशिगटन-स्थित पाकिस्तान का राजदूतावास कई साल से अपने प्रेस बंटनों पर एक छोटा रेखाचित्र छापता आ रहा है जिसमें काठियावाड़ के एक भाग को पाकिस्तानी प्रदेश दिखाया गया है ।

(ख) इस रेखाचित्र में पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत काश्मीर को भी पाकिस्तान का भाग दिखाया गया है ।

(ग) वाशिगटन-स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास ने 1963 में अमरीकी विदेश विभाग का ध्यान इस रेखाचित्र की ओर दिलाया था ।

इसके अलावा, पाकिस्तान के इस रेखाचित्र में भारत की सीमाओं को गलत दिखाने की जो शरारत की गई है, उसका प्रतिकर करने के लिये भारतीय राजदूतावास अपने "इंडियाग्राम" नामक दैनिक प्रेस बंटन पर $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ का भारत का मानचित्र छापता है जिसमें भारत की ठीक-ठीक सीमा दिखाई गई है ।

Unemployment in Orissa

1899. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any scheme to tackle the problem of educated unemployment in Orissa State during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The various development schemes in operation in different States under the Five Year Plans are designed to improve the employment position of educated as well as other employment seekers.

Purchase of Vehicles for carrying Mail

1900. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy vehicles were purchased in replacement of light vehicles for carrying mail in Delhi during the last 5 years;

(b) if so, the number of these vehicles;

(c) the manner which the light vehicles were disposed of after purchasing the heavy vehicles;

(d) the reasons for replacement; and

(e) the expenditure involved in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The light vehicles were disposed of through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. No heavy vehicles were purchased in lieu thereof.

(d) The replacement of light vehicles were ordered, as their further operation had become un-economical due to normal wear and tear.

(e) The expenditure incurred in the purchase of light vehicles in replacement of the condemned ones was Rs. 3,37,236 as 21 light vehicles had to be replaced by new light vehicles.

Cantonment Electoral Rules, 1945

1901. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the Cantonment Electoral Rules, 1945, in line with the Rules for Election to State legislatures; and

(b) if so, when the revised rules will come into force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposed amendments to Cantonments Electoral Rules, 1945, inviting objections and suggestions were published in the Gazette of India Notification No. SRO 60, dated the 13th February, 1965.

(b) The objections and suggestions received are under consideration and the Cantonments Electoral (Amendment) Rules, 1965 will come into force as soon as the same are finalised.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

1902. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of Delhi and the State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have not so far issued orders to make the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards permanent;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to make these Boards permanent; and

(c) the number of years for which these Boards have been functioning in the above territories?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) They have accepted the scheme in principle but have not issued the necessary orders as some points of detail are yet to be settled.

(b) They have been asked to expedite the issue of the orders.

(c) In Maharashtra since 1948; in Gujarat two Boards since 1946 and one Board since 1951; in Delhi since 1954.

Nepal Ban on Himalayan Peaks

1903. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Nepal Government have closed the Himalayan Peaks to foreign Expeditions;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) its reaction on India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of Nepal have announced that pending further decision no new permits to climb mountain peaks in Nepal will be granted.

(b) The Nepalese announcement states that the reason for this decision is the difficulty of communications with the expeditions in mountain regions.

(c) The Indian expedition to climb Mount Everest, already in Nepal, is not affected.

Defence Study Team from Canada

1904. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri M. N. Swami:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team from Canada's National Defence College is visiting India presently; and

(b) if so, the main object and the outcome of its visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A party of 18 consisting of Directing Staff and student-officers of the National Defence College of Canada visited India from 22nd to 27th March, 1965.

Such parties from Defence Colleges visit various countries every year to enable student-officers to broaden their outlook. While India is included the itinerary of the National Defence

College of Canada, Imperial Defence College of U.K., National War College of U.S.A. and the National Defence College of Thailand, teams from our National Defence College have also been visiting neighbouring countries.

Rehabilitation Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

1905. { Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon who have been allocated to Madras State for rehabilitation;

(b) the number of repatriates who have not so far been rehabilitated; and

(c) the present programmes, if any either by Central or State Governments for their rehabilitation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) About 34,100 repatriates from Burma had arrived in Madras State by 21st March, 1965. No allocation to States have been made. It is, however, expected that the majority of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon would like to settle in Madras State.

The Prime Minister has said that this problem would be dealt with as a national one.

(b) Repatriates from Burma are in various stages of rehabilitation. It can be stated, however, that roughly 15,000 repatriates are in transit camps at present.

No Indian repatriates have as yet arrived in India from Ceylon under the Agreement of October, 1964.

(c) In reply to Starred Questions Nos. 2 and 16 dated 7-9-1964, a detailed statement was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha listing among other things the main facilities given by the Government of India to Indians

returning from Burma for their rehabilitation. Plans in regard to rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon are under consideration.

Grants for Disabled INA Personnel

1906. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered for lump sum Grants to the Indian Army Personnel who were disabled and persons dependent on those who died while serving in the Indian National Army;

(b) if so, the details of the Grants; and

(c) the terms for the eligibility of the said Grants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lumpsum Grants which range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 will be paid to the disabled personnel and the dependents of deceased personnel, at the same rate in each individual case as was sanctioned to them under orders issued in 1949.

(c) Only Indian Nationals who were alive on the date of issue of Government orders viz., 24th December 1964, are eligible for the lumpsum Grants.

German Engineering School in India

1907. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wuertheni Barg State in Federal Republic Germany is planning to start a new Engineering School in India;

(b) if so, whether the details for the school have been worked out; and

(c) the approximate cost for raising the Institution?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Government of Baden-Wuerttemberg State in the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to offer a Technical Training School to India.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out.

Rates of Pension in Military Nursing Service

1908. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of pensions of the Military Nursing Service Officers have been revised;

(b) if so, the rates of the revised scale; and

(c) the time of enforcement and conditions of eligibility?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised rates of retiring pension of officers of the Military Nursing Service are as under:—

Rank for retiring pension	Standard service period	Standard retiring pension
	Years	Rs. p.m.
Captain	20	175
Major	22	275
Lt. Colonel	24	375
Colonel (Chief Principal Matron)	26	525
Colonel (Command Principal Matron)	26	450
Brigadier (Matron-in-Chief)	28	575

(c) The revised rates of pension have effect from 1st October 1961, i.e., they apply to all MNS officers governed by the New Pension Code who retired/retire on or after that date, except that in the cases of Colonel (Command Principal Matron) and Brigadier (Matron-in-Chief), which were sanctioned from 11th December 1962 only, the effective date is 11th December 1964.

The conditions of eligibility for drawal of retiring pension by officers of the Military Nursing Service under the New Pension Code have not been changed, and are briefly as follows:—

(1) The officer should have put in a minimum period of 20 years qualifying service; or 15 years commissioned service, in the case of a 'late entrant', i.e., an officer who is retired on reaching the age of compulsory retirement and whose total qualifying service is less than 20 years.

(2) The retiring pension is assessed on the substantive rank held by the officer on her retirement provided that it had been held for at least two years. If the substantive rank had been held for less than two years, the retiring pension is assessed on the next lower substantive rank.

(3) If an officer's qualifying service is less than the standard service period, the amount of retiring pension is the standard retiring pension for the rank reduced by one deduction, according to the table below, for each year or part of year of the deficiency:—

Retiring pension	Rate of deduction
Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
575 to 401	15
400 to 301	10
300 to 201	5
200 and below	2.50

Deductions are made successively until the number of deductions to be made has been completed; and each deduction in turn is at the rate appropriate to the amount remaining after the preceding deduction.

(4) An officer who is a "late entrant" is granted a proportionate pension assessed as follows:—

Number of years of qualifying service;
Standard service period for the rank.

Standard retiring pension of the rank.

चीन के दूतावास के अधिकारियों की कलकत्ता यात्रा

1909. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित चीन के दूतावास के कुछ अधिकारी गुप्त रूप से कलकत्ता गए थे और एक बड़े होटल में सात दिन तक र ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे उस अवधि में चीन के आक्रमण के समय गिरफ्तार किये गये नागरिकों से मिले थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने वहाँ वामपंथी साम्यवादियों को कुछ वित्त य सहायता दी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) चीनी राजदूतावास के तीन अधिकारी 21 से 27 सितम्बर 1964 तक कलकत्ता की यात्रा पर गये थे और वहाँ ग्रेड होटल में ठहरे थे। चीनी राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों ने विदेश मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों को इसकी पूर्व सूचना दे दी थी, जैसा कि दिल्ली से बाहर पर्यटन पर जाने वाले राजाधियों को सामान्य रूप से करना होता है।

(ख) यह सच है कि कलकत्ता में चीनी राजदूतावास के अधिकारी कलकत्ता में रहने वाले कुछ ऐसे चीनी लोगों से मिले थे जो चीन के आक्रमण के समय में नजरबन्द किये गए थे।

(ग) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि चीनी राजदूतावास के इन

अधिकारियों ने कलकत्ता में वामपंथी कम्यूनिस्टों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी थी या नहीं।

(घ) चूंकि इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि चीनी राजदूतावास के इन अधिकारियों ने ऐसी कार्रवाई की है जो राज्य की सुरक्षा के लिए घातक हो इसलिये इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। चीन में भारतीय राजदूतावास के कर्मचारी भी शंकाई जाते रहते हैं। वहां थोड़े से भारतीय हैं जिन्हें वे आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कौंसली सहायता देते हैं।

नये डाकघर

1910. { श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या संसार मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में (राज्यवार) कितने नये डाकघर खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने नये डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई कसौटी निर्धारित की है कि उस गांव की न्यूनतम जनसंख्या कितनी होनी चाहिये जहां डाकघर खोला जा सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसार विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री भगवती) : (क) तथा (ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-4138/65]

(ख) तथा (ग). उस गांव की न्यूनतम जनसंख्या के संबंध में, जहां डाकघर खोला जा

सकता है, कोई निर्धारित मानदण्ड नहीं है। फिर भी जनसंख्या पर तभी विचार किया जाता है जब कि किसी प्रस्तावित डाकघर के हानि पर चलने की संभावना हो। डाकघर खोलने की शर्तों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—4139/65] अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

Demarcation of Berubari

1911. { श्री D. C. Sharma:
श्री P. R. Chakraverti:
श्रीमति Maimoona Sultan:
श्री M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan authorities have asked for the erection of stone pillars along the demarcation line in Berubari; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have been advised by legal experts that the boundary pillars cannot be put until the appeal pending before the Supreme Court against a judgment of the Calcutta High Court has been disposed of.

प्रापातकालीन कमीशन

12. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रापातकालीन कमीशन या दूसरे उच्च सैनिक पदों के लिये भर्ती के लिये अंग्रेजी का विशेष ज्ञान होना अनिवार्य है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ; और

(ग) क्या अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त किसी और विदेशी भाषा का ज्ञान भी अनिवार्य है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख) सेना में आपाती कमीशनों में भर्ती के लिये, जो अब बन्द कर दी गई हैं, अंग्रेजी की विशेष जानकारी आवश्यक न थी। यही स्थिति सेना में अन्य प्रकार की अर्थात् अस्थायः नियमित कमीशनों, और अल्पकालीन नियमित कमीशनों में भर्ती के लिये भी है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

"Ghost Calls" on Telephones

1913. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has been directed to lodge complaints with the police against the persons making "ghost calls" on the telephones and indulging in vulgar talk and abuses; and

(b) if so, the number of persons so far apprehended?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagwati): (a) and (b). According to the instructions issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for dealing with complaints of "ghost calls", steps are to be taken by officers in charge of Telephone Systems to trace the telephones originating such calls. In cases where such calls are traced, notice is served on the offending subscriber intimating that his telephone would be disconnected, if a satisfactory explanation is not received within 7 days of issue of the notice. If the offending subscriber does not defend himself or agree to take suitable action stopping such calls, action

is taken to disconnect the telephone. The question of lodging of complaints with the police against person making such "ghost calls" is under consideration.

Retrenchment in Ordnance Factories

1914 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while workers have been retrenched from the Ordnance factories, orders for production of defence articles have been placed with the private factories; and

(b) if so, the extent of retrenchment made in the Ordnance factories during the past one year and how far the orders for defence items were diverted to private industries during the same period?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There has been no retrenchment of any regular worker in the Ordnance Factories last year or this year.

आकाशवाणी से वार्ताओं का प्रसारण

1915. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी में "आज की बात", "संसद में आज" और "फोकस" नामक तीनों प्रकार की बातार्थें मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में लिखी जाती हैं और

हिन्दी में इनके रूपान्तर मात्र ही प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी में ऐसे लेखकों की कमी है जो मूल रूप से उक्त विषयों पर लिख सकें ताकि समस्त हिन्दी सुनने वाले श्रोता मूल भाषा में प्रसारण सुन सकें ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त तीनों विषयों पर मूल रूप से हिन्दी में लिखी गयी वार्ताओं का प्रसारण करने की व्यवस्था करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो कब से ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) हिन्दी की "संसद समीक्षा" अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित की जाने वाली संसद समीक्षा का अनुवाद नहीं होती, बल्कि वह स्वतन्त्र रूप से लिखी जाती है। "फोकस ग्रान मेटर्स आफ करेंट इंटरेस्ट" और "टापिक फार टुडे" नामक कार्यक्रम कार्यक्रम अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, और हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद करके विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) यद्यपि हिन्दी लेखकों की कोई कमी नहीं है, परन्तु "फोकस ग्रान मेटर्स आफ करेंट इंटरेस्ट" और "टापिक फार टुडे" का अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद इस लिये किया जाता है कि उक्त विषय के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा लिखी गई वार्ता का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग हो सके।

(ग) 'संसद समीक्षा' हिन्दी में पहले ही से स्वतन्त्र रूप से लिखी जा रही है, लेकिन अन्य दोनों वार्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे व्यवस्था करने की कोई तजवीज नहीं है।

Supervisory Posts in Ordnance Corps

1916. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining any proposal for revision of the basis of the Civilian Clerical Supervisory posts in the Ordnance Corps; and

98 (Ai) LSD—3.

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is likely to take some time before a decision is taken by the Government.

Head Clerks in Ordnance Depots

1917. { Shri Heda:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion on which posts of Head Clerks are sanctioned in the Ordnance Depots and their pay-scale;

(b) whether this ratio and the scale are considered appropriate to the responsibilities and duties of Head Clerks; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to improve upon the existing structure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Posts of Head Clerks are at present sanctioned on the following basis:—

- (i) One Head-clerk Grade II for every 20 civilian clerks and one more if the balance of civilian clerks in the establishment is not less than 10;
- (ii) one Head-clerk Grade II, where the strength of clerks is less than 20 but is not less than 10; and
- (iii) if the strength of civilian clerks exceeds 75, one of the posts of Head-clerks Grade II is upgraded to Grade I.

The pay-scales are as under:—

Head Clerks Grade I—Rs. 335-15-425.

Head Clerks Grade II—Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EEB-15-380

(b) and (c). The existing pay-scales are considered adequate. A proposal to revise the existing ratio of Head-clerks Grade II is, however, under examination.

U.S. Immigration Laws

1918. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the President of U.S.A. sent a proposal to U.S. Congress to amend the U.S. Immigration laws; and

(b) if so, whether the text of the amendment has been studied to find out whether there is any provision therein affecting the persons of Indian origin?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is no provision affecting adversely, persons of Indian origin.

Teleprinter Service in Hindi

1919. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether teleprinter services are being made available in Hindi at present to any News Agency of Newspapers; and

(b) if so, the extent to which these services have proved popular?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Point to point telegraph circuits capable of working Teleprinters have been rented out to Newspapers and News Agencies. Some of them take teleprinters also on rent from the Department, and others provide their own machines. As far as the circuits are concerned the script on the keyboard is not material.

The Department has so far rented out 16 teleprinters with Devanagari keyboard to news agencies and newspapers. Requests for 60 machines with Devanagari script are pending.

आकाशवाणी के स्टूडियो में सुविधायें

1920. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली एवं अन्य केन्द्रों में स्टूडियो में दी गयी सुविधाओं में १९५० के बाद से कोई खास वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) क्या कार्यक्रमों की संख्या काफी अधिक हो गई है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक केन्द्र में स्टूडियो में सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली तथा आकाशवाणी के अन्य केन्द्रों में स्टूडियो व्यवस्था में १९५० के बाद पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में और स्टूडियो व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Employment Norms

**1921. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old employment norms have been revised and new ones worked out for organised sectors of economy;

(b) whether employment market information studies have been extended to cover the entire country;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake studies of labour market areas in some big cities on the lines

of the pilot study of Madras Labour Market Area; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to study the impact of technological advance on employment in the light of the basic policies laid down in the Five Year Plans?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) Employment Market Information is at present collected from all establishments in the Public Sector and all private employers employing 25 or more persons throughout the country. In addition, information is being collected from employers employing 5 to 24 persons in 271 districts. The target is to cover all the districts by the end of the Third Plan period.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Shop Employees Demands

1922. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Trade Employees' Association recently passed a Resolution urging for an early decision on the minimum wage and announcement for an interim relief for shop employees;

(b) whether the Union has also impressed upon the need for Provident Fund and Gratuity benefits; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) As regards fixation of minimum wages, the Delhi Administration issued on 5th January 1965 a Notification under section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, containing a proposal to add employment in all shops and establishments covered under the

Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 to the schedule appended to the former Act. The proposal will be finalised by the Administration after considering the objections and suggestions that may be received. As regards interim relief demands will have to be dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act. The demand for Provident Fund and Gratuity is being examined by the Delhi Administration.

Wage Board for Coffee Plantation

1923. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Coffee Plantation Industry has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations and Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Board has made recommendations in regard to the wage structure of the field workers and the maistries. Copy of Government Resolution accepting these was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 22nd February, 1965.

2. The Board has also recommended second interim wage increase for the staff and non-staff categories of workmen. Government resolution accepting the recommendations is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4140/65].

A.I.R. Station at Bhagalpur

1924. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the setting up of an All India Radio station at Bhagalpur (Bihar); and

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) It is proposed to set up

an Auxiliary Centre of All India Radio at Bhagalpur. The building for the transmitter is nearing completion. Equipment is expected to be received during the next two months. The construction of the building for the receiving centre has just been commenced.

(b) The Centre is expected to be commissioned into service by the end of 1965.

Violation of Safety Laws

1925. { Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the collieries and coal mines which were closed down under the orders of the Mines Department in 1962, 1963 and 1964 for violation of various safety laws;

(b) the reasons of such closures and durations thereof;

(c) the number of workers involved in each of them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4141/65].

(d) Steps are usually taken by the management to offer alternative employment to the persons affected by the order of the Mines Department. It is only in a few cases that all the workings are affected by such an order and persons rendered surplus have to be laid off or retrenched. In such cases the Central Industrial Relations Machinery ensures that such workmen are paid lay-off compensation or retrenchment compensation and notice pay, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Babisole Colliery

1926. { Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Babisole Colliery is being prosecuted by the Mines Department for various violations of Mines Act and other regulations;

(b) if so, the number of prosecution cases filed; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) One case during the year 1960 and two cases during the year 1964.

(c) In the case instituted during 1960, the accused were sentenced to fine. The two cases taken up in 1964 are pending before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Asansol.

Science Education through Radio

1927. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for science education through radio broadcast is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Education; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). There is no scheme for science education as such, but All India Radio regularly broadcasts a number of talks, discussions and features on scientific subjects.

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

1928. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the latest report of the Auditor-General regarding accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Report reveals serious financial irregularities; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination in consultation with the Calcutta Dock Labour Board.

Telephone Revenue from Orissa

1929. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of telephone revenue outstanding at present in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) As on 1-10-1964, a sum of Rs. 10.19 lakhs was outstanding for bills issued upto 31-3-1964.

(b) Steps, such as, personal contact with the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to secure settlement. Action has also been taken to enforce strictly the system of disconnection of telephones in respect of both private and Government defaulting subscribers.

Flying Accidents in NEFA

1930. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft accidents in NEFA during 1964-65; and

(b) the causes of the accidents?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There was no IAF aircraft accident in NEFA during 1964-65 (from 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965).

Postal Services in Orissa

1931. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of villages covered by postal services in Orissa till the end of December, 1964 and the number proposed to be covered by postal service during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): By the end of the First Five Year Plan itself all the inhabited villages in Orissa had the facility of delivery of mails either through the regular staff of Post Office or through special mazdoors. The position regarding the frequency of delivery service as obtaining on 1-3-65 is given below:—

Frequency of delivery services	No. of villages served on 1-3-65
Daily	19972
Tri-weekly	18590
Bi-weekly	7441
Weekly	464
Over a week	Nil
TOTAL	46467

As regards the extension of postal services by opening Post Offices, there were 14 Head Offices, 349 departmental Sub-Offices, 39 Extra-Departmental Sub-Offices, 4236 Branch Offices as on 1-3-65. During the year 1965-66, it is proposed to open 240 Post Offices in rural areas and 2 Post Offices in urban areas.

Reservation of Posts for S.C.&S.T.

1932. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders based on Constitutional provisions regarding the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been implemented by the Defence Ministry for the civilian employees in the Defence Establishments; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to guarantee constitutional protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Urdu Section in A.I.R.

1933. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio has decided to close down its Urdu Section;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the resultant resentment among Urdu-speaking people?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

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

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा गोलीबारी

1934. { **श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 मार्च, 1965 को पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने करीमगंज सीमा पर लाठीटीला क्षेत्र में फिर गोली चलाई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० इ० स० राजू) : (क) जी हां। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल ने हमारी चौकी की ओर एक गोली चलाई थी।

(ख) पाकिस्तान अधिकारियों को जिला और राज्य स्तरों पर विरोधपत्र भेजे गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, असम सरकार ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा है, कि शांति स्थापना के लिये, वह अपने अफसरों को निदेश जारी करें, कि ऐसे निन्दनय कामों से परे रहें।

Indian Casualties in Vietnam

1935. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties of Indian Nationals in Vietnam; and

(b) the arrangements made for their protection?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) None.

(b) Actual protection can only be provided by the authorities in North and South Vietnam. However, Indian nationals can seek help from Indian Consulates General in Hanoi and Saigon in the time of emergency. The Consulates General are alive to the

situation and will take necessary measures to meet the contingencies of the situation.

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी ट्रांसमीटर

1936. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले के चौहाटन नामक स्थान पर पाकिस्तानी ट्रांसमीटर के चलने की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक इसका पता नहीं लगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका पता लगाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) सरकार इस विषय में फैंनी हुई कार्यवाही से अवगत है।

(ख) व (ग) अभी तक इस अवैध ट्रांसमीटर का अस्तित्व सिद्ध नहीं हो पाया है। सतर्कता बरती जा रही है।

Acquisition of Land

1937. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the hardship caused by the delay in the payment of crop compensation and de-requisition of cultivable lands acquired in Panagarh, District Burdwan (West Bengal); and

(b) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). 343 acres of land is held under requisition in Panagarh. Recurring compensation

upto the year 1961-62 has already been paid to the landowners. The compensation is assessed and paid annually on the basis of the value of the crops in the locality.

Assessment of crop compensation for the year 1962-63 was received from the Collector but has not yet been paid as certain clarifications were required by the Military Estates Officer. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Collector.

In respect of 1963-64, the assessment has not been received from the Collector, Burdwan, who has been requested to expedite.

The question of acquisition/derequisition of the land is under active consideration of the Government.

Seating of China in U.N.O.

1938. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 146 on the 23rd November, 1964 and state the progress made in the proposal by Cambodia to include the seating of the People's Republic of China in the U.N.O. in the agenda of the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly and the stand taken by Government of India in this matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Cambodia had proposed the inclusion of an item concerning the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations in the Agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. However, this item, along with several other items on the Agenda of the General Assembly, was not considered due to extraordinary conditions which prevented the normal functioning of the Assembly, which has now been adjourned until September 1, 1965.

Atomic Power Station in Andhra

1939. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah**: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Andhra Government to establish an atomic power station in Andhra has been received from the State Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). In 1962 a Site Selection Committee set up by the Department of Atomic Energy selected three sites for future Atomic Power Stations, including a site in Andhra Pradesh. There is however no proposal, at present to set up an atomic power station in Andhra Pradesh.

Increase in Pay Scales of Army Officers

1940. **Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 434 on 15th March, 1965, and state:

(a) whether the recent pay increase of Army Commanders and principal Staff Officers have brought Indian-commissioned officers at par with Ex-King's Commissioned officers of the same rank;

(b) if not, the extent of the continuing gap in emoluments of the two categories; and

(c) the corresponding position in respect of pay and allowances of the Chiefs of Army Staff, Naval Staff and Air Staff?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) As stated in reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 434 answered on 15th March 1965, there has been no proposal (subsequent to the last revision in 1962) to revise the pay of Army officers in general. The decisions taken recently in regard to the pay of particular senior officers do not in

any way alter the present position in regard to the difference between the pay of ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers and the pay of Indian Commissioned Officers in general. Nor does it bring the pay of the officers revised near the pay of ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers.

(b) The difference in emoluments at present between ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers and other Officers (ICOs) of the rank of Lieutenant General, is Rs. 1,100 p.m. in the case of Army Commanders.

(c) The difference between the emoluments of an ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers holding the appointment of Chief of the Army Staff (in the rank of General) and the emoluments laid down for an ICO of the rank of General is Rs. 1500.

There was no King's Commissioned Indian Officer at any time in the Navy or in the Air Force and consequently the pay and allowances of such officers have not been laid down. The Chief of Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff who hold the rank of Vice Admiral and Air Marshal respectively (equivalent to the rank of Lieutenant General in the Army) are at present in receipt of pay under special orders (Rs. 4,000 p.m. for the Chief of the Naval Staff and Rs. 3,250 p.m. for the Chief of Air Staff) plus entertainment allowance of Rs. 500 p.m.

Central Information Service, Grade IV

1941. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination was held by the Union Public Service Commission in June, 1964 to select persons for some posts in the Central Information Service, Grade IV;

(b) if so, the number of posts that were proposed to be filled in, the number of candidates who appeared

in the examination and the number of those who qualified therein; and

(c) the number of persons, if any, selected on the basis of the examination results?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of posts that were proposed to be filled was 171. Certain persons who were appointed to posts now included in Grade IV of the Central Information Service between 1st July, 1954 and 16th February, 1959 have recently been declared, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, as 'departmental candidates' for the purpose of appointment to Grade IV of the Service against the 171 initial constitution vacancies. Certain other persons who were appointed to such posts between 15th February, 1959 and 1st March, 1960 are also likely to be declared 'departmental candidates'. After a Selection Committee has screened these candidates, the number of vacancies to be filled on the basis of the written test held in June, 1964, will undergo a change.

The number of candidates who appeared in the above test was 590.

The selection on the basis of the examination has not been finalized so far.

Separation Allowance for Married Army Personnel

1942. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places which have been notified by Government for the purpose of claiming separation allowance for married Army Officers;

(b) whether similar allowances are paid to 'other ranks' serving in such areas; and

(c) if not, the reason for denying the separation allowance to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It will not be in the public interest to give this information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Unlike the position in respect of Defence Services officers who were entitled to separation allowance even in the past and whose pay has not been fixed taking into account the factor of separation from their families, JCOs and ORs have never been entitled to separation allowance and their pay was fixed having regard to the fact that, for the greater part of their service, separation from the family is normal. While serving in concessional areas, JCOs and ORs are given a special compensatory allowance in addition to their normal pay and allowances and other concessions.

Press Release on China's Stand on Kashmir

1943. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian mission to the U.N. has recently issued a press release, bringing forth the inconsistencies in China's stand on Kashmir in 1957 and at present, if so, the precise contents of the note;

(b) whether any reply has been received to it from China, if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the reaction of other Afro-Asian countries, and the two major armed blocs in Europe namely those headed by the USSR and the USA respectively?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The permanent Delegation of India to the U.N. issued a Press release on 16th March, 1965 on the lines of the protest

note dated 10th March, 1965 given by the Government of India to the Chinese Government. The protest note of the Government of India concerning the signing of the so-called Boundary Protocol between Pakistan and China has already been tabled in Parliament.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There have been no statements from the Governments of Afro-Asian countries or the Governments of the USSR and the USA on the recent Sino-Pakistan Boundary Protocol.

अखबारी कागज पर से आयात-कर का हटाया जाना

1944. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखबारी कागज सलाहकार समिति ने मांग की है कि अखबारी कागज पर हाल में लगाया गया 10 प्रतिशत आयात-कर और सामयिक पत्रिकाओं के प्रयोग में आने वाले सफेद अखबारी कागज पर 150 रुपये प्रति टन उत्पादन-शुल्क हटा दिया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुझावों पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विषय विचाराधीन है ।

U.S. Jet Fighters for India

1945. {
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Defence be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India requested the U.S. Government to supply India with new type of jet fighters; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju) : (a) Yes.

(b) Reply is awaited.

जयपुर के लिए डाक

1946. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर हो कर रेल द्वारा जयपुर जाने वाली डाक को वहां पहुंचने में तीन दिन लग जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो डाक को रोडवेज द्वारा न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) बड़ौदा, रतलाम तथा कोटा की ओर से जयपुर जाने वाली डाक फ्रंटियर मेल व देहरादून एक्सप्रेस द्वारा भेजी जाती है और इन गाड़ियों के सवाई माधोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पहुंचते ही जयपुर जाने वाली गाड़ियां तुरन्त ही मिल जाती हैं । सवाई माधोपुर और जयपुर के बीच डाक ले जाने वाली गाड़ी को जयपुर पहुंचने में साढ़े तीन घंटे लगते हैं । अतः सवाई माधोपुर और जयपुर के बीच डाक पहुंचने में तीन दिन नहीं लगते । दिल्ली की ओर से जयपुर जाने वाली डाक सवाई माधोपुर होकर नहीं भेजी जाती बल्कि या तो वह हवाई जहाज द्वारा भेजी जाती है या सीधी गाड़ियों द्वारा और हवाई जहाज द्वारा भेजने

पर या तो वह उसी दिन पहुंच जानी चाहिए या गाड़ी द्वारा भेजने पर अगले दिन ।

(ख) मौजूदा व्यवस्था संतोषजनक मालूम देती है, किन्तु इस बात की जांच की जाएगी कि बसों आदि का उपयोग कर के क्या डाक भेजने में शीघ्रता बरती जा सकेगी ।

Disputes over Trees in Pargwal

1947. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistanis attempted to cut sheesham trees valued at thousands of rupees from this side of the border in the Pargwal area in Jammu;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistani authorities have claimed the trees and the dispute has not been settled; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). An enquiry has been addressed to the Jammu and Kashmir Government and their reply is awaited.

Commemorative Stamp

1948. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from the "Biplabi Mahanayak Rashbehari Basu Smarak Samiti", Calcutta the President of which is the Chief Minister of West Bengal, urging that a commemorative stamp may be issued in honour of Shri Basu on the next anniversary of his birthday; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) That Philatelic Advisory Committee could not accept it for issue

in 1965. The proposal will be considered later on.

Rescue of Saudi Arabian Pilot

1949. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 23rd March, 1965 two frigates of Indian Navy, 80 miles off Bahrein in Persian gulf saved the life of a Saudi Arabian air pilot after his aircraft crashed into the sea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A Saudi Arabian Pilot, who was picked up by a Norwegian ship after an aircraft crash on 23rd March, 1965, was transferred at the request of the Norwegian ship to INS *Brahmaputra* who immediately closed in for assistance and also rendered first aid. INS *Brahmaputra* later proceeded to the port of *Damam* and landed the Pilot with local medical and airport authorities.

The area around was searched by INS *Brahmaputra* and *Talwar* and two other civilian aircraft for about 4 hours. Part of the fuselage of the wrecked aircraft was picked up but the second occupant was not traced. The rescue was called off at sun-set on 23rd evening, as no further fruitful results were expected.

जंजीबार में भारतीयों को पेंशन

1950. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जंजीबार में भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों की पेंशन का भुगतान रोक दिया गया है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). सरकार के पास कोई अधिकृत सूचना तो नहीं है, परन्तु ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि जंजीबार में भारतीय मूल के जो पेंशनयाफता लोग हैं, उन्हें कठिनाई हो रही है। उनकी कठिनाइयों से यूनाइटेड किंगडम और तान्जानिया की सरकारों को अवगत करा दिया गया है।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POLICE FIRING AT TANUR

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“तैनूर (केरल) में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना जिस के परिणामस्वरूप एक जनसंघ कार्यकर्ता की मृत्यु हुई।”

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, according to information furnished by the State Government, at about 5 P. M. on 12-3-65 a Muslim League Jatha was taken out from Karman Kadappuram, Tanur Kozhikode District, to celebrate the victory of the League candidate in elections. The jatha proceeded by the main road and reached the Railway Station by 9-30 P.M. While returning, the jatha members decided to take a shorter route via a place called Chirakkal. The local Sub-Inspector with a posse of Malabar Special Police consisting of one Havildar and three police constables was accompanying the jatha in a van. Police pickets were posted at different posts along the scheduled route. The short route via Chirakkal within Tanur town was not covered by police pic-

kets as it was not the scheduled route. When the jatha took its course along the non-motorable pathway via Chirakkal, the Sub Inspector with his men went back to the starting point at Karman Kadappuram where the pathway via Chirakkal would lead to At about 22.00 hours when the jatha was passing along the pathway, about 25 persons reported to belong to Bhartiya Jan Sangh and RSS groups suddenly attacked the jatha from the rear with knives and sticks. Hearing a commotion, the Sub-Inspector of Police, who was on the western side of the route at the beach, rushed with his men. When the Sub-Inspector reached the spot about 1-1/2 furlongs from the beach, four or five of the assailants attempted to attack him and to cut him with a sword-like weapon. The Sub-Inspector ordered firing in self-defence. The Havildar fired two rounds at close range injuring two of them. The rest of them fled. Nine members of the jatha were injured by the attackers. The injured members of the jatha and the two persons hit by bullets were admitted to hospital, where one of the persons hit by the bullet has since died. Police reinforcements were rushed to Tanur and patrolling was intensified.

Twenty persons suspected to be involved in the incident have been arrested and a sword, knives and sticks suspected to have been used by the assailants have been recovered. The incident did not have any serious repercussion and the situation is quiet and peaceful.

Four cases have been registered in connection with the incident on complaints made to the Police by Sri C. M. Kutty, the elected M.L.A., the Sub-Inspector of Police concerned and the two persons injured by police bullets, one of whom has since died. All the four cases are being personally investigated by the Circle Inspector of Police and, to facilitate the investigation, the Sub-Inspector has been transferred.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, it appears that the police investigation is going on and some judicial action is being taken. The matter is *sub judice*. So, is it proper on the part of the hon. Minister to make a statement just to prejudice the mind of the judiciary in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: In the first information report filed with the police the allegations or charges must have been recorded. The allegation will be contained in the statement filed with the police, and the hon. Minister is giving only that information which has been filed. This is the story or version of one side. What is proved afterwards, that will be seen separately because the court shall have to decide it. The complainant always goes and files, what is called, the first information report. It only contains what is alleged by the complainant; nothing else. I hope the Minister is only referring to that report.

Shri Hathi: I am not saying anything further than that.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring only to the statement that has been filed with the police.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस जलूस का रास्ता तय था और वह जलूस रात को दस बजे निकाला गया था। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हिन्दू बस्तियों में वह घुस गया और वहाँ काफी लोगों के किवाड़ों पर लठ्ठ मारे गये। और किवाड़ों को तोड़ा गया, महिलाओं को अश्लील किया गया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब त्रिवेदी जी को चाहिये कि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठायें। उस वक्त उठाना चाहिये था या . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have said that this matter is *sub-judice*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं कैसे यह सवाल एलाऊ कर सकता हूँ।

यह सवाल नहीं पूछा जा सकता है। आप इस वक्त इतना ही पूछ सकते हैं कि इस वक्त किस स्टेज पर यह तकहकीकात है, कौन तककीकात कर रहा है। बाकी ये जो वाकिआत आप बयान कर रहे हैं, इनके बारे में नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि चुनाव के समय मुस्लिम लीग और कांग्रेस में झगड़ा हुआ था? क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी भी मिली है कि जिन को गोली लगी वे चार पांच घंटे तक वैसे ही पड़े रहे और उनको चिकित्सा सुविधा नहीं पहुंचाई गई?

श्री हाथी : झगड़ा हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था वह सारी बात इनवेस्टीगेशन में आ जाएगी। अभी मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि जिस पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर ने गोली चलाई थी उसका तबादला नहीं किया गया है और वह तकहकीकात के काम में स्कावर्टेड डाल रहा है और गवाहियां नहीं होने दे रहा है?

श्री हाथी : उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है।

Shri Warrior (Trichur): I wish to know whether any inquiry had been made into these incidents and, apart from the police investigation, whether Government is pursuing the matter so that the tense atmosphere which is prevailing in Tanur will cease?

Shri Hathi: When the case is tried by the court of law, all the facts will be ascertained.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Some very responsible people, including the Sarvodaya leader,

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Shri Kelappan, have gone there, made enquires and issued public statements alleging dereliction of duty by the police. May I know whether Government have gone into that and whether they propose to institute a judicial inquiry about the role of the police in this incident?

Shri Hathi: All that will be looked into.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am referring to the charge against the police.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): It is reported that the jatha was non-violent. In that case, why did police resort to firing and how can it be justified?

Mr. Speaker: That will be looked into during the inquiry.

12.10 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MEETING BETWEEN SHEIKH ABDULLAH AND CHINESE PRIME MINISTER—(contd)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Swaran Singh to make a further statement on the reported meeting between Sheikh Abdullah and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, in Algiers to which his attention was called by Shri Hem Barua on the 1st April, 1965.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर जो मेरा एतराज है उसे आप सुन लीजिये। नियम संख्या 197 के मातहत आप उनको बारबार ज्यादा समय या अगली तारीख नहीं दें सकते, एक ही दफा समय दे सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय ध्यान आकर्षण के जबाब में अपना बयान न दें बल्कि स्वतंत्र रूप से दें। यह मैं इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकता हूँ। मेरा नाम इसमें

है और मैं प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ। लेकिन यदि स्वतंत्र रूप से बयान आयेगा तो अन्य सदस्यों को, जिन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं, प्रश्न पूछने की सुविधा होगी। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप उनको स्वतंत्र रूप से अपना निवेदन करने की अनुमति दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं यह बात करूँ तो पहले मैं यह फैसला कर लूँ कि मेरा उनको वक्त देना नाजायज था और मैं एक ही दफे उनको वक्त दे सकता था। दूसरी दफे जो वक्त दिया वह गलती थी पहले मैं यह मान लूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप चाहें जो फैसला लीजिये, उस पर मुझे कुछ कहना नहीं है। मैंने.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा फैसला यह है कि मैं एक से ज्यादा बार भी वक्त दे सकता हूँ।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker. Sir, on the 2nd April I had made a preliminary statement in reply to the Calling Attention Notice regarding Sheikh Abdullah's meeting with the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou En-lai, at Algiers. A further statement was promised by Government today.

Government have since had a full report from the Foreign Secretary. The Foreign Secretary arrived in Algiers on the 27th March and left on the morning of the 31st March after attending the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Afro-Asian Conference. Sheikh Abdullah had also arrived in Algiers on the 27th March, a few hours before the Foreign Secretary's arrival. From the 27th to the 31st March, very little notice of Sheikh Abdullah's visit was taken in the Algiers press and Radio. It was, however, known that Sheikh Abdullah, during this period, visited some officials of the Algerian Government.

On his own request, Sheikh Abdullah, accompanied by Mirza Afzal Beg, called on the Foreign Secretary on the morning of the 30th March, at our Ambassador's residence. Our Ambassador was also present for part of the time. Sheikh Abdullah spoke in his usual vein....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जैसे आप लोगों से बात किया करने थे, क्या उसी तरह से किया ।

Shri Swaran Singh: He also claimed that he had not been saying anything in the course of his visit which he had not said in India. The Foreign Secretary told Sheikh Abdullah that his statements in London and Cairo, as reported, indicated that while he criticised India, he had not a word of criticism for Pakistan and that there was great resentment in India in regard to his attitude and utterances in foreign countries.

Sheikh Abdullah requested an endorsement on his passport for Pakistan. The Foreign Secretary told him that this question had been considered by Government and that it was not felt necessary or desirable for him to visit Pakistan at the present time and that, therefore, no such endorsement should be given.

Sheikh Abdullah gave no indication in his talk with the Foreign Secretary of the persons he was going to meet. He gave not the slightest hint that he had any idea of meeting Premier Chou En-lai. In fact, Premier Chou En-lai did not arrive in Algiers until some hours later on the 30th March.

According to our Embassy in Algiers, Sheikh Abdullah met Premier Chou En-lai on the evening of 31st March. We have no information whether the meeting was at Sheikh Abdullah's initiative or Premier Chou En-lai's, although I notice from a press statement in Cairo that Sheikh

Abdullah himself requested for the interview.

There has been criticism that reports had not been received from Algiers from our Mission or from the Foreign Secretary who was there. The fact is that the Mission had kept us informed about the arrival and known activities of Sheikh Abdullah in Algiers, regularly. Telegrams were sent by our Embassy on 28th March, 30th March and 1st April and there have been subsequent telegrams since. Sheikh Abdullah met Premier Chou En-lai in the evening of 31st March. The Embassy came to know of it on 1st April and sent a cable the same day which was received here only on the afternoon of the 2nd April, after I had made the statement in the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is the reason? Was there any break-down of communication?

Shri Swaran Singh: The time of the transit is known.

No cable was received from the Foreign Secretary regarding the meeting between Sheikh Abdullah and Chou En-lai for the reason that this meeting took place after his departure from Algiers on the 31st March.

Sheikh Abdullah has, since leaving India, visited Saudi Arabia, U.A.R., U.K., France and Algeria. The pattern of his activities and utterances abroad is well-known. We are satisfied that the countries visited by him are friendly to us and their governments have not been influenced by Sheikh Abdullah into taking a position adverse to us. His meeting Premier Chou En-lai and his accepting an invitation to visit China is extremely objectionable. Sheikh Abdullah's seeking Chinese support in regard to Kashmir which China has in-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

vaded and parts of which it is illegally occupying, amount, in the Government's view, to a highly prejudicial act.

The Government have decided that all endorsements on the passports of Sheikh Abdullah and other members of his party, other than those necessary for the purposes of Haj pilgrimage, will be cancelled forthwith. The passports themselves will be valid only upto the 30th April, 1965 to enable them to complete the Haj. We are, as usual in such cases, informing all the governments concerned of this decision.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye. His name is on the top so far as the adjournment motion is concerned. If he wants to say anything, let him say it.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the Calling Attention notice?

Mr. Speaker: If I admit the adjournment motion, then I will not allow the questions on the Calling Attention Notice. श्री मधु लिमये बतलायेंगे कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट को क्या असफलता है। उसका क्या कसूर है वह सिर्फ वही बतलायेंगे, बाकी बाँकयात में नहीं जायेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब से पहले बात तो यह है कि जब राज्य सभा में शेख अब्दुल्ला के पासपोर्ट का मसला उठा था तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मुझे उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। यह 16 मार्च की बात है। 19 तारीख को राज्य सभा में फिर यह मसला उठा तब श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन जी ने कहा कि चूंकि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने प्रार्थना पत्र पर काश्मीरी मुसलिम का जिक्र किया था और पासपोर्ट अधिकारियों ने ऐतराज किया था, इसलिये इस मामले को

जो राष्ट्र कुटुम्ब सचिव हैं उनके पास, विदेश मंत्रों के पास और प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेजा गया। श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन ने बार बार राज्य सभा में यह कहा है कि शेख साहब को पासपोर्ट देने का फौसला उच्चतम स्तर पर किया गया है। इस बात की ओर मैं पहले आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरा ध्यान उन बातों की ओर.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप को असफलता बतला रहा हूँ। एक बार 16 तारीख को शास्त्री जी कहते हैं कि मुझे कोई खबर नहीं है, फिर 19 तारीख को श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन कहती हैं उसके बारे में उच्चतम स्तर फौसला हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव जब मैंने दिया था तब आप ने कहा कि मैं इसे उस रूप में नहीं उठा सकता। मैंने आप की बात को माना। अब मैं असफलताओं पर अर्ज कर रहा हूँ। आप मुझे अर्ज करने दीजिये, नहीं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा एक असफलता हो गई, अब दूसरी बात बतलाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरी बात मेरी विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में है। जब कि सरकार जानती थी कि शेख साहब विदेशों में जा कर ऐसी बातें करेंगे जिन से देश को चोट लगेगी तो विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में कम से कम जो नियम अन्य लोगों के बारे में लागू किये जाते हैं वह उनके बारे में भी लागू किये जाने चाहिये थे। उन का लागू न करना और भागे चल कर जो घटनायें घटने वाली थी उन का पहले से अनुमान न करना, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी एक घोर असफलता सरकार की है।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि यहां पर मेरा ख्याल है कि श्री हेम बरुआ ने अर्ज किया था..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तीसरी असफलता को मैं समझ लेता हूँ। अब आप हाउस से इजाजत मांगिये अपने ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन के लिये।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What is the text of the adjournment motion that has been given?

Mr. Speaker: I will take the first one first. It reads:

"To discuss Sheikh Abdullah's meeting with Chou En-lai in spite of Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh's statement in Lok Sabha on 31st March, 1965 and the utter failure of the Government's policy in granting the passport and permission to Sheikh Abdullah to visit foreign countries."

श्री मधु लिमये : इस स्थान पर बहस के लिए मैं सदन की इजाजत चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो साहिबान इजाजत दिख जाने के हक में हों वे खड़े हो जाएँ।

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We object to it.

Shri Ranga: Before you go to that stage, should we not discuss the question whether it is. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No.

मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को खड़े होते देख लिया था और इसीलिए कहा कि जो अम्बरान इसके हक में हों वे खड़े हो जाएँ।

जो साहिबान इसके हक में हों वे खड़े हो जाएँ.

. . . पचास नहीं हुए, इसलिए इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। अब जो कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन है उसके बारे में श्रीहेम बरुआ को क्या कहना है ?

Now, we shall take up the calling-attention-notice, and Shri Hem Barua might put his question now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of order. In the course of his statement, the hon. Minister has said that the countries visited by Sheikh Abdullah are countries friendly to India. But can he make a statement about the friendliness of a country where at the air-port our reporters are caught by the neck and dragged out of the air-port? Can that country be called friendly? Will that not be a proper point to raise here?

Mr. Speaker: It is for Government, and not for me to give a decision upon.

An hon. Member: Where did it happen?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In Cairo.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Hem Barua. Questions should be only for clarifications, and they should be small, short and precise.

Shri Hem Barua: The question cannot be short; it will be slightly long but then it will be a shooting one.

On the one hand, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan says that Pakistan is offering a passport to Sheikh Abdullah for he is not an Indian citizen but a Kashmiri Muslim; on the other hand, quarters close to the plebiscite front have said that Sheikh Abdullah's passport given to him by the Indian Government permits him to go to China and it needs no endorsement; it permits him to visit all the countries in the world except Portugal.

In the context of this tangled measure of confusion and political betrayal, may I know (a) the reaction of Government to the statement or announcement made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan that Pakistan is willing to give a passport to Sheikh Abdullah to enable him to visit

[Shri Hem Barua]

China, and (b), whether it is a fact that the Indian passport given to Sheikh Abdullah is an omnibus one and permits him to visit China also, and (c) whether our Government have lodged any protest with the Algerian Government for playing host to Sheikh Abdullah, thereby giving him an opportunity to indulge in anti-Indian propaganda and at the same time bearing the expenses as for a State guest....

Mr. Speaker: There would be one difficulty. I might just tell the hon. Member about that. If the answer is not precise, I shall not be able to compel the hon. Minister to give a precise answer, when the question is so long, involved and long-winding. If the hon. Minister answers only a part of that, that alone would sacrifice.

Shri Hem Barua: No, I have only put parts (a), (b) and (c) in my question and the hon. Minister is intelligent enough to answer all of them; I know that.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have seen the statement of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan where he has said that Pakistan would be prepared to give a passport to Sheikh Abdullah. It is for Sheikh Abdullah to decide as to whether he wants to accept Pakistani nationality and wants to get a passport from them, and if he does that, then he does something which is.....

Shri Hem Barua: May I point out...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister might be allowed to give his reply.

Shri Hem Barua: The Pakistan Foreign Minister says that Sheikh Abdullah is not an Indian national.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member wanted to know our reaction, but he is not prepared to listen to our reaction.

If he takes that step, then he takes the consequences, and we know how to deal with it.

The second question that we had asked was this. The hon. Member had talked of confusion and political betrayal....

Shri Hem Barua: No, it was not that. I said 'quarters close to the plebiscite front'.

Shri Swaran Singh: There may be confusion in the mind of the hon. Member, but there is no confusion on this side, I can assure him of that.

Shri Hem Barua: You are confused totally; do not talk rot. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; motives should not be attributed. This is to much....

Shri Hem Barua: You are confused; you are betraying the interests of the country. Here is a group of people who are betraying the interests of the country and who are saying that there is confusion on our side.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Motives should not be attributed. This is too much. This cannot be tolerated.

Shri Swaran Singh: I strongly object to any such thing. Merely because he shouts, it does not mean...

Shri Hem Barua: I am very clear in my mind, so far as Sheikh Abdullah is concerned.

Shri Swaran Singh: I must make it clear that we cannot listen to this sort of thing. It is absolutely against the spirit of any parliamentary system.

Shri Hem Barua: When I talked of confusion and political betrayal I was

talking of betrayal by Sheikh Abdullah. But here is a man who thinks like this, and if he thinks that the cap fits him, let him put it on....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Can this go on in this manner? The hon. Member is saying 'Here is a man' and all that. He has only the right to say that Government are confused; and Government have no right to tell him that his question is confused. What is all this about? It is for you to consider. Nobody will tolerate this kind of thing.

Shri Hem Barua: When I was referring to confusion and political betrayal, I was not referring to Government but to Sheikh Abdullah. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Would he not obey my orders? Let him resume his seat....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At least, there should be respect for each other.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should resume his seat. Would he continue in this manner, flouting the authority of the Chair?

I am asking him again and again to listen patiently, but he is not doing that; he is not prepared to listen at all. He had put such a long question....

Shri Hem Barua: I said that Sheikh Abdullah was confused. Why should the hon. Minister think that I had said that he was confused?....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow things to go on in this manner. He should listen patiently.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say that the hon. Minister was confused. I said that Sheikh Abdullah was confused.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): What Shri Hem Barua was suggesting was that Sheikh Abdullah was

guilty of political betrayal. But the hon. Minister had misunderstood him.

Shri Hem Barua: After all, this is the Indian Government.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The hon. Member must realise that even if he had said that Sheikh Abdullah was confused, and he had referred to Sheikh Abdullah, still if the hon. Minister says that if there is any confusion then it is on the other side, what objection should I take to it? Is it not usually said here that the one side is confused or the other side? Is it something very extraordinary which has been said just now? Why should there be so much of excitement at this moment on this simple answer?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Both are confused.

Mr. Speaker: Both are confused? Then he is all right in what he says.

Shri Swaran Singh: This answers part (a) of his question after the long preamble.

In part (b) of his question, he wanted to know whether the passport that had been issued to Sheikh Abdullah was an omnibus one and whether on that passport he had got the facilities for travel to China. I might say that that is incorrect, and for the information of the hon. Member, I would refer him to the detailed reply that I have given to a starred question today, wherein all these facts are clearly stated, starred question No. 742; there I have mentioned the countries for which his passport is endorsed; and the names of China and Pakistan are not there; there is no omnibus passport as has been mentioned by Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did he, in his application for a passport, ask for an endorsement for China or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: He never made any application and he never suggested at any stage either in writing or orally that he wanted to go to China.

Part (c) of his question was whether we had protested to the Government of Algeria. I would strongly appeal to him and to other Members of this House that our relations with the Government of Algeria are very friendly. There is no question of protesting to Algeria. The Algerian Government has adopted a correct attitude. And if I may say so, all this publicity is given here only, but in the Algerian press, very little notice was taken of it. President Ben Bella and the Foreign Minister of Algeria did not even grant him an audience. It is true that at some social function Sheikh Abdullah did have some chat with President Ben Bella but no interview even was granted by President Ben Bella or by the Foreign Minister.

You must have seen, Mr. Speaker—I am sure hon. Members must also have seen—that the Algerian Ambassador to India made a very clear statement that the Government of Algeria is not at all involved in what Sheikh Abdullah has been saying. In the face of all this, I would appeal to hon. Members not to say things which might even in the slightest degree impair our friendly relations with a country like Algeria.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, शेख अब्दुल्ला को लेकर स्वर्गवासी श्री नेहरू के अंतिम दिनों में भारत, पाकिस्तान के बीच एक व्यापक मंत्री की कोशिश चल रही थी जिसके कि अन्दर भारत, पाकिस्तान के बीच महासंघ आदि प्रकार, प्रकार के समाधानों के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही थी, फिलहाल वह सब अभी बन्द हो गई है या ये कोशिश को ढीला कर दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त सरकार के पास कश्मीर और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध

के बारे में कोई व्यापक और ठोस नीति या कदम है या नहीं, अगर हो तो उसको बतला दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दूसरा सवाल नहीं है, शेख अब्दुल्ला को लेकर हो रहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सारी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उनके पीछे सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि चीन के बारे में हमारी नीति साफ़ नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार चीन के साथ जितनी उसकी पुरानी संधि है उन को समाप्त कर के, कोलम्बो आदि प्रस्ताव, जिनको कि भारत सरकार ने माना है, उन प्रस्तावों को भी समाप्त कर के चीन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ देगी और जैसे कि चीन कह रहा है कि फलां फलां हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से के स्वयं निर्णय के अधिकार को हम मानते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता को भी इस वक्त मान्यता देने के लिए तैयार है और चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिए फारमूसा की वर्तमान सरकार को फारमूसा की सरकार के रूप में मान्यता देने और उसके साथ सम्बन्ध कायम करने के लिए भी तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल मौजूदा कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस के बाहर है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सारी जो घटनाएँ हो रही हैं उनका सम्बन्ध शेख अब्दुल्ला की चाऊ ऐन लाई के साथ जो मुलाकात हुई है उससे है इसलिए उसका स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए । मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि असल

मामला शेख अब्दुल्ला और चाऊ ऐन लाई की मुलाकात का है, चीन चूँकि हमारे अंदरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए इन नीतियों की सफाई करना आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस कॉलिंग अटेंशन में वह सब नहीं आता है। श्री बनर्जी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बनर्जी को बुलाया हुआ है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे बाद में बोलने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनके कि नाम यह नोटिस है उन्हें मैं बुला रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के रूप में पूछना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने ब्यान में एक शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया है "प्रेजीडेंशियल ऐक्ट", एक राज्य के खिलाफ़ काम, अब शेख अब्दुल्ला अकेले तो यह नहीं कर सकते, वे किसी के साथ हो कर ही तो कर सकते हैं, चीन के साथ होकर कर रहे हैं इसलिए चीन के बारे में अगर आप कोई सवाल खत्म कर देते हैं तो शेख अब्दुल्ला तो अकेले हवा में लटके रहे जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं अगर इस बात को चीन के साथ लूँ कि उनके साथ कर रहे हैं तो चीन और पाकिस्तान के सारे सवाल आ जायेंगे क्योंकि पाकिस्तान के साथ यह सीएटो और सेंटो के भी मामले साथ में लगे हुए हैं और वे भी साथ में लिये जायें तो इस तरह से तो यह सिसिला चलता ही चला जायेगा

इसलिए हम उसमें नहीं जा सकते हैं। मौजूदा जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस है उसमें यह नहीं आता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह सारा सिलसिला एक ही है और अगर मुझे इजाजत दीजिये तो मैं बतला सकूँगा। यह शास्त्री जी सारे देश को तबाह कर रहे हैं। वे हंस रहे हैं। और भाई श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह आप हँस इन्हें समझाइये।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times to the effect that during his stay there, Sheikh Abdullah himself is understood to have rang up Shri Jha and met him. He explained his statement and meeting with the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai. I would like to know whether it was in the knowledge of Shri Jha, and whether Sheikh Abdullah had made it abundantly clear that he was going to meet Mr. Chou En-lai? If so, what steps were taken by Shri Jha in advance, when he knew it, to persuade him not to do so or tell him that he was doing something which was not in the interest of the country? I would like to have a clear answer.

Mr. Speaker: This reply have been given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This has not been answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: I made a clear statement that no mention at all was made when Sheikh Abdullah met our Foreign Secretary, Shri C. S. Jha, that he was going to meet Mr. Chou En-lai or that there was any likelihood of any such meeting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Here the news item says that he rang him up...

Mr. Speaker: The Minister denies all that.

Shri Daji (Indore): Though it is a fact that after two or three days of anxiety expressed in the House, the Government has been pressurised into an action which is more decisive than its performance in the days previous to that, I would like to know (1) whether Government was not aware of the fact that Shri Jha would be leaving Algiers before the actual meeting between Sheikh Abdullah and Mr. Chou En-lai, which made it say that he would bring first-hand information about the meeting; (2) whether when the entire country and Parliament was waiting for Shri Jha to arrive, he sojourned at Vienna and Beirut, whether the Government was aware that he would break journey at these places, when the whole House and the country were waiting for information; and (3) whether the Embassy knew nothing of the visit, even after the visit, and could send a cable only on the 1st and not earlier. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिर्फ़ अख़बारों से ही पता चलता है कि यह सरकार है वरना यह सरकार है ही नहीं ।

Shri Daji: Why? That is what I want to know.

Lastly, as the matter has agitated the country, I request you to direct him to lay the passport on the Table of the House so that we can examine it.

Shri Samnani (Jammu and Kashmir): Why not Sheikh Abdullah himself?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept that we have been pressurised to make a clear statement. The only thing we wanted to avoid—and I would repeat, we would avoid—is to take action on the Basis of press statements. The question of Shri

Banerjee itself shows how difficult and bad it is to take action on merely on the basis of a press report. Therefore, it was necessary for us to have the clear facts before we took a decision. That decision has been taken. There is no question of pressurisation.

As regards Shri Daji's questions, he asked whether Government was not aware that Shri Jha was not in Algiers when the meeting took place. We were not aware that he was not present because we did not know the time of the meeting between Premier Chou En-lai and . . .

Shri Daji: The whole country and Parliament was kept waiting. Is this how Parliament should be treated?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact, and I have mentioned this in the main statement, that he did meet the foreign office officials of the Government of Algeria and he also met Sheikh Abdullah. Even in retrospect, I can say it was necessary for us to wait for Shri Jha's return so that we might place the entire facts before the House.

As regards the second point he made, about his sojourn, his programme had already been finalised. We must also remember that the air services to Algiers are via Europe. There are no direct flights, and if he stopped over to take the plane, there is no question of any sojourn.

Shri Daji: Let him not avoid the questions. You always insist on a clear reply.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like that the hon. Member should not unnecessarily say things against service people who have not got the right to come here and defend themselves. These are matters of detail.

The third question that has been put is. . . .

Shri Ranga: The second question itself has not been answered properly.

Shri Swaran Singh: . . . about the meeting. I have said in the statement that the fact of this meeting between Mr. Chou En-lai and Sheikh Abdullah did not appear in the Algerian press. It was not even on the Algerian radio, but somehow or other we have taken greater notice of this fact.

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार के दूतावास करते क्या हैं ? जब सरकार अखबारों से सब सूचना ले रही है, तो फिर वह अपने दूतावासों को बन्द कर दे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेंट में काम करने का यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि जो मेम्बर खड़े हो कर जबाब दे रहा है, दरमियान में खड़े हो कर उस को टोका जाये। अगर किसी वक्त इन्टरप्युन का कोई लफ्ज निकल जाये, तो वह तो समझ में आ सकता है, लेकिन यह क्या तरीका है कि जब कोई दूसरा बोल रहा है, तो बार-बार रुकावट डाली जाये ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सरकार चल रही है या नहीं, इसका पता सिर्फ अखबारों से ही चलता है वरना यह सरकार नहीं चल रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त सरकार के चलने से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य यहां काम चलने दें । मैं यह बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकता कि यहां पर बार-बार रुकावट डाली जाये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have given all the relevant facts about the issue of the passport.

Shri Daji: On a point of protection. My question has not been replied. You always insist on a clear reply. It is not a question of changeover of planes.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the question. The question is whether Shri Jha stayed at those places for the time that was required to catch the next plane only, or whether he had a programme there to stay and did some official work or non-official work, whatever it be.

Shri Swaran Singh: The programme was known to us even beforehand, and we did not send any instructions to him that he should change his programme.

Shri Daji: I want your protection. I rise on a point of order, and on a point of privilege. After ail, the entire Parliament and the entire nation was told that Shri Jha would be coming that evening or the next morning. The entire nation was almost held to ransom and was expecting Shri Jha to come back. Parliament was repeatedly told that the Government could not move in a important matter like this without his arrival, that they were not able to move till he came back. In view of this, I say that Parliament cannot be treated in this way. The impression given was that he was coming post haste, and now we are told that for two days he was allowed to sojourn, doing shopping and all that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No unnecessary motives should be imputed. How does he know it was for shopping?

Shri Daji: There was no other business.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow unnecessary imputations.

Shri Ranga: I would like to make a submission. The other day, as you know, I took some part in helping the Government in our common effort to

[Shri Ranga]

persuade you to grant time for the Government to obtain information from Shri Jha on the ground that Shri Jha was speeding tack to India, and that he would be able to give full information. Now that he has come back, it looks as if the additional information he has given does not seem to be very much. Anyhow, he has come back. Was it right for the Government, in regard to its duties towards this Parliament and its responsibilities, that it should not have taken any special steps to make him aware of the urgency of this question, to ask him to cancel his other engagements which had already been fixed; explaining to the Governments concerned the reasons why he would be obliged to cancel his engagements, and come over here expeditiously and give that information to this Government? Merely because the House was good enough, in its large-heartedness, to give them three days time, was it right for the Government to have been so dilatory and so unconscious of its duties towards the nation and towards this House, that it should have the termerity to come to this House and now say boldly that they did not give any special instructions to him to come over to India immediately?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever that might mean, I could only get this answer. Government have said that they have not given any instructions.

Shri Ranga: I am not concerned about the answer. I am addressing it as a matter of privilege also, as a matter of decencies in this House, whether this Government has shown proper respect to this House and to the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If a matter of privilege is brought before me, I will see whether on merits it stands.

Shri Ranga: It is open to you to make a remark agreeing with us

that it was wrong of the Government not to have given special instructions.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment I cannot express myself.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I do not want to say anything about what Shri Jha did on his way back to India.

Shri Ranga: You ought to apologise to the House.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, there is no question of any apology as such, but the point is that the Foreign Minister said that the Foreign Secretary would be arriving here either that evening or the next morning, and Shri Jha arrived here as was indicated by the Foreign Minister.

Then, the second thing is that there were two intervening days. They were holidays, Saturday and Sunday. If the House was sitting on Saturday, certainly the Foreign Minister would have made the statement on Saturday itself. Therefore, it is not quite fair to suggest that we unnecessarily delayed it for three days. It was because the House did not sit for two days.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I submit to you that according to the statement of the Minister of External Affairs, on 31st March, Shri Jha left and actually the meeting between Mr. Chou En-lai and Sheikh Abdulla took place after that. Would it not have been in the rightness of things for the Government to instruct him that he should find out all the details and come here, instead of going for three days along the route back to India? That is the main point. It is not a question of Saturday or Sunday or anything else. The point is he should have felt it necessary to stay an extra day in Algiers, collect all the

information and not have taken three days to come here. That is the point.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : इसी सदन में माननीय विदेश मंत्रा ने यह कहा था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपनी नैशनलिटी बरामदे "हिन्दुस्तानी" के "काश्मीरी मुसलमान" लिखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ उस के जो और दोस्त गये हैं, उन्होंने अपनी नैशनलिटी क्या लिखी है—याया "हिन्दुस्तानी" लिखी है या "पाकिस्तानी मुसलमान" लिखी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है। श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दे है। माननीय सदस्य अपना सवाल पूछें।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उन के सवाल का जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये। आखिर वे लोग भी शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ गये हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : इस सवाल का जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के दिमाग में कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस के साथ साथ एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी चल रहा है। मेरे सामने कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस और मैं उसी को ले रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्य जिन दूसरी बातों को पूछना चाहते हैं, लाजिमी तौर पर मैं उन को छोड़ रहा हूँ और उन की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ। माननीय सदस्यों को इतने मौके मिले हैं,

जब कि वे पूछ सकते थे कि दूसरे आदमियों के पास पोटर्स में क्या लिखा था। और भी ऐसे मौके आयेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर सरकार इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं देना चाहती है, तो मुझे दूसरा सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य पहला सवाल ऐसा पूछें, जिस का कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो, तो दूसरा सवाल पूछने की इजाजत कैसे दी जा सकती है?—वह जो पूछना चाहते हैं, पूछ लें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दो दिन पहले यह बात कही गई थी कि हम किकतंब्य-विमूढ़ हैं—बी आर एट ए सास ह्वाट टु डू। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन ४८ घंटों में सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निश्चय किया है कि किस तरह से शेख अब्दुल्ला को वापस बुलाया जायेगा और किस तरह से उस का पासपोर्ट जन्त किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बता दिया गया है।—श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : विदेश मंत्री के आज के वक्तव्य और तीन दिन पहले के वक्तव्य में परस्पर-विरोध प्रतीत होता है। पहले उन्होंने अपनी सफाई देते हुए यह कहा था कि मुझ से पहले जो विदेश मंत्री थे, वही शेख अब्दुल्ला को पासपोर्ट दे चुके थे और जो पहला पासपोर्ट पाकिस्तान के लिए था, उसी में और कुछ देश बढ़ाये गये। विदेश मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में स्पष्ट कहा है कि विदेश सेक्रेटरी, श्री झा, को शेख अब्दुल्ला ने कहा कि इस में पाकिस्तान को भी इन्क्लूड कर दिया जाये। जिस के लिए उन्होंने अपना निषेध

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

किया : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहला पासपोर्ट जो पाकिस्तान जाने के लिए शेख अब्दुल्ला को दिया गया था क्या उसी पासपोर्ट के ऊपर ये और देश बढ़ाये गये या कोई दूसरा पासपोर्ट दिया गया है ? क्या विदेश मंत्री यह भी बतायेंगे कि जैसा शेख अब्दुल्ला ने लंदन में कहा है कि उन्होंने अल्जीरिया जाने से पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा है, क्या यह सही है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस पत्र में क्या क्या बातें लिखी हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सारी चीजें यहां पर अब कैसे आ सकती है। मैं शास्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि जो कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस के लफ्ज हैं, उनको वह देख लें। उस में यह लिखा हुआ है।

"call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the reported meeting between Sheikh Abdullah and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, in Algiers."

आप बाकी चीजों को इस में कहा से ला सकते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं स्पष्ट बात कह रहा हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी को जो चिट्ठी उसने लिखी है उस में चाऊ एन लाई के साथ अपनी मुलाकात का कोई जिक्र किया है या नहीं किया है ? उस चिट्ठी में क्या है ?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि अभी उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने विदेश सचिव से यह कहा कि इस में पाकिस्तान और बढ़ा दिया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान वाला पासपोर्ट है उसी को बढ़ाया गया है या नया पासपोर्ट उनको दिया गया है ? दोनों चीज परस्पर विरोधी इन्होंने कही ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बहुत दफा कहा है कि अगर किसी मिनिस्टर या किसी मੈम्बर के बयानों में कोई विरोध पाया जाय तो वह विरोध इस तरह से दूर हो सकता है कि मੈम्बर साहब जिस को विरोध कहें वह लिख र मुझे भेज दें। और मैं उनसे भी पूछ लूंगा। दोनों की स्टेटमेंट हो जायेगी और टेबल पर मैं रखवा दूंगा। इससे अधिक नहीं हो सकता है। अगर आप मैटर आफ प्रिफविलेज बनाना चाह तो वह बनता नहीं है। इसके बारे में बहुत दफा स्पीकर ने फैसला दिया है।

जो चिट्ठी लिखी थी उस में क्या यह लिखा था कि उनका इरादा मिलने का है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जो नहीं, जो चिट्ठी उन्होंने भेजी उस में चीन का कोई भी किसी तरह का भी जिक्र नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या है उस चिट्ठी में ? क्यों आप छिपाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : काश्मीर के एक मंत्री मध्य पूर्वी देशों में यात्रा पर गये थे। वहां से लौटने के बाद क्या उन्होंने इस बात की सूचना भारत सरकार को दी कि वहां पर शेख के स्वागत की तैयारियां हो रही हैं। और उनको वहां जाने का पासपोर्ट दिया जाना उचित नहीं होगा, क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; no Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir Government ever said that it would not be good to give a passport to Sheikh Abdullah.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस आधार पर पासपोर्ट और इस आधार पर भी कि उनके वहां पर स्वागत की तैयारियां हो रही हैं, इसलिये उनको पासपोर्ट न दिया जाये। य दोनों बातें हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: Now we know in retrospect. There was no preparation for any reception. All the reception is here, not there.

श्री राम सेवक यादव अध्यक्ष
महोदय, :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उनके स्वागत की तैयारियां वहां हो रही थीं । क्या काश्मीर के किसी मंत्री ने इसकी सूचना दी थी कि स्वागत की तैयारियां हो रही हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार कहा है कि नहीं । फिर भी आप खड़े हो कर कहते जाते हैं कि सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है । वह कह रहे हैं, नहीं, नहीं, नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: स्वागत की तैयारियां हो रही थीं या नहीं, यह सवाल नहीं है जिस पर इत्तिला मांगी गई है । इत्तिला इस बात पर मांगी गई है कि किसी मंत्री ने काश्मीर के इनको यह इत्तिल दी थी कि वहां उनके स्वागत की तैयारियां हो रही हैं !

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; no

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब बतायें कि आगे में चलू ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि फ्रांस न्यूज एजेंसी के श्री आर्णो नेपाल, चीन, पाकिस्तान, लंका, आदि सभी देशों में जा कर शेख अब्दुल्ला को काफी प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं और काफी समाचार भारत विरोधी छप रहे हैं और उनका काम ही यह है कि इस तरह के समाचारों को छपवाना ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला जब जेल

से छूटे तो छुटने के बाद उन्होंने यह कहा था कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के सम्बन्ध अच्छे होने चाहिये क्योंकि चीन का खतरा सामने है ? चीन के खतरे के कारण ही क्या उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध सुधरने चाहियें ? सरकार ने उनको विदेश जाने की इजाजत दी और वहां जा कर उन्होंने चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध जोड़े । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार अपनी गलती को महसूस करती है कि क्यों इनको यह पासपोर्ट दिया गया ? शेख अब्दुल्ला ने विदेश जाने के लिए दो लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा मांगी थी और उसे "पैंतीस हजार की दी गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दो लाख रुपये उनके पास कहां से आये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल से इसका बिल्कुल कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फ्रांस की न्यूज एजेंसी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस हाउस में श्री दिनेश सिंह, उपमंत्री, ने उनको वार्निंग दी थी और कहा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दो लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा मांगी थी

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे प्रश्न क्या इसी तरह से टाले जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर न आ सकता क्या ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है... (इंटरप्टेड)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या व्यवस्था पड़ गई ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह हल्ला तो बन्द होना चाहिये । मैं तो शान्ति से सुनता रहा हूँ । उनको आप कहें कि वे बोलें नहीं । मैं जब बोलता हूँ तो हल्ला करते हैं । इनको आप कहें कि हल्ला न करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी को सत्कार से सुना जाए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमने प्राचीन जो राजनीति थी, उसके बारे में पढ़ा है :

अविश्वस्ते विश्वस्ति मूढचेता नराधमः
जो अविश्वासी का विश्वास करता है वह मूढ़ होता है । सारे हाउस को पता है सारी दुनिया को पता है इस बात का । आप मेरी बात का उत्तर दें ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला को जेल में रखा गया था और बिना दण्ड दिये उसको छोड़ दिया गया और उसके बाद उसे विदेशों में जाने का पार पत्र दे दिया गया । इस देश की वहाँ बदनामी करने के लिए उसे लम्बी चौड़ी राशि भी दे दी गई ताकि वह जितनी चाहे हमारी बदनामी कर सके । यह सब सरकार ने जानबूझ कर किया । आप कहते हैं कि हम उसको चीन नहीं जाने देंगे । ये क्या करेंगे अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर चीन जा कर वह चीन की सेना का नेता बन कर काश्मीर पर आक्रमण कर दे, तो ? सरकार उसको कैसे जाने से रोक सकेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने दिल के लीडर से यह सवाल कीजिये ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In the context of the unreserved statement of of Sheikh Abdullah that 'I have not made any new statement outside India, that I did not make in India', how far were the Government justified in extending to him facilities of passport beyond the countries which are included within the Haj pilgrimage?

Shri Swaran Singh: In the first instance, that has nothing to do with the meeting of Sheikh Abdullah.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, it need not be answered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः मेर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे उठ सकता है, आप अपनी बात को किसी और रूप में.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः : फ्रांस न्यूज एजेंसी जो भारत के खिलाफ प्रचार करती है और माननीय श्री दिनेश सिंह जी ने जो बानिग.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी एजेंसी को अगर वह भारत के खिलाफ काम करती है इस में मैं कैसे ले लूँ ? आप अलहदा नोटिस दीजिये और कार्यवाई की जाएगी । आपको मैं बार बार कह रहा हूँ लेकिन आप मानते ही नहीं हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः : वह व्यक्ति जो यहां नियुक्त है और जो यहां पार्लियामेंट में बिल्कुल रहता भी नहीं है, विदेशों में भ्रमता है और शेख अब्दुल्ला को प्रोत्साहन देता है और हमारे दिनेश सिंह जी ने इस हाउस में बानिग बी थी, क्या सरकार उसकी गतिविधियों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहती है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका सवाल वहां कैसे ले सकता हूँ ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्त्री : जो अनुरोध मैं करने जा रहा हूँ उसको आप ज़ार शान्ति के साथ सुन लें। सदन के 47 मानन्य सदस्यों की भावनाओं से आप अवगत हो चुके हैं। अभी आपने कुछ आवश्यक प्रश्नों की अनुमति इसलिये नहीं दी कि वे कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस की जो भाषा थी उसके बाहर के थे। इस प्रश्न पर देश में और सदन में जो रोष है और सदन की जो भावनायें हैं आप उनसे परिचित हो गये हैं। डिबेट की आप किसी न किसी रूप में इस विषय पर अनुमति अवश्य दें।

श्री बागड़ी : बस मैं इसी की ताईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। गो सरकार के अन्दर भी इस पर बड़ी चर्चा है और जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं वह भी बेचारे इस से बड़े असन्तुष्ट हैं, वह सिर्फ बिट्प के नाते से.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अब आप बैठ जाइये। आप इसी की ताईद करना चाहते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : इस के ऊपर जरा कुछ और बहस और चर्चा चले ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक विश्वास की भावना पैदा हो, वना इस सवाल को ले कर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में एक बड़ी अशांति और अविश्वास सा है।

श्रीमत्तः विजय लक्ष्मण पंडित (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को हम लोग, और सारा देश, मंजूर करता है कि एक शोचनीय समस्या हो गई है शेख अब्दुल्ला के बाहर जाने से। मगर क्या हम लोग इसे बहुत बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं घड़ी घड़ी उन की चर्चा कर के और फिर यह इजाजत मांग करके कि इस के ऊपर बड़ा लम्बा डिबेटे। गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सफाई से कह दिया है कि जो कुछ भी हो सकता है वह किया जा

रहा है और आइन्दा जैसी भी शक्ल होगी उसका सामना लिया जायेगा। अब बार बार इस विषय को दोहराकर संसार के अज्ञानों में इसकी चर्चा को बढ़ा रहे हैं। शेख अब्दुल्ला को चीन का सेनापति तो नहीं मगर कोई ऊंचा दर्जा हम ही दे रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि मान लीजिये थोड़ी देर के लिए कि शेख अब्दुल्ला चीन चले भी जायें या अगर मर्जी हो तो स्पेस में भी चले जायें तो क्या इससे हमारी नीति काश्मीर के बारे में बदलने वाली है। यह नीति सरकार बतला चकी है। और स्थिर नीति है—फिर हमें अधिक भय नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमय्य : क्या विजय लक्ष्मी जी को अनुशासित किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। मैंने आप को इजाजत दी है और आप बोल चुके हैं। आप बार बार स्कावट न डालें।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा है कि आप बैठ जाइये। अः भगत (Interruptions)

13.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INCOME-TAX (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): On behalf of Shri Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1086 dated the 30th March, 1965, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4133/65].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा इधर भी ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह से
आप लोग रुकावट डालते जायेंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं
बड़ा भी हूँ और बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा
हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को इजाजत
नहीं दे रहा हूँ । श्री एस० डी० मिश्र ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विजय
लक्ष्मी जी इसे भी समझें कि यह शेख अब्दुल्ला
का मामला नहीं है, यह चीन का मामला
है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या विजय
लक्ष्मी जी को ऐसा कहने की आज्ञा दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य
इस तरह से बोलते चले जायेंगे एक दूसरे
के बाद ।

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION AND
REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Irrigation and Power (Shri
Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on
the Table a copy each of the follow-
ing papers:

- (i) Annual Report of the National
Projects Construction Cor-
poration Limited, New Delhi,
for the year 1963-64, along

with the Audited Accounts
and the comments of the
Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon, under sub-
section (1) of Section 619A
of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government
on the working of the above
Corporation.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-
4134/65].

13-03½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SQ.
NO. 646

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF PANCHAYATS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Community Development and Co-
operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Please
permit me to correct the
statement made by me on 30th March,
while answering a supplementary to
Starred Question No. 646; I stated
that "In Andhra Pradesh, the Gov-
ernment have entrusted the collection
of land revenue with the Panchayats,
and the report is that cent per cent
collection was made, as a result of
which the panchayats are getting
about Rs. 4000 to Rs. 8000 as com-
mission." The correct position is that
"In Andhra Pradesh, the Government
have entrusted the levy of cess on
land revenue with the Panchayats.
The report is that cent per cent
collection was made and as a result
some Panchayats were getting about
Rs. 4000—Rs. 8000."

13.04 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 5 to 7 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move. Shri Ranga.

DEMAND NO. 5—MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,38,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 6—FOREIGN TRADE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,08,02,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,31,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,08,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

The demands are now before the House.

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that my hon. friend the Minister of Commerce was able to present India's case as well as that of other under-developed countries at the World Conference on Trade which was held sometime last year in a very able and effective manner. I felt happy, when he initiated on all our behalf, the demand of the people in the under-developed countries and the under-developed parts of the world for parity in terms of trade and also for more reasonable and more just relations between the present policies for the agricultural commodities and industrial commodities and semi-industrial commodities and also the trade between these under-developed countries and the developed countries. It stands to the credit of the late President Kennedy that he should have taken the initiative in regard to this matter and helped the world to begin to think once again about this very important matter of terms of trade, making them more equitable between the richer nations and the poorer nations, between the developed countries and the under-developed countries.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ranga]

Secondly, it is also a good feature that during the past 10 to 12 years, our export trade has come to be diversified to some extent, which had not been the case during the earlier decades. It stands to our credit that our trade with the democratic part of the world, even today, continues to be a very major factor in our total export trade, import trade and in our commerce as such. But, at the same time, to have to depend on them alone was running a very great risk. There was also the fear felt very anxiously by us and by many other nations also that in their anxiety to modernise their industries more and more and adopt synthetic products, the western nations were trying to minimise their dependence on their contribution to the trade of our country, the underdeveloped countries, which have to depend so largely for their commerce upon the export of their agricultural commodities and semi-manufactured goods and raw materials. So, it was good that during the last seven to eight years, the Soviet country or the communist countries as a whole have been able to so develop their own economy that they could begin to trade with other countries. It is not right for the State Trading Corporation or for my hon. friend to ask us to be satisfied just because that in 1952 the Soviet exports were only Rs. 2 crores and today they take so many times more. At that time, Soviet Russia was not in a position to make any exports at all even to Europe, not to speak of Asia and Africa. But later on, their economy was developed to such an extent that they were in a position to export to us a large quantity of different outputs such as machines and other manufactures. So, their capacity also to absorb imports from us was correspondingly growing. Therefore, today, we have come up—I am not sure whether it is an enviable position—to a position of being able to export a large quantity of our raw materials, agricultural commodities as well as handicrafts and some of our semi-manu-

factured goods also to Soviet Russia and other countries in South-east Europe.

I would like to know whether we are on the safe side in regard to the particular matter. In any country, it is the same question whether commerce can be pursued independently of the foreign policy of the government, or the social structure for which the government stands, whether it is socialistic or Swatantra or whatever type of social structure that it would like to favour. So far as the western countries are concerned, as I said, we were certainly happy that we had a very big import and export trade with them. This trade was and is not likely to upset our social economy in our country. It would be possible even for those countries to play mischief here with the rupee exchange as between the different social forces and political elements in our country. But fortunately, it has not been possible for them and our Government also has taken steps at an early stage during our post-independence era to see that it would not be possible for them to make use of whatever they get for what they sell to us in order to upset our own social economy here. But the same thing cannot be said of our trade with the communist countries. It was felt sometime back that, when Soviet Russia and other countries were willing to sell their goods to us and take our goods also, all on rupee exchange basis, they were doing a great favour to us. Shorn of political possibilities, it may appear to be a favour. But there are political possibilities also. We have no control over this money—how and through what channels they would make use of it and its effect on our social economy. True, we have hundreds of crores worth of PL 480 funds coming here. But that money cannot be used in any other way than what is sanctioned by Government. Not a paisa can go out of it without the knowledge and permission of our Government. Can

we say the same thing about the money paid to Soviet Russia and other south-east European communist countries? It is in this direction that I want Government to give some thought not only in the Commerce Ministry, but also in the Home and External Affairs Ministries aided by the Prime Minister himself.

At this stage, I would like to express my dissatisfaction with the status given to the Commerce Ministry and the Industry Ministry and the piecemeal fashion in which these various ministries have all been split up and their being presided over by small Ministers of State. Search, as you like, the manner in which Cabinets have been organised in various other democratic countries, you will not come across another equally important democratic country where not only the two ministries of Commerce and Industry, but also other Industries are all split up in this manner. It is an unsystematic and unwise division of these very important portfolios. On the top of it, it has been downgraded in this manner for such a long time. Nowhere else does a thing like this happen, I insist that it is high time for the Government to place someone who enjoys a very high position indeed within the Cabinet and in their counsels, in charge of these ministries which deal with different aspects of our commerce and industry. If we do so, it would be possible for him and his colleagues, the Ministers of State to be able to give timely advice and also consider the reactions of the other ministries of comparable importance in regard to this particular matter as to whether and to what extent and in what manner our trade relations with the communist countries have to be further developed, modified, conditioned and also channelled in such a way that it would not be in any way harmful to the social, economic and political development of our country, in accordance with the general policy of the Government.

98 (A) LS—5.

Coming to the third point, are we doing enough to encourage the democratic countries to trade with us to a greater extent than what they have been doing, in a better manner, with greater gusto and zest and with a higher sense of their duty towards us in the light of the resolutions passed at the world conference at Geneva? Only the other day, an answer was given by one of the ministers that U.K. did not accept at all some of those recommendations, and in regard to some of our exports, especially handicrafts, they were not prepared to show the same consideration as was recommended to be given to these under-developed countries for the products of their labour intensive industries. Therefore, I deplore the decision of the Government to withdraw some of their officers in U.K. and some of those democratic countries. I make a special reference to the Tobacco Adviser whom we used to have in London. He was doing some good work; his hands could have been strengthened and he could have been expected to do very much more. Instead, they have withdrawn him: I do not know why.

The other question is about the functions which our trade commissioners are discharging today. Are we getting enough from them? Do they not need additional strength and more power to their elbow? Then there are the offices established by the State Trading Corporation in different parts of Europe—in Geneva, Brussels, Prague. Lots of complaints have come to my notice about them. I hope to pass on the papers I have about them to the ministry and so I will not dilate on it now. But the time has come for Government to have another look into this matter, as to what extent the money that we are placing at the disposal of these officers as well as the officers whom we are obliged to send from time to time to further our trade interests is being spent, whether it is being spent usefully or wastefully.

[Shri Ranga]

I now come to the positive contributions they want to make. They have talked about new vistas for export possibilities. One of them is the links and barter policy. Are the Government quite clear about the policy they want to follow? I quite concede that it is necessary for them to be very flexible in regard to these matters. Every question has got to be decided on its own merits from time to time. So they cannot have any rigid policy. But nevertheless, they should be quite clear whether they would like to have a links and barter policy or not. For a long time, throughout the world, this has been talked about, as being one of the means by which under-developed countries can really improve their own economic conditions. I thought the minister also was really interested and keen on it. But when I talked to him sometime back, he was not quite sure. One day he said, we have changed our policy. Another time I came to know they are again thinking of it. Therefore, I want them to be very clear about this and let the trade in our country—in the private sector as also the STC and other corporations also—know whether we would like to develop our trade policy on these lines.

There is the question of price support schemes. I was very happy indeed that they helped the lemongrass oil production in Kerala. But they sustained some loss. Is it not time for this Ministry to see to it that the Finance Ministry accepts the policy that whenever such losses are incurred as a result of their pursuing a State policy or Government policy of helping the growers or producers of a particular commodity in their efforts to market their commodity, these losses must be borne by the Government as a whole, and not by the STC, in the same way in which they have tried to help the country by exporting sugar and, at the same time, seeing to it that the trade concerned does not suffer. Some such policy has to be developed.

Now I am very happy to hear my hon. friend saying that STC has accepted the policy of price support for tobacco. I come from that area, I speak for those people and I have also come to know the way in which these people work and live and how this trade has been functioning for the last 40 years. In fact, one of the first papers that I produced as a professor of economics was on tobacco marketing. All this time we have been asking for price support. At long last, my hon. friend has come forward and said that they are prepared to adopt it; the Andhra Government also came to be interested in it and, therefore, it has come to be accepted.

But how can it be implemented satisfactorily unless and until they develop sufficient capacity in their warehouses? They should also pursue a policy of persuading the banks to advance, not 50 percent as is the position today, but at least 75 percent of the prices that can be reasonably fixed according to the rates which are settled by the AGMARK people. That should be guaranteed by the Government and up to that percentage the banks should be encouraged to give credit to these people. Then, the price fixation policy should also give up its present idea of fixing a ceiling. Against whom are you fixing the ceiling? Whom are you protecting? Foreign markets? It is not our job. Therefore, it is not necessary. As long as you keep the ceiling, you inhibit the trade and its development. So, this policy has got to be re-organised.

Secondly, only a portion of the total tobacco, that is produced is offered this protection, and that is Virginia tobacco, flu-cured tobacco. The other types of tobacco have also to be given similar treatment. I would like the Government to think on those lines also.

Then, what is the proper role to be played by the STC? We were told in the beginning, when the formation of

STC was being sponsored here in Parliament, that it was being created, primarily to protect our traders our producers, as against the monopoly buyers that were existing at that time in the USSR and, later on, in other Communist countries. But instead of fulfilling that primary function for which it was brought into existence, STC has been thwarted, has been prevented, from developing its trade in the only manner in which it should have done it in order to protect our interests in our dealings with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. At that end, there is only one buyer, there is only one seller. All those countries sell their produce at one price, dictated by their Government, conveyed by their diplomatic representatives here. That is how they protect their interests—by having only one buyer or one seller. On the other hand, on our side what do we find? When it comes to sugar or iron ore, Government wants to have a sort of monopoly; if it is cement, then also they have to have a monopoly; the same in the case of fertilizer imports. But when it comes to the protection of our own producers here in this country, not only in the case of tobacco but even in the case of leather goods and various other things that we are exporting to those Communist countries, all our small and middle-sized traders are placed at the mercy of the powerful foreign buyers, a colossus in which the USSR and each one of the Communist countries are represented. Is it fair? Is it done on the dictation of those countries? I am sure, they did not ask for it; they never asked for it. But, at the same time, there is some justification for the suspicion felt by some people that these Governments might be quite happy with the situation with which they are faced in this country, because they are able to beat down our prices.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend says that we have fixed the minimum price. But the

minimum price had come to be the maximum price last year—let them look into their figures—the year before, in fact, for the last three or four years, whereas I find from the democratic countries, especially England, the various buyers have been paying a little more than the minimum price and, often times, much higher than the minimum price. These friends, the monopolist buyers, have been paying more or less the minimum price, turning it into maximum. What is even worse, they have helped and encouraged—I congratulate them for their intelligence and capacity; certainly, they are more capable than this Government—they have helped and encouraged a large number of their own friends in this country, friends of their friends, and friends' friends of their friends, to form various so-called exporting concerns and they have tried to give them as much of encouragement as they could possibly give, consistent with their diplomatic relations with this Government. How much of encouragement they have given, my hon. friend ought to know. Therefore, I do not wish to dilate on that. How much of profit they have been able to make, well, he ought to know. Where that money is going and how it is being utilized in order to subvert our own social economy, the Home Minister knows it only too well; only, he did not say it in so many words. But he has mentioned it in the charge-sheet against the Left Communists. The Left Communists and the Right Communists are more or less the same; only twin-brothers, Siamese twins in our country, seeking to serve the same political interests. This is not the time to deal with this matter in detail.

The third adverse effect of this arrangement is that our buyers and sellers our merchants and growers, find it not possible to persuade these buyers from the totalitarian countries to accept the AGMARK and pay the price that should be paid according to that AGMARK. Because of their lack of bargaining capacity, they have no other choice but to break up some of

[Shri Ranga]

their own bales and get them re-graded again into lower grade to get within the minimum price that has been fixed by the Government and make it available to those buyers and in this way our country is coming to lose very heavily.

Now, all these things are within the knowledge of the Government. But Government are nonplussed lest these new buyers should become shy, should get angry or annoyed and, therefore, go back without making any purchase here at all. That is where politics comes in and that is where foreign policy itself comes to be involved and that is exactly how the Western nations had exploited our country and other under-developed countries for a long time. We have been protesting against it.

We cannot very well allow this kind of exploitation to be carried on by these Communist countries. You cannot blame them because they are only taking advantage of our foolishness and lack of organisation.

Therefore, the proper role that the STC should have played is exactly to fulfil the primary purpose, the true purpose, for which it was brought into existence, to play the role of the sole seller of our various types of tobacco to all those countries where there is monopoly in regard to buying as well as selling. This applies to France also when it comes to tobacco. They cannot make any grievance in all conscience; when they themselves have got a monopoly in their own country, why should there not be a monopoly in our own country also? That is exactly what I expect the STC to do. But how can the STC function that way unless Government make up their mind? That is exactly where the difficulty arises. How could this poor Commerce Minister decide about this matter unless it is backed up by the Foreign Minister, the Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister? It is

high time that all of them come together and take necessary measures in order to see that STC is properly strengthened and manned with the help of so many of our own traders, experienced growers and others to see that proper prices are obtained for our sales, not only in regard to tobacco but in regard to every other commodity that we are selling to the Soviet or Communist countries.

Then, they say that the Government's policy is to help each industry to become self-supporting in regard to all the commodities that it would need which are known as accessories, instruments of production and so on, so that it would become independent of foreign imports. So, they want to pursue that policy. I wish them all good luck in that. But it is a brave effort, too heroic, because it is not going to be achieved for a very long time to come. In the meanwhile, they have got to help these industries to get their imports of the accessories, the commodities, the machines and the spare-parts, and for that the foreign exchange has got to be allotted. There are two ways. One is the proper priorities being given from out of the total amount of foreign exchange that we can get and the other is to develop barter arrangements and it is there that the Government has got to pursue a new policy and a different policy than what has been done till now. It is not enough for the State Trading Corporation to try to import and to try to compete with our people even in regard to exports as well as link imports. On the other hand, they ought to help our private trade, private entrepreneurs here, to do all this work. The State Trading Corporation should stand by them as an additional source of strength for them for advice, for assistance, for additional know-how and funds and also the Government should stand by them. But instead of that, unfortunately for us, the Government has been pursuing the policy of looking at all these lakhs of traders that we have dealing in

different commodities in our country as—not as its enemies, I am not prepared to say that—steps-sons. It seems to them that somehow, although it has not got the capacity to do so, it must do everything by itself and, therefore, it must expand, it must encroach upon their fields and so discourage those people, at least not encourage them. This is the wrong-headed policy that the Government has been pursuing all this time with the result that they want us to feel proud of the fact that our exports have gone up. Indeed, the rise in our exports has been inhibited. There could have been a very much bigger rise in our exports, to deal with our imports. We cannot keep down imports because we have a developing economy and, therefore, we must go on importing more and more of machinery and spare-parts. Necessarily, we have got to push up our exports. How can we push up our exports if they were to make the Commerce Minister follow a policy which is wrong-headed . . .

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): What is the policy he is referring to? He means that the State Trading Corporation has taken away all the business from the private traders. I think he is grossly misinformed. Does he know that 90 to 95 per cent of the imports is done on wrong-headed . . .

Shri Ranga: Yes, the 95 per cent and the 5 per cent come to so much..

Shri Manubhai Shah: Anyway, he is advocating against the monopoly purchase by the State Trading Corporation.

Shri Ranga: Here is all the information that he has given in these documents—very nicely published also. Here is another document and how beautiful it looks! If only they were to dress up commodities in the same nice way and help our merchants also in the same efficient manner in which these reports have been published....

Shri Manubhai Shah: I only plead for consistency in the hon. Member's arguments.

Shri Ranga: Quit right. I am very consistent. The only thing is that I am consistent in criticising the inconsistencies, inconsistent policies of the Government.

They want to help our private trade. Then, what should be the role of the S.T.C.? They themselves have stated here that wherever the private trade is not able to deal in any particular trade, only then the S.T.C. has to come in. Instead of that, for every little thing, the S.T.C. is coming in. The S.T.C. has been degraded to this level of being a kind of a middle-man Take, for example, the sugar trade. What is the function that they perform? It is the same kind of function as that of the Orissa Agents, I suppose—no constructive, no useful function at all. It is only to pass on all these things to the various licence-holders in the country.

It is high time that the Government should think about it again. My hon. friend seems to think that he is in the dock and, therefore, he has got to answer. Let him realise that there are some of us who realise his helplessness. It is no good for him or for some of the Ministries to put on a brave front saying that they are responsible for the policies of the Government. He is not fully responsible for the policies of the Government because his policies are born out of the foreign policy also, out of the home policy also....

Shri Manubhai Shah: I don't accept.

Shri Ranga: You would not accept. Otherwise, you will not remain in Government then; you will have to come over here, to this side.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member referring to export trade in tobacco vis-a-vis the foreign policy?

Shri Ranga: That is what I have said. The export trade in tobacco is linked up with the foreign policy also. Here are what are known as the Nav Bharat Exporters. What are they? Some of them are in jail now—the Left Communists. That is their trade. They encourage them; they deal with them. Why do you think there is no foreign policy in this? Therefore, what I would like to suggest is this that it is high time for the Government to make up their mind that they should look upon the S.T.C. as a stand-by—help it in every way, help it to grow; I am glad that it is flourishing into other Corporations also; I have no objection; the more there are, the better it is and there is no harm—but they should not go and compete with our own business people in our country. Let them help them in every way possible, assist them, stand by them, and that is what they have been failing to do.

Lastly, I do not know, how far my friend alone, this Ministry alone, is responsible—so many other Ministries would come into it—in this question of issuing licences, permits, quotas and also recognising some export houses and taking advantage of the services proffered by some of the companies which would be having some special relation, special contacts, with countries like France, Switzerland and other countries. There is the distribution aspect. They themselves cannot go to the villagers. Therefore, they have got to purchase every commodity from various people. They do not purchase them in the open markets because the open markets are not available in all the sectors for all the commodities. Therefore, there would be so much of patronage and so much of discretion to be used in regard to all these things. I suggest—I have suggested it once before; I repeat it—again that it is high time that a non-political, non-partisan, quasi-judicial, Commission should be established with the necessary staff to function in the same manner as the U.P.S.C. does, as the University Grants Commission or any of these non-partisan commis-

sions function, like the Election Commission. It should function independently of the whims and fancies of the Minister and all this entourage in this Ministry here and his opposite numbers in the State Governments. Certainly, it is his province to lay down the policy, but the implementation of it should be left to them in regard to procurement, distribution and sale and the manner in which they are being utilised.

In regard to the State Trading Corporation, and all these Corporations, also, so far as the policy is concerned, certainly the Minister should be made responsible and let him enunciate it from time to time. But in the working of the State Trading Corporation, there should be a greater freedom than there has been hitherto. They have themselves stated that they want it to be free from redtapism, they want to have this loaping procedure, so that they would be able to cut down red tape as well as delay. But actually one of its great difficulties is red tape and, the continuation of the policy, the extension of the policy which was pursued at one time by the present Finance Member, who was at that time also Finance Minister, of giving oral orders and getting things done and not having anything on paper so that he could be taken to task at all at any future time. Therefore, I want these corporations to be given sufficient freedom. I want these corporations to go to the rescue of producers as well as merchants who are interested in various commodities like tobacco.

Lastly, I do not want them to think that tobacco growers in Andhra and tobacco merchants are a kind of people who are to be pitied, who have got to be shackled and whose production capacity has got to be controlled. They themselves have stated that by 1970 a larger area can be placed under it, more is to be produced. And so how does it lie in the mouth of my

friend or anybody else to say, "Oh, just because of the fear of cancer, the consumption is going to come down and, therefore, these producers have got to produce much less" and so on? The producers have got to be given every possible help and assistance and so also the merchants.

I hope that my hon. friend the Minister will treat the contribution that I have made today not as something coming from someone who wants this Ministry to go, the STC to go and all the activities of the Government to go, but from one who wants more and more of these activities of Government but in a more constructive and dynamic manner, and in a manner which would help the private trade also and which would treat private trade as a friend, as a collaborator and as a comrade.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I always like to see that the reports of Ministries such as the one before us of the Commerce Ministry, are written with the intention of making them informative and educative. We all need to be educated, and heaven knows, that M.P.'s need to be educated as much as anybody else. No one can say that he is excessively educated and needs no more education. The report before us is a fine example of a good report, a report that is informative and educative too. In its 112 pages, it has compressed a lot of excellent material and presented it very well.

I am not the only one who has this opinion of this report, for, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has also commented similarly. Here, I quote what the Federation says . . .

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): That is unofficial.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: It is very appropriate here. The Federation says:

"The annual report which has just been made available to Members

of Parliament is a striking improvement on the reports which used to be presented earlier."

I hope that the other Ministries will follow this good example.

Now, I shall say a word about the overall picture of our foreign trade. Our foreign trade during the last ten years, that is, our foreign trade during the periods of First and Second Plan has been rather stagnant. But there are signs of movement now, and we see that our foreign trade is making some progress. In the three calendar years 1962, 1963 and 1964, we have exported to the tune of Rs. 685 crores, Rs. 783 crores and Rs. 935 crores. That is not a bad performance. We have also set up a target for the Fourth Plan, of Rs. 5100 crores. That is in my view quite a realistic target, and I do not think that it is an over-ambitious one.

When we talk of foreign trade we must not ignore what is happening to our import trade, for sometimes, what happens to our import trade can neutralise the gain that we make in the export trade. In 1964, we imported a very large amount of the value of Rs. 1250 crores, which was nearly Rs. 72 crores more than during the previous year. Of course, in this particular case, we can plead some extenuating circumstances inasmuch as we had to import larger quantities of foodgrains and also of fertilisers. These two items together accounted for an increase of Rs. 85 crores in our imports.

The question that immediately interests us is this: Will our export trade continue to grow as it has been doing in these recent years? It is difficult to predict, but I think that if nothing unexpected happens, it will be reasonable to assume that the growth in the expansion in our export trade will continue. If we want to have larger exports, then that can be possible only when we achieve larger surpluses available for export. We can do this, that is to say, achieve those

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

surpluses, only by increasing production in the first place and secondly by regulating domestic consumption. Regulation of domestic consumption is a necessary condition, at least for the few difficult years that we can see ahead of us.

As I have said, if we want to export we must create a surplus, and this surplus can be created only by producing more and consuming less. We must consume less. We cannot do both the things, that is, consume more and also export more. We must also watch our step in this direction and see that there are no disincentives to exports present in our system. For instance, the prevailing internal prices are so attractive that may act as a disincentive to export. That should be watched. Then, we should certainly have a national policy on consumption. Our experience in the case of the export of sugar is very illustrative. In 1963 and 1964 there was a great opportunity for India to export sugar and earn a lot of exchange, and valuable foreign exchange at that. As you know, there was a great scarcity of sugar the world over because of the loss of the Cuban market to America. Prices went rocketing. I understand the price in London of sugar was something like 50. We could have earned a lot of foreign exchange. We did of course make some foreign exchange; we did export something like 5 lakh tons in 1963, but the next year again, we shrank back and our exports only amounted to 2,71,000 tonnes. Here again, as I said, this national policy to regulation of consumption comes in. After all, we should, in our present circumstances, be prepared to accept certain sacrifices in the larger interests of the progress of the economy. A little less of sugar does not kill anyone, but we did not get through the test very creditably in these two years of 1963 and 1964.

It is not enough to have a surplus for export. There are also other hurdles we have to clear. One of

these is that there must be present a demand for the goods we want to export. The demand must be there. Secondly, our prices must be competitive in the international market. In today's world, we must remember that it is not that exports just happen; exports don't happen. They have to be planned for and worked for. It is here that the Government comes in, the Commerce Ministry comes in. The policies of the Ministry have to be adapted to that end.

Now, we have all seen the report of the Ministry. The Ministry tells the whole story. We can see that the Ministry has done a considerable amount of good work for the promotion of exports. I would particularly mention two of the institutions—as we all know, the Ministry has brought into existence a number of new and useful institutions. One is the Board of Trade and the other the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. They are of vital importance to the growing foreign trade of the country, and they are also of a fundamental nature. That will help the progress in years to come. Judging from the results of the steps taken by the Ministry for the promotion of export trade and the export schemes that the Ministry has set in motion, we can see that it has proved that they have proved successful to a substantial extent.

Then I would like to make a reference to the efforts that are being made in the direction of establishing new commercial offices abroad. I see that already we possess something like over 50 such offices, and I see that their number is growing.

One small point I would like to place before the Ministry for its consideration. It is that very often difficulties still continue to be experienced by businessmen who want to go abroad in the interests of export trade. Couldn't something be done by which some of these delays and

difficulties be removed or at least lessened? For instance, the Commerce Ministry could consider on its satisfying itself that the visit is genuinely intended for export promotion to a kind of giving a certificate or endorsement of the genuineness of the application for foreign exchange, and help matters to some extent.

Then there is one last item. Here again I refer to a point made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The Federation says:

“Members of Parliament and of the business community should be actively associated with the follow-up work from the UN conference such as in the deliberations of the Trade and Development Conference, the Kennedy Round Tariff Negotiations and the work of ECAFE”.

Here I think my own experience, limited as it is, tells me that there would be some advantage in having an increasing association of MPs and businessmen with the work of such international bodies. I remember that some years ago in the regime of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari as the Commerce Minister then, I had the privilege to attend two ECAFE conferences, one in Tokyo and one in Bangalore. I think the next one is going to be held in Bangalore. My impression has been that there is some usefulness and advantage to be had by Government in associating both MPs and businessmen with such work, and this step may be considered by Government. Of course, Government will consider the suggestion in all its aspects, some of which perhaps are not known to us.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): I will confine myself only to the tea industry. The tea industry occupies a most important place in the economy of the country. Exports of tea amounted to Rs. 133 crores in 1964

and this accounts for a substantial part of our foreign exchange earnings. Being a highly labour-intensive industry, it provides employment to about a million workers, thereby helping Government solve our unemployment problem to a certain extent.

Keeping all these points of view, the importance of the industry, the Government of India set up a Tea Finance Committee in July 1964 to examine the financial position of the industry with special reference to the requirements of increase in production and exports.

14 hrs.

Apart from the other terms of reference, this Committee was asked to examine the tax structure of tea and suggest appropriate measures wherever tax relief is necessary. Accordingly, this Committee, after a number of sittings, submitted a unanimous report in December, 1964, with a number of recommendations to encourage the tea industry to go ahead in its development programme and increase its exports. From the Ministry's Report we find that these recommendations are under consideration. My humble request to the Government is that all the recommendations should be implemented, because it will encourage the tea industry; it will also help us to fight the strong competition from other countries, especially Ceylon, increase our exports and add to our foreign exchange earnings.

Coming to the small grower, I am very grateful to our Minister for the setting up of co-operative factories to bring about the financial uplift of the small growers. We have small growers in Kangra in Punjab, Kerala and predominantly in Nilgiris in Madras State. In my constituency, in addition to the two existing co-operative factories, six more cooperative factories have been sanctioned, and I am happy to inform our Minister that within the last two months all the

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

Co-operative societies have been registered. Also, a Central Co-operative Service Society has been formed with the District Collector as the President, the Presidents of the eight co-operative factories as members, and representatives of the Tea Board as *ex-officio* members. This society is to supervise the activities of these co-operative factories in the district. So, on behalf of the small growers and also on behalf of myself, I am very grateful to our Government.

But our problem is the excise duty of 42 paise. Gudalur, which is one of the taluks of Nilgiris, is placed under Zone 1 and has to pay only 18 paise as excise duty, but Coonoor and Ootacamund, the remaining two taluks, are placed under Zone 4 and have to pay 42 paise as excise duty. This hits the small grower very severely.

The excise zone is fixed on the basis of Cochin averages, but I find that over a period of five years, from 1958 to 1963, 59.11 per cent of the teas did not sell in Cochin auctions. The zonal levy is based on 40.99 per cent of the teas. This will also not include the common teas produced in the Nilgiris. So, to take only 40.99 per cent of the teas sold in Cochin auctions will not give us a correct picture of the facts and figures of Nilgiris tea.

When we look at the average prices fetched in the various auctions in Calcutta, we find that the true average price of Nilgiris tea will justify its inclusion in Zone 1. Again, if you see Coonoor auction figures, Nilgiri tea is sold below Rs. 4 per kilo, and this also includes the excise duty of 42 paise. Sometimes the tea is sold at such a low price as Rs. 3.40 and from that also 42 paise has to be deducted. So, we can just imagine the price which this common tea fetches after deducting the cost of production and excise duty. Again, the true average is less than Zone 1 where Cachar, Tripura, Siliguri, Cooch Behar, Kurseong, Kalimpong, and

Kangra in the North, and Gudalur (Nilgiris), Kanyakumari, Tinnevely, Peermade etc., in the South are included. If we glance at the average price of tea in Zone 1 and the price of Nilgiri tea which is placed in Zone 4, the Coonoor auction clearly shows that the average price is Rs. 3.90 minus 42 paise excise duty.

So, my humble request is that as Gudalur is already in Zone 1, the remaining two taluks which have been left out, should also be brought under Zone 1.

But if Government is considering the recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee, namely that the Bought Leaf Factories which purchased more than two-thirds of its green leaf from small growers during the year 1963-64 and the co-operative factories set up by Government for the small growers in Nilgiris should be grouped into a separate zone and charged excise duty applicable to Zone 1,—this is really important—to avoid apprehensions and doubts in the minds of the small growers, I request our Government to accept that recommendation and implement it without delay.

Unfortunately, our Finance Minister is not here. I request the Finance Minister also to give us this excise duty relief, because the 40 per cent development rebate on new planting and 20 per cent development rebate on replanting and tax credit certificates in this year's Budget proposals will not benefit the small growers of tea at all. Therefore, I request our Finance Minister, through you, to see that the small growers are benefited by getting this excise duty relief, by being brought under Zone 1.

My next point is that the handicaps experienced by the coffee and tea plantations in the State of Madras, and more particularly in Nilgiris District, have not been sufficiently appreciated. There are three enactments

in Madras State, namely Madras preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955 and Madras Private Forests (Assumption of Management) Act 1961. However well-intentioned these enactments may be to preserve the forest wealth of our country, they have an adverse effect on the plantation industry as I shall show.

The first of the above three enactments applies only to Gudalur, while the second applies to certain areas in Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of Nilgiris, namely notified panchayats.

In the case of the first enactment, there have been long delays because of the dilatory procedure prescribed by the Act and the rules, but luckily after several representations were made to Government, Government have now empowered the District Collector to grant permission for felling trees for fuel and timber purposes.

But the third enactment is the most important, and if it is enforced in full measure, it would seriously inhibit the growth of plantations in Nilgiris, and also have an adverse effect on production and exports of plantation products, because plantations need reserves for fuel and timber for their factories and for construction purposes, as also for extending new planting and replacing the old bushes.

The assumption of management of the reserves by Government would prevent the estates from utilising their forest resources for productive activities and also the implementation of their programme for expansion of the planted area. My request to the Government is that plantations should be allowed full use of the reserves without hindrance as long as they strictly observe the regulatory provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act or the Madras Hill Stations (Preservation of Trees) Act, as the case may be.

Coming to my last point, Sir, I request the Government of India to impress on the State Government that high priority should be given to the tea and coffee industry. A thick cover of tea bushes with a canopy of shady trees and well-maintained timber and fuel reserves will not be distinguishable from any forest in its natural as well as economic advantages. So, I request the Government to impress upon the State Government that this plantation industry, namely coffee and tea industry, should be given high priority.

While offering these humble suggestions of mine, I give my whole-hearted support to the Demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh: (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check persistent increases in the prices of cotton and woollen cloth (3)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper development of handloom industry (4).]

(iii) "That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for thorough examination of goods to be exported out of India (5)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure

[Shri Yashpal Singh]
of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide for air-conditioned storage for exportable Indian fruit (6)]

(v) "That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slackness in the construction of office building for Indian Trade Corporation (7).]

(vi) "That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial and other assistance to such traders as promote exports (8)]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida
(Anand): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the State Trading Corporation Limited. (14)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited. (15)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve conditions in foreign trade. (16)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect interests of Indian Traders abroad (17).]

(v) "That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase trade missions and delegations representing private sector (18).]

(vi) "That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further improve export trade and offer more incentive to exporters (19)]

(vii) "That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the set-up of trade promotion publicity and research (20)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increased participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad (21)]

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restrict export of coir yarn (25)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage export of coir mat and mattings (26)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question of increasing price of natural rubber (27)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give protection against the killing competition of synthetic rubber both imported and indigenous (22)]

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to retain statutory committees of coffee, tea, spices, coconut, areca-nut and cardamom (29)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage export of ivory handicrafts (30)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage export of fish and fish products especially of prawns (31)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find market for Lemongrass oil (32)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for legislation against all forward trading in agricultural commodities (34)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more encouragement to the pioca growers by curtailing starch imports (35)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to control prices of woollen fabrics as well as other textile goods (36)].

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Alvares, The hon. Member has got ten minutes.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): I am aware of it, Sir. The export promotion scheme of the Ministry of Commerce serves

an extra-ordinarily useful purpose, not merely because it provides the where-withals for import finance but also because of the denial in home consumption that it has to impose. It is a very difficult situation. There is the denial of consumption of sugar, tea, edible oil etc. and we have to pay a tribute to the patience of the people of this country for the great many sacrifices they are making in order that export promotion should be stepped up, in order that the balance of payments could also be narrowed and money could be found for the purpose of imports. But there is an area of exports that needs some consideration. In the present situation today in the world market, the price of raw material is steeply falling while, on the other hand, the price of manufactured goods is rising. India is a primary supplier of raw material and even if the physical volume of its exports increases, it finds itself in increasing difficulties in getting a fair return for the amount of raw material exported. We cannot afford to do that for long.

I would suggest that there is an area of intermediate manufactures. After all, the production of sophisticated manufactures in an evolutionary process which could not come in a day. We cannot therefore export to highly developed countries, but there is a vast market in Asia and Africa where the manufactures of the intermediate industries can find a market, and therefore Government can do much in this direction to exploit this market so that not merely does India have a market for its exports but it generates also an industry that will supply the market as much as they want.

The second point in regard to the price of raw materials is that India must find a fair return for these exports. It is a phenomenon of today's market conditions that the industrial countries are finding raw materials increasingly for their use within themselves and the amount of raw

[Shri Alvares]

material that they need from the developing countries will in future be receding. So, where the industrialised countries are finding raw materials from among themselves, or from their own countries, there must be some arrangement whereby parity in exports is maintained, so that these industrialised countries do not shut out the developing countries from this very important source.

As regards the price, there appears to be no arrangement yet by which the falling prices of exports could be arrested. There must be some arrangement. I do not know how it is going to be done. But it can only be done at international level. I do not know what exactly will be the effect of the recommendations of the agricultural Price Commission. It is charged with the responsibility of paying a fair price to the agriculturist for organic raw material and if this Commission makes such a recommendation, I am sure that the price that India gets in the international market for organic raw material will be such as will give a fair return not merely to the agriculturist but also to the Government in its foreign exchange dealings.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In this context we must be beholden to Japan for the inauguration of a very fine idea of the Asian Development Bank. It is curious that the idea of such a bank should come from the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Sato. Though it has expressed a difficulty in making over the required amount of capital for this bank it is hoped that the developed countries would be able to put apart one per cent income for this purpose and that this bank will do its business in the right manner, and also that the fund may soon reach the one billion dollar mark. I do not know what the Government of India have decided to do except to accept the principle of this bank. It appears

an officer of the Industrial Development Bank was present at the preliminary meeting and therefore I hope that the Government of India will give this bank all its support so that in both spheres of finance and development, this bank may be able to generate intermediate manufacturing process in the developing countries of Asia and Africa,

In regard to internal production, I may make one reference to the all-important and often-referred power looms. I do not know why the Asoka Mehta Committee's recommendations on power looms, even though it is a year now since they were submitted to Government, have not been implemented. The result has been that twice in the last two years, between the two budget sessions, certain recommendations had been made by the Government which are entirely counter to the recommendations of that committee. For instance, the new excise that is proposed in the Finance Bill, of Rs. 25 per loom, is something that the Committee specifically noted against. In the centralised sector, the mill sector, your production has stagnated for the last 12 years. This sector could not be given any additional yardage for the simple reason that it has not done or not played fair with the economy of this country. So, the suggestion of the committee was that all additional yardage should be passed on to the decentralised sector, handloom and powerloom. In spite of this and in spite of another recommendation, that the existing excise duty on powerloom should be rescinded and in spite of the other recommendation referred to about passing excise duty on the supply and production of yarn, Government have ignored these two important recommendations.

They have suggested a levy of Rs. 25 per powerloom. It is one of the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee that all excise duties on looms up to four should be exempted. But this Government, in its policy

which has been adumbrated in the Finance Bill, has given relief to looms on 25 to 69. Thus, they have imposed an excise duty on looms that are up to four in number, which is completely against the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee. For those who either change the location of the looms or switch on to another power complex, there is a penalty fee of Rs. 300. Why should it be so? The Asoka Mehta Committee suggested that progressively, handloom should be converted into powerloom. If it is necessary for the economy of the country, for a step towards industrialisation, to convert handloom into powerloom, then obviously certain facilities must be given for this conversion. On the contrary the Government is imposing a penalty of Rs. 300 where the present situation changes—and the present situation will change because there is no power and today many looms are grouped together in one machine for the plant which generates power is either for the whole village or for a section of the village. It is, therefore, obvious that as electricity is made available to the power-looms, the powerloom, factories will change their residence or location, and everytime they do that, this penalty of Rs. 300 will be levied?

Then I come to the excise duty in relation to the textiles. The Commerce Minister may come forward to say that it is for the Finance Ministry and therefore this question may not arise here. But the point is that on the question of textile production in the centralised sector, the Finance Minister has proposed an excise rebate of Rs. 12.43 crores for this sector. He has proposed that for the future, for the rayon yarn, there should be rebate of Rs. 256 lakhs; on cotton fabrics, Rs. 976 lakhs and on silk yarn, Rs. 11 lakhs, totalling

Rs. 12.43 crores. I do not mind if it is either the Finance Minister or

the Commerce Minister; but here is this Government which is doing this. The point is whether conditions are being created for the powerloom to grow to such an extent as to encourage the greater production of cloth. I have said earlier that the production in the centralised sector has come to a standstill. It is only in the decentralised sector that they are producing, and in such a situation, this Government has chosen to give a rebate of Rs. 12.43 crores for the centralised sector has imposed an excise levy of Rs. 25 per loom and a penalty of Rs. 300 for every loom that is shifted to a different location or residence; How can the decentralised sector progress, of which we talk so much in this country? I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that the issue or the question of production in the powerlooms should receive their earnest consideration and they should abandon this impost which hampers production and which prevents the common man from growing to his full stature. The Government should rescind this forthwith.

There is one more point to which I should like to refer. There is not much time to mention it. In the chapter on international trade, it has been made out that while tea consumption in India rose from 1938 to 1963 by about 400 per cent, the exports rose only by 25 per cent. There is a very favourable market for tea and the Commerce Minister will have to explain to this House why, when there is a favourable market for the export of tea, he has not taken sufficient measures for the greater export of tea and greater production of tea in this country.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Annual Report of this Ministry presents a very good record of the Ministry's activities during 1964-65. The foreign trade, export promotion, measures to be taken in the fourth Plan and so on have been very strikingly projected in the report. In spite of our stagnation

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in agricultural production and a slackening of the tempo in industrial production, the Ministry has been able to earn foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 835 crores, an all-time record. For this we should congratulate our Ministry and our Minister and the youthful Shri Manubhai Shah. We have confidence in him and we hope under his dynamic leadership this country will be able to establish itself in the world market as a best seller and thus build our country's economy on a solid and sound foundation.

Foreign exchange is the predominant necessity for all our development. Whether it is steel plant or family planning or Bhakra-Nangal or jet bombers,—everywhere, we need foreign exchange. Our requirement of foreign exchange has been estimated at Rs. 8,300 crores in the fourth Plan, and our earnings are estimated at Rs. 5,100 crores, which leaves a balance of Rs. 3,200 crores, and this will have to be obtained either from foreign aid or borrowed from some international financial institutions. The balance of our trade deficit in respect of the year 1964 also stands at Rs. 415 crores and our foreign exchange reserves have now come to the lowest level, namely, Rs. 80 crores. Thus, we are in a very unassumed position economically. So, the need of the hour is to boost up our exports, increase our earnings of foreign exchange and rationalise our imports.

The most important task of earning of foreign exchange has fallen to this Ministry and that is why the Minister in charge has to go all over the world to sell our products and bring home foreign exchange. But, for doing this, the Ministry must have articles of standard quality and a regular and adequate supply and also a competitive price should be offered. But without the co-operation of other Ministries,

this Ministry alone will not be able to achieve this purpose. This brings to the fore the question of greater co-operation among the different Ministries such as the Ministry of Industry, Agriculture, Labour and also Finance. I hope the Government will give serious thought to this aspect and see that some sort of co-ordination is established.

So far as production is concerned, both in agriculture and industry, it must be stepped up. Without appreciable production, it will be impossible for us to achieve a large quantum of exports that we have envisaged in the fourth Plan. Therefore, all our energy should be confined to production. For achieving maximum production, incentives to producers by way of loans and subsidies and even tax rebates should be given. They should be provided with modern implements, tools, raw materials, and above all, the foreign exchange needed for capital goods. The extent of unutilised capacity is so large in the country that the Government should take serious steps to prevent this kind of wastage of effort and resources. Foreign exchange for importing essential components for industrial machinery and raw materials should be granted without reservation to enable our industries to reach their full capacity.

Regarding the promotion of export trade, the cost structure is one of the main factors. If the commodities are not offered at competitive prices, our efforts to boost up exports are bound to meet with failure. It is, therefore, necessary that incentives, both physical and monetary, should be granted. Unfortunately, our policy has not been production-oriented to the extent which is wanted.

Then, the proposal for establishment of cost Reduction Cells and Cost Intelligence Commission to investigate into current cost structure with a view to bringing about a sizeable reduction in the cost of production is very much welcome.

Regarding Trade Commissions, our trade missions abroad all have not been able to give a good account of themselves. It is not always necessary that recruitment to the trade missions should be made only from the administrative services. It may also be extended to the trade. A trial may be made to man at least a few of the trade missions with suitable persons having business acumen from the trade.

Regarding Trade delegations constituted of Members of Parliament and representatives of Trade. I do not wish to say anything in view of what my hon. friend Shri Gandhi has already said. I support what he has said.

Regarding the creation of new agencies, several new agencies are being created with more or less similar functions, such as the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, Federation of Indian Export Organisation etc. But I fear whether there will be some duplication of the functions. It should therefore be seen that there is no duplication or overlapping of the functions between them.

Then, regarding market surveys, proper importance should be attached to market surveys. If we fail to assess the changing requirements, fashions, tastes and habits in the countries abroad, we will not be successful in expanding our exports. It is therefore necessary that market surveys are conducted from time to time. Then again, attention should also be given to research work and to explore new horizons to promote export. Jute fibre physics, light jute cloth manufacture, and joint research for jute and cotton may be suggested in this regard.

In the matter of jute exports, Pakistan is our formidable competitor. Two thirds of the world's jute trade is held by Pakistan and India together. As such it will be profitable for both countries if some sort of mutual understanding can be arrived at in regard to the export of jute.

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Regarding spices, Japanese type of chillies, white pepper, fibreless ginger are coming in great demand. Increased production and export of such articles will enable India to reach back her earlier high position in the world market regarding spices.

Then, this Ministry is also responsible for the development and regulation of plantation industries, of which Tea is one. This industry occupies a proud position, and I need not say much in this respect as the previous speaker, Shrimati Akkamma Devi, has already referred to it. I can detail the benefits derived by the country from this industry, I have a long list, but since I do not have that much time I do not wish to speak about it. The tea industry plays a vital role in building the economy of our country. But the saddest part of the matter is that it has not been fully realised by the Government. There was no mention of this industry in the First Plan. In the Second Plan, only the production targets and the export targets were fixed without any proper measures for a development programme. In the Third Plan, of course, there was some little bit done; two loan schemes have been given through the Tea Board, one for renovating the age-old tea machineries, and the second for replantation of old tea areas and extension of new tea areas. This also falls far too short of the requirements, but it has done a little benefit to the industry. In the Fourth Plan the target for production has been fixed at 1,000 million pounds and for export at 830 million pounds. A very big programme we have taken, but how to achieve it is the question. I do not want to take much time on dilating it. I shall read out only one paragraph from the Report of the Tea Finance Committee. It says:

"The Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations has expressed the opinion that the reason why the industry has found it necessary to ask Government for assistance is because it cannot finance expansion and increase ex-

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ports from its own resources as it did in the past'. In a study recently carried out by it in connection with a Wage Board enquiry it found that in North India, a significant number of companies had been making losses, the percentage of such companies varying from 11.83 per cent in Assam Valley to 38.46 per cent in Darjeeling. Such a high loss ratio is in the opinion of the Consultative Committee 'indicative of the very difficult financial position in which the industry finds itself today'."

So, Sir, in this context the Government constituted this high-powered committee known as the Tea Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of one of the seniormost and able officers of the Finance Ministry, Shri V. V. Chari. It has gone into all the aspects and submitted its report which has been published and which, I think, has been made available to all Members of Parliament.

This industry held very high hopes that probably after the recommendations of this Tea Finance Committee, Government would be accepting those recommendation in toto. But those hopes have been belied and the recommendations have been watered down.

In the meantime the bank rate was raised from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. This had an adverse effect on the tea industry. Again, the Labour Ministry is also not sitting idle; it is not going to keep silent; it is ready to take away a large chunk of the industry's finances. With the Wage Board on the one hand and the Bonus Commission on the other, it is awaiting its chance to fall upon the industry. Already two interim increments in the wages have been asked to be given, and the final report of the Wage Board is awaited.

In the meantime, in the name of bonus another wage increase is coming, the Bill in respect of which is on the anvil of the Labour Ministry and that is coming up very soon before this House.

Still further, there is the third attack on the industry, and this time it is from its home State of Assam! Assam's Finance Minister in his budget speech has said:

"I feel that it would be possible for us to tide over our present difficulty.... by putting pressure on Government of India either to secure for us the President's assent to enable us to re-impose Road Carriage Tax or to substitute Road Carriage Tax and the West Bengal Entry Tax by additional Excise duty, the proceeds from which should be distributed to Assam and West Bengal on the basis of collection from the respective areas."

Well, Sir, when this is done and applied to practice I think the last nail to the coffin will be driven in, and the funeral procession of the tea industry will mark the advent of the Fourth Plan. If the Government want to avert this crisis and want to allow the industry to play its role in building the economy of the country, I would urge..

An Hon. Member: Is is a counsel of despair?

Shri P. C. Borooah: We are always living in optimism. If the Government do not want a crisis of the nature to come about I would urge that the Government should accept the Tea Finance Committee's recommendations. Because, these recommendations are a compromise. The Industry wanted more. But the Tea Finance Committee, being headed by a senior officer of the Finance Ministry, wanted that they should submit such a report so that the Government could accept it. The industry accepted this advice and as a result of compromise, this report has come. And so I hope that the re-

commendations of the Tea Finance Committee will be accepted by Government without any rejection.

I like to mention a few of the recommendations which in the present circumstances are a must for the healthy growth of the tea industry.

The first is, refund of excise duty of 18 Paise per kilogram in respect of all teas exported should be given. Here again I have to mention that in respect of all the other commodities which are exported, there is no excise duty. It is there only on tea. What sin has this industry committed that it alone has to pay the excise duty? Then again, the recommendation of the Committee is not for refund of the full duty but only for refund of a part of the excise duty, and that also not for fattening the dividends but for utilisation towards cost of new extension or replantation of old tea areas. I do not see any reason why this should not be given.

The second is, development allowance of 50 per cent on cost of planting in new areas and 40 per cent of such cost in areas replanted should be given. Here again I am to mention that in the case of tea areas no depreciation is allowed. So all that is wanted is that if there is any extension put out, it should not be considered fully as capital cost at least 50 per cent should be accepted as revenue cost. This will give incentive to the growers to go for new extension. The provision of new extension of 24,000 acres per annum demands this, and if we cannot so extend the tea areas, production of this 1,000 million pounds target for 1970 will never come. For the Fifth Plan we have taken a target of 1,200 million pounds, and if we do not take proper action at this time we will have to regret later on. This development allowance should therefore be given so that the industry can expand.

The third is, in the tax credit certificates linked to increased production,

the average of 1962, 1963 and 1964 should be taken as base year in place of the year 1964. Because in 1964 some of the areas in North India made good production while in the South they lost. The industry therefore want that the average of the last three years, viz., 1962, 1963 and 1964 should in all fairness be accepted.

The fourth is, for the purpose of Development rebate, the tea industry should be deemed to be covered by the Fifth Schedule of the Income-tax Act.

Fifthly, for the purpose of export rebate, all tea companies should be allowed a similar rebate of tax on exports. The industry is not asking for anything special. It only want to be put on a par with other industries which are exporting.

Lastly, Bought Leaf factories in the Nilgiri area should be grouped into a separate zone and charged excise duty applicable to Zone 1. This is a very small demand and I do not see any reason why this will not be looked into.

The Minister might say that it is for the Finance Ministry to grant these concessions; But we say that this ministry is entirely responsible for the industry. It is up to the Commerce Minister to fight with the Finance Ministry or Labour Ministry or with the State Government. If he cannot put up a good fight, the industry will meet with the same fate that I have apprehended. I hope with the energetic and dynamic leadership of the Minister in the person of Sari Manubhai Shah, he will be able to win the support of the Finance Minister and get the recommendations accepted by him. I do not say anything for the present about the Labour Ministry. When the report of the Bonus Commission comes, I will try to say something about it then. In the end let me say that whatever relief is given to the industry today will come back to the country in double the quantity by way of foreign exchange tomorrow.

With these words, I support the demands.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Sir, I am sorry Shri Ranga is not here. He wanted to project his political obsessions in the field of international trade. But I am glad the ministry is not suffering from similar inhibitions. I for one believe that short of open hostilities, we should not have any allergy towards any nation, whatsoever. Maybe on such grounds as apartheid practised by South Africa, we may break off all our trade relations with that country. But apart from such conditions, I do not think we should have any allergy towards any country, because conditioned as we are, we have got to step up the earnings of our free foreign exchange. Unless we do it, I am afraid we will never get out of the backwardness from which our economy is suffering. He also reverted to his usual tirade against import and export licences and the setting up of an impartial institution. But to that also, I am afraid I cannot subscribe, because we have been seeing that from time to time this system is working well. I do not say there are no loopholes or malpractices here and there. After all, human frailties will be there. But by and large, the malpractices are minimised and the whole system is getting streamlined. I understand the ministry has also set up a committee to go into all the details and I am sure we will benefit by its report.

I join with my other friends in congratulating the minister and his team of officials who with their characteristic dynamism, have brought out a wonderful change in the field of international trade during a short period. Not only at the domestic level, but in the international field also, we have to create a proper climate. Only by this two-pronged drive, we can expect to step up our export earnings.

By adopting several means and by instilling a sort of confidence amongst

our manufacturers, the minister and his officials have been able to see that not only our traditional exports like jute are looking up, but the exports are also getting diversified day by day. We are sending out more articles than we used to send sometime back. It is a good sign and I am sure with the increased tempo of production, both in agriculture and in manufactures, in days to come our exports will further look up.

We are having a very ambitious fourth plan and we want so much foreign exchange for implementing it. The maintenance imports visualised in the fourth plan are of the order of Rs. 5,100 to Rs. 5,300 crores and for development imports also, we require Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,500 crores. So, unless we step up our exports from an average of Rs. 760 crores to Rs. 1020 crores, that is an average increase of Rs. 260 crores, we cannot expect to fulfil the plans we want to undertake to remove poverty from this country. I am sure with the dynamic and able leadership of the minister, this will not be impossible.

I was talking about creating a climate in the world market also for our favourable exports. There also, on behalf of the under-developed countries, we are playing a very significant role in the GATT conferences and other conferences held under UN auspices. We have given a new shape to the policies which are being accepted by the organisation. Recently our minister had been to New Zealand and before that to Geneva. We know some new chapters have been incorporated because of his efforts, and the developed nations are increasingly accepting the necessity of helping the under-developed countries to push up their exports.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाजस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Sir, I have to go to attend a meeting of the Estimates Committee at 3 o'clock. In case quorum is challenged, my presence may be counted amongst the members present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be done.

Shri Oza: I was saying that there is an increasing awareness on the part of developed countries for helping under-developed countries in building up their economy.

We know that during the last UN Development Decade, the progress of the under-developed countries was not as satisfactory as envisaged. The economic growth was on an average 5 per cent but it could not be maintained. It was also expected that between 1950 and 1960, the share of the less developed countries in the international trade will go up. Instead of that, from 30 per cent it has fallen to 20 per cent., while that of developing countries has risen, instead of going down or only just maintaining. In an attempt to help the under developed countries, they should have restricted the export of manufactured goods to the under-developed countries. But it has gone up from 60 per cent to 66 per cent. But, recently, I think they have accepted certain policies by which we expect that during this decade exports from under-developed countries will look up and we will be able to maintain some developmental tempo in this country. For this it is absolutely necessary that instead of only selling our raw materials and agricultural products to foreign countries, those foreign countries should be in readiness to accept some semi-processed or semi-manufactured goods from us. Because, however technologically developed or advanced a country may be, it will be absolutely neces-

sary for it to import something, some components, some parts, manufactured or semi-processed, from other developing countries. In times to come, with a bit of co-ordination with various countries this be worked by which the developing countries, while maintaining their own Development, will be in a position to help the-under-developed countries to push up their plans in order to remove the backlog from which they are at present suffering.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, हाऊस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. Hon. Members should make it a point to continue to remain in their seats instead of going out as soon as the Member begins to speak after the quorum has been obtained. Now, the hon. Member might continue his speech.

Shri Oza: My hon. friend, Shri V. B. Gandhi, while participating in the debate, referred to restraining consumption. I entirely agree with him. Of course, it is only natural that when our people were not well-fed, well-clothed, their requirements were not fulfilled, there is every reason to see that their crying needs, long-felt desires, are fulfilled; at the same time, we have also to see that we earn a little foreign exchange in order to import the necessary plants and equipments to develop our economy. We have to strike a very delicate balance between the two. I am sure that if our people are properly educated, it will not be difficult for us to ask them to make some sacrifices by restraining current consumption. In this matter, I am of the view that instead of restraining consumption we should introduce rationing in some articles and export them as much as possible. Now what

[Shri Oza]

is happening is, we build up an export market for one of our articles; next year, there is a scarcity for that article, there is hue and cry in the country raised by certain persons, and we immediately stop the export of that commodity. It disturbs the economy of the importing countries, gives us a bad name in foreign markets and when other countries fill the gap left by us it is very difficult to recapture those markets. So, we should export goods in a consistent manner and we should go and explain to the people that they have got to put up with certain difficulties for a temporary phase in order to earn a little of the much-needed foreign exchange.

Coming to the functions of the Forward Markets Commission, I find some of my friends have an allergy to forward markets. In the type of economy which we have accepted, it is absolutely necessary that a commission or institution of this type should be in existence, both in the interests of the manufacturers and the producers so that there will be facility of hedging. Here I find that, not because of the internal requirements of the market but because of some scare-mongering in the press or elsewhere, the Forward Markets Commission steps in and disturbs the economy. I am glad that again some markets are coming up and they are allowed to function.

Talking of my own area, I would request the hon. Minister to allow cotton seed forward markets to function. At present there is a ban on forward trading in cotton seed. This year the cotton crop is very good and only because the Forward Markets Commission has put a ban on forward trading on cotton seed, at present no forward trading is taking place on cotton seed and it is harming the interests of both cultivators and manufacturers. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it.

Then, in certain areas forward trading in kappas is allowed. In my area, there is ample scope for allowing forward trading in cotton. I understand that the present thinking in the Ministry is that only the East India Cotton Exchange would be allowed to open its branches at various places and no independent body would be allowed to function. If that is so, I will be very happy. Wherever there is a possibility, wherever a good amount of transaction is taking place, the policy should be to liberally allow forward trading so that both the producers and the manufacturers may have the advantage of proper hedging. In a big country like ours, with its fluctuating conditions, it is absolutely necessary that these facilities should be provided at various places, wherever it is convenient and wherever the trade wants it.

श्री उ० सू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मिनिस्ट्री रोज रोज रंग बदलती है। यह मिनिस्ट्री क्या काम करती है, पिछले साल क्या करती थी, इस साल में क्या करती है, यह पता नहीं चलता। इस वास्ते डूंडना पड़ता है कि कौन सा इसका नाम है, क्या रूप है और क्या इस का काम है।

अभी अभी पता चला कि अब यह टैक्स-टाइल्स को भी संभालती है, जूट इंडस्ट्री को भी संभालती है, सैरीकल्चर को संभालती है और एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट को भी संभालती है। एसी बहुत सी बातें मालूम पड़ी।

मुझे एक पता और चला कि इन्होंने एक बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड कायम किया हुआ है। जब हम छोटे थे तो इंग्लैंड में एक बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड था। वह एक स्टेटयूटरी बाडी होता है, पार्लियामेंट की बाडी होता है। वह सारा काम करती है। यह जो हमारे यहां बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड बना है, मैं देखने लगा कि कौन इसके मेम्बर हैं, कि किन को पार्लियामेंट ने चुना और किन किन को गवर्नमेंट ने नामिनेट किया, तो इसका पता नहीं चला। क्या है यह बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड? पता चला कि यह एक मशविरा करने

वाली कमेटी है। क्या मशविरा करती है यह मालूम नहीं। कुछ व्यापारी लोग कुर्सियों पर आकर बैठ जाते होंगे, साल में दो बार बैठक हो जाती है और चाय पानी के बाद बिखर जाते होंगे। वह लोगों को क्या सलाह देती है यह पता नहीं चलता।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिनिस्ट्री स्थिर हो कर काम करे। एक कमर्स डिपार्टमेंट हो जो कि एक ही काम में हमेशा लगा रहे और बार बार उसका नाम या उसका काम न बदला जाए। लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि किस काम के वास्ते कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री में जाना चाहिए। अभी तो मुझ जैसे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी मालूम नहीं कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री को कौन से काम के वास्ते चिट्ठी लिखी जाए। तो फिर बाहर के आदमियों को तो मालूम ही कैसे होगा मैं अभी देख रहा था। कुल मिलाकर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में 291 स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स हैं। उन 291 स्पिनिंग और वीविंग मिल्स पर यह अब शर्त लगाई है कि दूसरी मिलों को बढ़ाना है, लूम की संख्या बढ़ाना है, स्पिडिल्स की संख्या बढ़ाना है। वह कैसे बढ़ाई जाती है इसका एक यह नमूना मेरे सामने आया है जिसकी कि वजह से मैं आज इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

कुछ अर्सा हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट बहुत दिनों से जोर लगा रही थी कि एक स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल हमारे यहां डाल दी जाय। उसके वास्ते संकशन हुआ। बम्बई की तरफ के एक सेंट मफनलाल गगल के नाम इसकी मंजूरी दी गई। देवास में उनके द्वारा मिल डालना मंजूर किया। उनको मशीनरी मंगाने के वास्ते 7 लाख पौंड का फौरेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया।

15 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे क्षेत्र की बात है।

श्री उ० सू० त्रिबेदी : मालूम नहीं कैसे

गुलांट खाई कि वह सेठ वहां से भाग कर यह मिल नाड़ियाद ले गये और मध्य प्रदेश मुंह ताकता ही रह गया? जो वाक्य उन्होंने इस में लिखा है और जिसे मैंने देखा वह वाक्य मैं यहां पर पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ :—

'Licences of entrepreneurs who fail to instal the spindles or looms are being revoked and reallocated to other parties quickly with a view to avoiding blocking of industrial capacity.'

जिम आदमी को जहां मिल लगाने के वास्ते स्पिडिल्स और लूम लगाने की इजाजत दी गई जिस शर्त पर यह फौरेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया था उस आदमी ने वहां उसे नहीं लगाया तो उस आदमी का लाइसेंस कैसिल क्यों नहीं किया गया और मध्य प्रदेश को इस बात से महरूम क्यों रखा गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया? हम अक्सर सुना करते हैं कि हमारे आज के जो कोमर्स और इंडस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर हैं वह जवान, होशियार और अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं तो ऐसा काम उनके जमाने में कैसे हो गया कि एक आदमी जिसको कि मध्य प्रदेश में मिल लगानी थी वह वहां से गुलांट खिला कर उसे नाड़ियाद ले गया? और सात लाख पौंड का जो फौरेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया था उससे उसने अपने घर में नाड़ियाद में जा कर वह मिल डाल ली? उसका लाइसेंस रिवोक क्यों नहीं किया गया और क्यों किसी दूसरे आदमी को मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया? मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी एक नहीं बल्कि अनेकों शिकायतें हमारे यहां के ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के बारे में हैं रहें हैं।

ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के तहत कई ऐसी शिकायतें आती हैं जिनमें माल ऐक्सपोर्ट करने के वास्ते वह माल इम्पोर्ट करने के वास्ते हम को अधिकार प्राप्त होता है। उस में मैंने यहां तक सुना है कि यह ब्लैकमार्केटिंग का जो रूपया हिन्दुस्तान में है उसका मुख्य कारण यह ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन स्कीम है। उस की आड़ में नकली बिल आफ लेटिंग बनवा कर फाइनेंस प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है।

[श्री उ०मू०त्रिवेदी]

कुछ दिन पहले एक क्रिस्ता मेरे पास आया था । मैंने उस आदमी को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के पास बयान देने के वास्ते भेज दिया था । जो बातें मेरी समझ में आईं उनसे ऐसा जान पड़ता था कि एक लाख का माल भेज कर एक आदमी ने एक करोड़ का फौरेन एक्सचेंज पैदा कर लिया । कैसे किया होगा, क्या तरीक़ीब लगाई होगी यह तो इनके डिपार्टमेंट के आदमी जानें लेकिन उस व्यक्ति ने मुझ को सम्पूर्ण रूप से उसका विवरण दिया । मैंने कहा कि मैं इस उलझन में ज्यादा नहीं पड़ सकता हूँ और मैंने कहा कि वह मिनिस्टर के पास चला जाय । उसने कहा कि मुझे दस परसेंट अग्रर इनाम मिले तो मैं पकड़वा सकता हूँ वरना नहीं । अब तो ऐसे आदमियों को पकड़वाने का सरकार ज्यादा इनाम देती है । अग्रर इस एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल की व्यवस्था में इस तरीके का गोलमाल होता है तो हमको खुद सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या और कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था इस सम्बन्ध में हम को करनी होगी या नहीं ।

एक बड़ी लम्बी लिस्ट हमारी कारगुजारीयों की, जो जो काम इस मिनिस्ट्री में होते हैं, उन्हें एपेंडिक्स वन में दे रखा है । कुछ ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं जिनका कि एक्सपोर्ट अपने आप हो जाता करता है । 23 परसेंट चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनका कि एक्सपोर्ट हमको कुछ ज्यादा करना पड़ता है ।

इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मुझे यह मालूम नहीं पड़ा कि शुगर के एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ? क्या शुगर का एक्सपोर्ट हमारी कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री नहीं करती और अग्रर करती है तो क्यों करती है यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ? प्रोटेक्टिव ड्यूटी की यह जो नीति है यह किस हद तक कामयाब होती है और हुई है उसका अध्ययन हम को करना पड़ेगा । हमारे यहां तो शुगर अपने आर्म्हायों को 1 रुपये 25 पैसे प्रति किलो

से कम बेच नहीं सकते हैं लेकिन बाहर के आदमियों को हम यह जो साढ़े 4 आने किलो की शुगर खिलाना चाहते हैं यह कहां तक सही और न्यायोचित है इसका हमें ख्याल करना पड़ेगा ?

कामर्स यानी व्यापार विभाग हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा अंग बनता चला जा रहा है । पहले सरकार तो व्यापार करती नहीं थी, लोग व्यापार करते थे । सरकार उधर उधर की जो बातें अपनी होती थी वह सहायता के रूप में या स्कावट के रूप में पैदा करती थी । या तो पहिया जो चलता था उस पर ग्रीस लगाया जाता था या उन पहियों पर ब्रेक लगाया जाता था । आज तो गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि पहिया ही हमारा चलेगा, ग्रीस भी हम लगायें तो अपने पहिये को लगायेंगे और ब्रेक लगाना होगा तो आप के पहिये को लगायेंगे । यह हमारे कामर्स का आज नमूना हो गया है । जहां, जहां व्यापार होता है, अग्रर एक व्यक्ति विशेष का कोई व्यापार है और वही व्यापार वह करते हैं तो उस को लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता है । वह माल भेज नहीं सकता है, उस के रास्ते में हजार तरीके की स्कावटें पैदा होती हैं । यह फार्म नहीं भरा, वह फार्म नहीं भरा या यह लाइसेंस नहीं लिया और वह लाइसेंस नहीं लिया । हजार बातें होती हैं । लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट को भेजना होता है तो चाहे नुबसान हो, घाटा हो जाय, टोटा पड़ जाये वह हमें घड़ाघड़ माल भेजते चले जाते हैं ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But the Member speaks most of the things which are not facts. There is no control on the export of any commodity excepting a few ones. There is no question of any form not being filled up by the Government and only being filled up by other private traders. Will he kindly see the Report and say

which commodity he is referring to where the export licence is required?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : जहां आप के एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन का सवाल आता है वहां आप किसी भी आदमी को एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन के आधार पर माल भेजने के वास्ते इजाजत नहीं देते

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सब को देते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं वही कह रहा हूँ :

श्री मनुभाई शाह : आप कह रहे हैं कि इजाजत नहीं मिलती । सरकार को मिल जाती है प्राइवेट पार्टी को नहीं मिलती तो ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : ऐसे ही होता है । मैं आप के पास ऐसे केस भेज दूंगा । मैं इस बात से बहुत ही दुःख हूंगा जिस दिन हम यह जान जायेंगे कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन किसी तरह का भेदभाव किये बिना आप उस को चलाने देते हैं । यह हमारी नीति होनी चाहिए ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इनकी शिकायत यह है कि आप के क्रायदे, कानून अमल में नहीं आते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्रायदे कानूनों पर अमल नहीं होता है । अब कानूनों व क्रायदों पर अमल नहीं होता है ऐसा वह रिपोर्ट में तो लिखेंगे नहीं । हम ने उस में रुकावट की थी और उस रुकावट के कारण यह बात आई । आप अपने खिलाफ रिपोर्ट में तो कुछ लिखेंगे ही नहीं, खाली अच्छी, अच्छी बातें ही आप उसमें लिखने वाले हैं इसलिए रिपोर्ट में से मैं कैसे पढ़ कर बतला सकता हूँ कि आप के खिलाफ इस में यह लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई एक चीज का नाम तो दीजिये ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : माल का नाम भी बतलाऊंगा । जिन्होंने इस बारे में रिपोर्ट की है वह रिपोर्ट मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा ।

मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता था । मध्यप्रदेश में उद्योगों में, खास कर व्यापार की तरफ, जहां कि हमें यह वूल इंडस्ट्री स्थापित करनी है उसके वास्ते मुझे यह कहा गया है कि कई दफे हमारे यहां यह कोशिश की गई कि इसको प्रोत्साहन देने के वास्ते गवर्नमेंट को केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए । हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में वूल काफी तादाद में पैदा होता है, लेकिन ऊलन इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहन देने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति सौतेली मां का सा व्यवहार चला आ रहा है । ऐसा व्यवहार, चाहे वह टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में हो और चाहे वूलन इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में हो, हमें रुचिकर नहीं मालूम पड़ता है ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मैं उनको ऐसा दृष्टांत दूँ कि जिस में सरकार ने किसी व्यापारी के साथ माल के सम्बन्ध में भेदभाव किया हुआ है । मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं यहां पर उस का विश्लेषण कर सकूँ । लेकिन मैं उन से वादा करता हूँ कि जो शिकायत के कागज मेरे पास आए हैं, मैं उन को उनके पास भेज दूंगा । अगर वह उनकी तरफ ध्यान दगे, तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister take for his reply?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 45 to 50 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call the hon. Minister at 5.15 p.m.

Shri Heda: I congratulate the Ministry on the good job that they have done during the last year, as has been mentioned in the report under review. So far as the exports and imports are concerned, in fact, they have done a

[Shri Heda]

very good job indeed, and all the officials, the trade and the industry all deserve the nation's gratitude for having earned more foreign exchange. At the same time, I must also point out that the whole nation is aware that the motive force behind this work is the dynamism of the hon. Minister and the poised grace of his Deputy, and these are reflected in the achievements.

So far as the report is concerned, Shri V. B. Gandhi has already referred to it. I have not read every report, but I do read scores of them, and I can say that this is the best report so far. It is brief, concise, informative and well-written. I do hope that anybody who wants to study any problems that concern the Commerce Ministry will find these reports very useful. In the future also they will see to it that such reports are written and if possible improved upon also.

Having said this, I would like to highlight certain points relating to this Ministry. The Ministry has created one after another certain organisations, institutes and what not. By setting up these institutions, the Ministry has erected an edifice by which I am quite certain that in times to come, the achievement of the targets that we have fixed in the Fourth Plan would be activated. What is generally known as constructive co-ordination has been achieved by this Ministry in its relations with the various other Ministries.

However, I would like to mention only the five highlights of the work done by this Ministry. The first is the creation of a proper export climate at home; this activity includes the taking of dynamic dependable realistic measures for export promotion, strengthening of the institutional base such as by setting up new bodies including the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibition, the Fédération of Indian export organi-

sations, the Export Inspection Council, etc. The second is the evolving of a proper trade strategy for different regions of the world; this includes the entire gamut of commercial relations and trade agreements as have been reviewed in Chapter 4 of the report. The third is action at the international level, especially at the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the GATT, the Kennedy Round, etc. The fourth is the strengthening of the base of industries which directly come within the purview of the Commerce Ministry including textiles, jute, cotton, silk plantation industries, etc., and lastly come the public sector corporations in the Ministry of Commerce.

I join my hon. friend Shri Ranga in suggesting that the status of this Ministry and the Ministry of Industry should be such that they should be headed by full-fledged Cabinet Ministers. I have raised and stressed this point in my earlier speeches also. I have no doubt that the Prime Minister will give earnest thought to this matter and see that these two Ministries are put in charge of full-fledged Cabinet Ministers, and when the Ministers are doing a fine job, they should be elevated to the Cabinet rank, and I hope that the status and importance of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would be recognised. Nowhere in any parliamentary democracy, whether it be UK or Canada or any other country, are the commerce and industry portfolios headed by a lesser person than one who is a full-fledged member of the Cabinet.

My hon. friend Shri Ranga had referred to some other points also. As Shri Oza has stated, he has well studied the problem, as he is a graduate of economics, and I have been aware of his economic views for the last 20 or 25 years; however, he has developed a bias now, and, therefore, it was not very difficult for me to see that bias when he was speaking. I am one with him when he says that

it was the late President Kennedy who made a forceful plea that it was the responsibility of the developed countries to develop the developing countries, and in that direction he started the Kennedy Round and so many other organisations, and as a result of his plea, and very dynamic efforts, a chain of efforts was started. But at the same time, let us not forget that it was the USSR Government under the Khrushchev regime which had made an offer to the United Nations that the developed countries should set apart one or two per cent of their national income, that is, total national income, and that percentage of national income should be invested for the development of the developing countries. This was the proposal that had been made from the USSR side, and, therefore, it was the result of efforts from both the blocs, the Democratic Bloc as well as the Communist Bloc. We should take note of that, and that is why we take advantage from both of them, and it is very good that we get collaboration from both of them.

So far as collaboration is concerned, the present Minister has given a new momentum to this collaboration. He welcomed a team of collaborators from the USA, and he has given them an assurance, which is well deserved, namely that we welcome foreign participation, and the team may go round the country and choose the sites and the industries and also their partners, and develop our country. So far as it goes, it is good. But I would only like to sound a note of caution at this juncture. When we think of collaboration, we must think first and foremost that unless it is unavoidable, the dominating partner should be an Indian one and not a foreign one. On paper it is so; there may be some exceptions, but generally, no foreigner is allowed to hold more than 49 per cent shares. The present climate is, and certain statement issued by the Finance Minister give an indication, that we might have even majority participation of foreigners, but the general trend is

not to allow them to have more than 49 per cent. Even if they are allowed less, and they hold only 25 per cent of the shares, still they have got almost the same powers as one holding 49 per cent shares, under our company law. There are such provisions. At the same time we must take note of one thing as we go through these collaborations. Formerly, the Development Wing was doing a very good job, and I do hope that they are doing that good job even now, but as the policy changes, they may be a little reticent and a little lenient, and therefore I am sounding this note of caution.

I had a number of occasions to mix with foreign collaborators. I have not met them through any direct deal, nor am I involved in any deal. I have had chats with them over a cup of tea. I could probe into their mind. My own feeling is that every collaborator who comes to India thinks that he has come here to earn not less than 25—30 per cent on the investment he makes. In fact, in the USA itself, any new investment in industry fetches 15—20 per cent easily. Even our industrialists are able to earn that much. With the money market so tight and with different hire purchase systems and various other schemes, it is not difficult to earn 20—30 per cent on one's hard cash. So I only want to let this note of caution go on record that it is the job of the Development Wing and also of the Commerce Ministry to see that we get collaboration only when it is essential. Otherwise, we should get the machinery and participation on the basis of a loan; that is far better than actual collaboration itself. This is a very vital angle that we have to take cognisance of, because of the new climate.

Another thing that has happened is that even the giants among the industries of our country are crippling even before the pigmies of foreign countries. I would not mention names of the big houses because it would be derogatory to do so. But I have not

[Shri Heda]

come across a single house of industry in India which is able to talk as man to man, as an equal to a foreign collaborator.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): In what respect?

Shri Heda: When they think of the terms of collaboration. When the collaboration takes place, when the actual work goes on, you visit the factories; you will feel where and by whom the domination is.

Therefore, we have to take note of this. I am surprised that in some matters, e.g., advertising, foreign collaboration has been accepted. In services, should we accept foreign collaboration? Where is the need? What does that collaboration mean? It does not mean any added benefit. I have been studying certain proposals. I would not like to mention them. It does mean only one thing, a drain of foreign exchange, of as much as Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore, out of India, money earned in India for the service done in India and in certain respects abroad; it would be going from our country to other countries. So when we welcome collaboration, we must see whether such a thing is not possible to be done by our own country.

The other day I had referred to a short speech made by Dr. Bhabha: on the one side, we are doing atomic research and we are showing what an advance in science and technology we have registered; on the other, what do we see; even in the manufacture of small, ordinary type of consumer goods, we rely for the technical know-how on foreigners. The two are not compatible with each other. Therefore, we have to see that whatever is possible for our engineers and industry to do here ourselves should be done by ourselves.

One point referred to indirectly by Prof. Ranga, and also impliedly touched upon by Shri Trivedi, is that when

we issue licences, we follow certain norms and certain rules. That is not enough. I would very much urge upon the Minister to see to the credentials of the applicants. What happens today is that the applicant has no merit. Either he should have the money to invest or he should have the technical know-how. But today anybody who has got an approach, who can contact and get things done, who can see to it that files move speedily from table to table, gets the licence. Such a man would happily be ready to play into the hands of the foreign collaborator or anybody for that matter. Shri Trivedi referred to it, to which the Minister objected.

When we allow export, we allow certain export entitlement. Sometimes it is 70 per cent. But without any notice, it is brought down to 66-2/3 or even 55 per cent. It changes from time to time. When a merchant, trader or industrialist is thinking of exporting his produce, he takes the entitlement into consideration. He considers the advantage accruing from it. It is common knowledge that anything between 50 and 75 per cent is the profit in selling the foreign exchange entitlement. So he takes this profit into account. Thereby he suffers a loss. He is prepared to suffer it to make both ends meet. When the entitlement is brought down, everything changes. Should he write back to the foreign party with whom he had concluded the contract to say that since the Government had changed the rules, he is cancelling the orders?

I would urge that when they change the rules, they should give sufficient notice. They should say that a particular rule would apply after three months, or at least after one month. It should not apply from the day it signed.

The Ministry is doing a good job and I hope it will continue it. I support the Demands for Grants.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I am grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on these Demands.

The previous speaker has paid a glowing tribute to the Commerce Minister. I also join him in congratulating him on his brilliant performance; both at home and at the international stage, his performance has brought credit to our country. I am one with Shri Heda in saying that a man of his brilliance, understanding and grasp of things should find a place in the Cabinet. In his time, within the last two years, the exports which were much below the mark have increased to a great extent, and all credit goes to him.

I must now come to the problem of my area. Members who have preceded me, whether from the east or from the south, have ventilated the grievances of the tea industry. So far as the north, to industry I belong, is concerned, I have also my own problems. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for taking keen interest in the small tea growers, whether of the north or the south. There may be different voices so far as north and south is concerned in respect of language, but so far as the small tea growers are concerned, whether it is the Member for Nilgiris or from Mysore or for Kangra, they speak with the same voice. But we are grateful to the hon. Minister that during his time we have been able to have a cooperative factory in the north as also a cooperative marketing society. That has infused a new life into the tea growers of the north. But that by itself has not solved the problem of the north, keeping in view the small tea growers of the north. The picture, as it emerges, is that in all there are 1159 estates in the north, in the Kangra district. Out of these, 300 are below 3 acres, 500 are above 3 acres and below 5 acres; the rest are above 5 acres. Taking acreage, out of 2,500 acres, 6,000 are under gardens which are above 50 acres. Seven

hundred acres comprise of gardens whose acreage is below 50 but above five; 1,800 acres comprise gardens whose acreage is below 3 acres. In the northern area, nobody has taken any advantage of the development schemes of the Tea Board excepting one garden. The average production of this area is 285 lbs. as against the average for the whole of India of 992. From this point of view, the northern area of Kangra District and Himachal Pradesh should be considered undeveloped, and therefore the criterion applied should be not only of small tea growers, but of the area being undeveloped.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Recently, a survey was undertaken by two gentlemen, the Secretary of the Agricultural Refinance Commission and the Assistant Chief Officer of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank. They say in their report:

“Considering generally the marginal character of all the plantations in Kangra, it does not appear necessary to distinguish between the small and the relatively big planter for the purpose of framing any special or subsidised scheme of financial assistance for new planting, replanting or for processing machinery with the exception of four planters in the district with holding 300 acres in each case.”

So, out of these 1,159 planters, there are only four planters who can be deemed to be big planters; the rest of them are in an undeveloped stage, and therefore, they should be treated on the same basis. Why do I propose this thing? Because you have granted the fertiliser subsidy on the basis of small tea growers; it is only confined to those gardens which have 50 acres and below. So, gardens which have 50 acres and above will be deprived of this subsidy, and consequently this

[Shri Hem Raj]

area will continue to remain undeveloped. Therefore my request to the hon. Minister is that this aspect of the problem may be taken into consideration.

Secondly, so far as the primary co-operative societies in the Punjab are concerned, they can only issue loans to the extent of Rs. 1,000 and not more than that. The tea bushes in Kangra and Himachal Pradesh are a hundred years old. You have sponsored a scheme under which new seedlings will be planted, but that will take a long time. If any acreage has to be replanted or any new plantations are to be made, it has been calculated that it will cost something like Rs. 5,000 in the hills. These small tea growers cannot do that if they get a loan of only Rs. 1,000 from the co-operative societies. Therefore, even this team which has been there to study has recommended that the loan as well as the interest should be subsidised by Government, and if they are not subsidised by Government, the small tea growers will not be in a position to have new plantations or replantations on their estates.

Similarly, some of the marginal gardens are not in a position to renovate their machinery. Therefore, they have recommended that for the purpose of renovation of machinery of setting up of new machinery both the loan as well as the interest should be subsidised by Government.

Hon. Minister may ask whether these considerations were not present before the Tea Finance Committee which was set up recently, but I might point out that this team which had gone to that area has just reported in January, 1965. Therefore, I would request him to take into consideration their recommendations.

It is high time that a techno-economic survey of this area was undertaken as was done in the case of Tripura and Cachar. The statistics of 1963 gives the number of small tea

growers but the statistics of small tea growers of Kangra and Mandi are said to be not available. Therefore, it is in the interests of the development of the tea industry of this area that a techno-economic survey be ordered.

The Report for 1964 issued by the Tea Boards shows that steps have been taken to help the small tea growers, whether of the North or of the South. So far as green tea is concerned, the market for this at present is only Afghanistan. It has been remarked in the report that markets for this green tea can be found in UAR and adjoining countries. I would request the hon. Minister to take early steps for finding markets for this tea grown in the northern area. By the setting up of this marketing society, our people have been getting good prices, and I am thankful to the Minister for that.

The study team that was set up in 1959 by the Central Silk Board has stated that both Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have good climatic conditions for development of sericulture, but very little attention has been paid to this so far. So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, they simply say that it promises to become a good area for rearing univoltine laces. So far as Punjab is concerned, their remarks are more favourable, and I quote:

"The climatic conditions are similar to Jammu Province and very favourable for rearing of univoltine silk worms and producing high grade silk. Sericulture in the State is still in its infancy and given the encouragement under expert guidance, it can develop into as good an area as Jammu."

Therefore, I would request the Minister to take lively interest in the development of this area in this respect, as also in regard to tea. This will boost the economy of these hills.

which are the border areas. These areas, whether Kangra or Gurdaspur or Simla District, are very favourable for development scriculture. I hope that the hon. Minister will take great interest as he has been taking before in this industry.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shinkre. He will have 8 minutes.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): It so happens that our group did not participate in three debates earlier and the Deputy Speaker had mentioned that he would allow us extra time.

Mr. Chairman: At best, you can get ten minutes.

Shri Shinkre: Sir, I must at the very outset make the position perfectly clear regarding the future economic structure that I visualise for this country although some of the remarks that I might eventually be making should not be misunderstood or should not appear as coming from the point of view of the Forum of Free Enterprise, like my hon. friend Prof. Ranga. I have no doubt in my mind that a modern State, especially a welfare State which ours professes to be has every right to go and enter every path of economic enterprise and to exploit and explore all the avenues of sources of income and wealth of the country. I would even go farther than my communist friends and say that I would not mind agreeing to Government taking entirely and exclusively the whole trade and industry as such but I would always insist on one proviso on which I would never budge in: provided the Government would definitely utilise such power of economic concentration only for the welfare of the community. I would never question such a right to control every means of production and sources of income. But I am sorry to say that although the Parliament of this country has given the Government ample powers to equip themselves with more than the necessary powers to control the economic life of the country, the results that we are

seeing today are not very encouraging. I can only say that after as many as seventeen years of such power of economic concentration the Government have only succeeded in building and creating a new class, a class of vested interests, a class of economic parasites to which I would refer a little later in my speech. In the meanwhile I will consider the report circulated by the Commerce Minister to the Members of the House. I do not think that my hon. friend who is otherwise very smart and brilliant—who in American slang can be described as a smart guy—deserves any compliments on the achievements of the last year. I think that he himself has indirectly admitted that his last year's performance is not very good because in a veiled manner he has assumed and taken for comparison the export of the last two years to present before this House a respectable figure like Rs. 150 crores being the increase in exports during the last two years of 1963-64 and 1964-65, because the increase that was experienced only in the last year in his own mind was very meagre and that is only Rs. 52 crores; if the hon. Minister has some other idea behind these figures I would welcome him.

Shri Daji (Indore): The Finance Minister prevents him from what he wants to do.

Mr. Chairman: How can Mr. Daji say that he is being prevented by the Finance Minister?

Shri Shinkre: But even if I could be certain that from the last year to current year or within one year his Ministry has been able to increase exports by Rs. 52 crores, without taking into consideration just now the deficit trade balance, it is due to some other circumstances which are not under his control. I am not sure if I am entirely in agreement with him until and unless he makes clear whether the difference in price or the increased price in the last two years

[Shri Shinkre]

have also been reflected in the export figures because he has only given figures in rupees without giving the quantities.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the table in the appendix, all quantities are given, of every commodity, for all the three years.

Shri Shinkre: Does the hon. Minister mean to say that the increase in figures in value as indicated in his report corresponds to actual increases and not to the difference in prices over the two years and does he want to say that during the last years when the people of this country had to suffer increase in prices, such an increase in prices did not reflect in our exports? Just now I would not comment upon that but I would say that even so, I do not think that the performance is really very brilliant as such because....

Mr. Chairman: Though it is not very brilliant, it is brilliant.

Shri Shinkre: One has to accept and give unto Caesar his due, for all the efforts that he has put in. In the name of exports, please do not continue the export of items like sugar and cement, which are in such scarcity in this country, especially sugar which over the years has become almost a luxury article for the common man. If I am to believe the words of my hon. friend Mr. Trivedi, sugar is being exported at 4½ annas a Kg; I am not sure whether it is so; my own information as reported to this House some months earlier is that it is being exported at a rate of less than 50 paise per Kg, whereas in the country it is usually not available, specially lately, and when it is available it is never available at less than a much higher price such as Rs. 2 or so.

How much foreign exchange did we earn through the export of cement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Cement is in exchange in the two wings of Pakistan; there is not really any substantial export.

Shri Shinkre: In your report there is some mention of we being in a position to earn Rs. 2 lakhs and odd through the export of cement also. When these commodities are in short supply, when even some nation-building projects are suffering for want of cement, hon. Minister will clarify the situation; what I say is this. We have gone all out to beg and borrow around the world; when we have done so, let us beg and borrow a few crores more if there is somebody generous enough to give us that money; let us not starve our people for want of this basic and essential requirement of life. The hon. Minister will say that so many other countries are doing so and they are subsidising these exports. I do not think that other countries which are indulging in this sort of subsidy and exports starving their people and even if they do, it is not argument that our Government should starve our people. For once let us stop this non-sense of exports of such commodities as sugar, cement and other things which are in short supply here and which are the essential requirements of our people. Therefore, I would compliment him for having been able to reduce the export of sugar by about Rs. 5 crores according to his own report.

There is another aspect that I dislike. So many hon. Members also have referred to it—the fall in the export of tea to the tune of Rs. 7 crores. Tea is one of our traditional exports. Surely there are other competitors coming up in the world. But every effort should be made by the Ministry to see that this traditional export of these items of ours are consistently increased; if they were going to meet the demands of foreign exchange they should see that it is not affected in such a manner.

The next point that I would like to raise is with regard to the so-called links and barter that the hon. Minister has mentioned in his report. A feeling is growing in the country that two important corporations under the control of the Ministry, the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, are indulging in some sort of over-invoicing at both ends. That means they insist on a certain selling price for the commodities they export and, as a result of this insistence, the overseas seller, in his turn, accepts this inflated price and overcharges the commodities that he would be exporting to this country against that barter. Otherwise, I do not understand how it is that in this country, an agricultural tractor comes to something like Rs. 20,000, when the same machine in Goa, prior to its liberation, used to cost not more than Rs. 12,000.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Import duty perhaps.

Shri Shinkre: Even with the import duty, the difference should not be more than Rs. 2,000. I do not say that I entirely share this feeling, but somewhere there is such a feeling growing that these corporations, in order to show that they are making profits and exporting the commodities at a good price, overinvoice and accept also the overinvoicing from the other end. Who suffers as a result of this? It is the poor consumer of this country. I expect the hon. Minister to give his attention to this aspect and avoid such over-invoicing in future.

One more point and I shall have done. That is regarding my constituency. With your permission I would just give to the House a fine example of the type of socialism that this Government wants to import into this country. Sometime after the liberation of Goa, the Corporation called the MMTC, went to Goa and established themselves as one more

exporter of iron ore and ferrous ore, the only two kinds of ores presently being marketable in Goa. This corporation went to Goa with only one cheque-book guaranteed by this Parliament and the nation, and with nothing else; no lifting arrangements, no transport or carting arrangements. As a result, after sometime, this corporation got itself in a position of buying only from the established exporters on f.o.b. basis, ignoring completely the smaller mineowners who, even during the former Portuguese days, used to sell a few thousands tons of ore and make both ends meet. Today, the present position after about three years of liberation—the net result—is that half a dozen millionaires of Goa have turned into multi-millionaires, and so many poor, small mineowners are almost down the grave if not entirely there in that process.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject before us is on the one hand very delicate and on the other very important for the entire economy of the country, economy in the sense that when the country is in the stage of development we need a number of things to catch up with the progress that the advanced countries have made in the world. Therefore, a number of things are attached to this export trade about which we have to understand and follow and then draw our own conclusions. Certain figures have been mentioned in the House, some correctly and some not correctly, and so, I would submit a few figures and show how our foreign trade, both export and import, has been progressing and increasing. Certain reasons have to be given with regard to certain aspects and from these one can draw one's own conclusions. I shall humbly place them before the House.

From the statistics, I find that our exports in 1964 have touched an all-time high: they stood at Rs. 835

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

crores, which is an increase of Rs. 52 crores over the exports in 1963 and Rs. 98 crores over the exports in 1962. From the reports I find that this increase has been achieved in spite of the fact that in 1963 we got better prices owing to the fact that the prices were then at a higher level and the commodities were, therefore, sold at a better price. For the last three years, it is seen that the exports have been steadily growing.

Taking the import, we find that in 1964, the imports again have touched an all-time record of Rs. 1,250 crores as against Rs. 1,178 in 1963. The balance of trade, therefore, has been less favourable in 1964. There are certain reasons that are discernible. In 1964, there was an increased trade with east European countries. The trade increased by Rs. 35 crores during last year, out of which Rs. 27 crores was accounted for by our trade with the USSR alone. This also is very much heartening. On the contrary, our trade with western Europe decreased by Rs. 3 crores. There has also been a decrease in our trade with Japan and other south-east Asian countries last year. This is a point that needs to be understood. I am sure that the hon. Minister will say something later when he replies to the debate. But the point is that we had our traditional items of trade mainly with west European countries as well as with some south-east Asian countries, but even with respect to those countries, where there has been some increase, our trade has now declined.

Then, our imports of cereals both under the PL 480 scheme and cash purchase rose in 1964 to Rs. 213 crores; they show an increase of Rs. 56 crores over the imports made in 1963. This is a situation which I would say is a little alarming. Maybe there are certain reasons which the Government will explain. But the Minister of Commerce has to be cautious and critical and the situation must be remedied.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I could not follow the point. What was alarming?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Compared to our imports of cereals in 1963, our import of cereals in 1964 amounted to Rs. 213 crores, which meant an increase of Rs. 56 crores over what we spent in 1963. That, I said, is alarming. Detaching himself from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I hope that the Commerce Minister will kindly take a very serious note of it and satisfy the House as to how he permitted this or agreed to this sort of callous import which eats into the very vitals of our economy in this country.

Some other imports such as cotton, steel and stainless steel account for Rs. 15 crores in 1964, which is again an increase over those of the previous year. The imports also include machinery, spare-parts, components, etc., which amount to Rs. 387 crores, which is Rs. 41 crores higher than during last year. But that is explainable, because today, when the country is developed, we need capital goods and machinery, and in certain cases maybe we will have to be a little liberal also. I know my little experience that small spare-parts were not permitted to be imported because the foreign exchange was not made available for that purpose. From one point of view, we may keep down such imports, but as far as the economy is concerned, it would be quite in keeping with our needs when we are permitting that sort of import.

During the last year, there is another item of import and that is the import of defence stores and fertilisers, and there has been an increase in these items. They are the essential needs of the day—defence stores and fertilisers—and so we cannot say anything against it. There is one more gratifying aspect with regard to the imports, and that is a thing about which my hon. friend Shri Heda has mentioned just now, namely, assistance in import entitlements was only 23 per cent and 77 per cent of our imports in 1964 was without any assistance. That is very exhilarating.

Then, as far as our exports are concerned, the non-traditional goods are taking precedence over our traditional goods. That is a very happy sign. I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister for that, and I am thankful to the officials and others who are working in this field. There is a virgin market for such goods. Then, with regard to the need for speeding up the production of engineering goods, there are two or three things which I want to place before the hon. Minister, and to which I would also like the Finance Minister to bestow his attention. For the preparation of engineering goods, and other such goods, as is known, we need special steel copper alloys and so on. Art silk yarn, threads and raw cotton as also pig iron are all important raw materials. But it is not understandable, and we cannot understand, how on some of these items very heavy import duty has been levied in this year's budget proposals. I want to know how on earth it is possible for our Commerce Minister to get goods manufactured at such high costs and then sell them in competition with other countries from whom we have to import the raw materials. This needs to be explained because I personally feel it is a distressing thing which should not have happened.

16 hrs.

About the raw materials needed for our exports, there must be some steadiness in the market and they should be available at reasonable prices. My friend, Shri Oza, has referred to one thing. Suppose we are able to create a market for a commodity in a particular year. What happens if it becomes scarce next year or if the prices rise and the raw materials are not available? We have to be very cautious to see that the raw materials are available, the price levels are steady and the manufacturing capacity also should increase gradually, so that we can keep up the tempo of exports.

Regarding the export subsidies recently granted, rebates allowable on export-oriented industries, they will not be able to take full advantage of the concessions, because of the time lag between the actual grant and the reliefs by the revenue authorities and in the meantime exports may suffer. So, we have to see that the concessions are made available to the exporters at as early a date as possible.

You have fixed a target of Rs. 5100 crores for the fourth plan. It is certainly laudable. We do not know much about your plans about that. I hope while replying the minister will give an indication as to how he intends to bring it up to that level. The tempo of exports will certainly rise if production remains steady, if raw material costs remain at a reasonable level, if inflationary trends are eliminated, because high cost goods may not be acceptable to the markets abroad, and if there is quality control and pre-shipment inspection for all our exports. About quality control and pre-shipment inspection, I congratulate the Minister and the entire staff of the Ministry, because their efforts have begun to give good dividends.

Fiscal relief given to the manufacturers and exporters is marginal. Government should pay attention to it and see if it can give a little more. I have a feeling that because of the increase in bank rate, about which I have spoken during the budget discussion, capital will be dearer and exporters and businessmen may not be able to get enough capital. I do not know what the feelings of the Minister of Commerce are about this also.

So far as foreign collaboration is concerned, I would certainly welcome it, but on our terms and not on the terms of the foreign collaborator. Our Indian entrepreneurs have begun to go to foreign lands—both developed and under-developed. I do not

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

know personally of any instance where our entrepreneurs are collaborating in developed countries. If that be so, if the minister can give some instances, that will be very exhilarating. Today we have begun to export our machinery particularly to Afro-Asian countries, which are, I would not say under-developed countries, but In-Development countries. This is very exhilarating. Certain concessions may have to be given to those industries. There too, the units will have to be established in as little a time as possible. If things have to move from table to table, it takes a lot of time and energy. That should be looked into.

The export incentives which have been given are very much welcome. More incentives will be necessary and nobody should grudge them.

We have started trade wings in our embassies abroad. I personally feel they need to be reorganised and revitalised. That will certainly enable us to get more benefits from these trade wings, wherever they are established.

I am very happy the production in cotton mill cloth, power loom and handloom cloth are on the increase and the ministry is looking after them. I do not agree with what Mr. Trivedi has said about this. We find there is good and steady progress. But I find a few cloth mills and spinning mills have been closed down in areas which are industrially backward. May I ask the Minister to see that these mills are reopened, particularly for the reason that there is little industrialisation in these areas?

It is a healthy sign that the ministry is encouraging establishment of mills in the co-operative sector also. The figures are there to show that the exports of all the three items—cotton cloth, whether it is mill-made or handloom and ready-made garments—are on the

increase. That is very exhilarating. By regulating the price of cotton—in some cases floor price and in certain others ceiling price—you have certainly regulated the cotton trade and that is very welcome.

Coir industry is an export-oriented industry and we earn about Rs. 12 crores of foreign exchange through this. Mechanisation is the only answer. Also, standardisation of fewer varieties will help keeping up the export tempo. We must give our attention towards that.

There a number of Boards for tea, coffee, cardmom, silk, etc. Simply setting up boards is not enough. I will request the minister to see that there is a little probe into these boards. I will not go further. It should be looked into whether these boards should be allowed to go in their own stereotyped ways or some new dynamism is necessary. That would be helpful.

Jute is a very important item. Stability in the prices of raw jute and jute goods and sustained supply are responsible for the good performance. But in this sector, we should have diversified products to meet the keen competition from Pakistan and other countries. Unless there is diversified production, we will not be able to compete with them.

In rubber, there are three items—natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber. Then we have cardamom, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, tobacco, etc. All these are going on very well. But certain things need to be done.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up. He should conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: One more minute, Sir. STC are doing a wonderful job. But about cement, it has to be looked into. As Mr. Shinkre has pointed out, where they cannot

handle the jobs themselves, it should be done through proper authorities.

Regarding commercial publicity, there is one important point. We are asking foreign agencies to do our commercial publicity. About that, the ministry have got to be very cautious. In our own country our advertisers have become highly specialised.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is for the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to look into.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With these words, I support the demands.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े बुद्धिमान, बड़े चतुर और बड़े जहादीदा शक्ति हैं। उनकी काबलियत में किसी को शक नहीं है, लेकिन इस काबलियत से गरीब आदमी को कुछ फायदा नहीं हुआ है। जो फायदा हुआ है, वह बड़े आदमियों को हो गया है। 1963 में हमारा निर्यात 1178 करोड़ रुपये का था, जब कि 1964 में वह 1250 करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। 72 करोड़ रुपये की इस वृद्धि के लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, कान्फ्लेट करता हूँ। आपने कहा है कि चौथी योजना में यह 1200 करोड़ का होगा। अगर आप इसको एचीव करना चाहते हैं तो आपको खेतों की पैदावार को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, कारखानों की पैदावार को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। आप बहुत चतुर हैं, बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता है। ईश्वर ने आपको सब गुण दिये हैं। बुद्धिमान बनाया है, रुग्ण बनाया है। सभी गुण आपको दिये हैं। लेकिन बात कुछ ऐसी है कि गरीब आदमी को समझ करने में आप अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हो सके हैं। देहात में

किसी को अगर एक गर्म कोट सिलवाना पड़ता है तो उसकी साल भर की कमाई उसी में चली जाती है। आपने यह कहा है कि जो एक्समिल प्राइस है रिटेल में उसकी प्राइस 18 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ सकेगी। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आप देहातों में जा कर देखें कि दूकानदार कितना चार्ज करते हैं, वहाँ पर दुग्ना, तिग्ना, चौग्ना चार्ज किया जाता है। 18 परसेंट जो आपने कहा है, इस में से कितना किसको मिलेगा इसका पता नहीं है, कितना रिटेलर को मिलेगा, कितना मजदूर को मिलेगा और कितना फर्म को मिलेगा, कितना बीच में जो एजेंट है, उसको मिलेगा, इसके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है। इसी वास्ते सारी दिक्कत पैदा होती है।

यह बात ठीक है कि आपकी नीयत साफ है। लेकिन नीयत साफ होने से ही गरीब आदमी का जो मसला है, वह हल नहीं होता है।

The way to hell is often paved with good intentions.

अगर यह न सोचा जाये कि किस तरह से गरीब आदमी को फायदा पहुँचेगा तो अमीर लोग फायदा उठाते रहेंगे। मैं आपकी काबलियत की दाद देता हूँ। जितने आप बुद्धिमान हैं, जितने आप रुग्ण हैं, उसकी दाद देता हूँ और उसके सामने नतमस्तक होता हूँ। लेकिन उससे गरीब आदमी को फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

सभी खूबियाँ हैं इन आँखों में तेरी
मुरध्वत जो शी है वह कम देखता हूँ।

गरीब आदमी को आपकी इस बुद्धिमत्ता ने, इस चतुराई ने कोई फायदा नहीं दिया है। आज तक हिन्दुस्तान इस बात को नहीं समझ सका है कि क्या कारण है कि बुद्धिमान कड़े जाने वाले . . .

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):
May I submit that....

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बहुत थोड़ा समय मेरे पास है, बाद में आप बोल लेना ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : थोड़ा सा जो मुझे कहना है, कह लेने दीजिये ।

ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स के लिए भुज्र खास तौर से अब कुछ कहना है । ये आइटम्स तो चलती रहेंगी । लेकिन हमको नान-ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स के लिए खास तौर से कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी । सरकारी आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हमारी चालीस प्रतिशत क्षमता सोई पड़ी है, चालीस परसेंट हमारी कैपेसिटी अभी तक डामेंट पड़ी है, अभी तक हम लोग उससे फायदा नहीं उठा सके हैं । इससे पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाने की हमें कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी ।

आपका महकमा ऐसा है कि इसका उत्पादन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, इसका ताल्लुक बेचने से है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की यह ड्यूटी होनी चाहिये कि जहां उसका व्यापार के साथ ताल्लुक हो वहां उत्पादन के साथ भी ताल्लुक हो । जो लॉग रात दिन हड्डियां पेलते हैं, जो लोम पैदा करते हैं उनकी दिक्कतों को तब तक नहीं समझा जा सकता है जब तक कि उनके साथ वास्ता न रखा जाये । इस वास्ते उत्पादन की ड्यूटी भी उसकी होनी चाहिये ।

मेरे साथ बड़ी बेइंसाफी होती है । मेरा गेहूँ जब फसल आती है तो 18 रुपये मन में ले लिया जाता है और जब गेहूँ मेरे घर से निकल जाता है तो उसका भाव चालीस रुपये मन हो जाता है । उसमें मज्र कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है । अगर धोती का एक जोड़ा जो है, उसकी कीमत आठ साल बाद भी बढ़ती है, तो उसमें उसका हिस्सा रहता है, उसका हिस्सा उसको दिया जाता

है । इस वास्ते आपको खास तौर से गरीब लोगों का इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अमीर के लिये और प्राइस होनी चाहिये और गरीब के लिए और प्राइस । यहाँ उलट हिसाब किताब है । अगर एक पावर लम एक जगह से हटा कर दूसरी जगह कोई ले जाये तो उस पर तीन सौ रुपये लेवी लगती है । इस तीन सौ रुपये के नया मानी हैं ? अगर उसको वह विरासत में मिली है, उत्तराधिकार में मिली है तो फिर भी उसको तीन सौ रुपया देना पड़ता है । यह तो एस्टेट ड्यूटी हुई । इसके नीचे गरीब आदमी कुचला जा रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीनों के अलग अलग टारगेट्स होने चाहियें । टक्सटाइल मिल्स कितना पैदा करेंगी, हैडलम कितना पैदा करेंगे और पावरलूम्स कितना करेंगे, इन सब के लिए अलग अलग टारगेट्स होने चाहियें । आज इस तरह से अलग अलग टारगेट्स नहीं हैं । आज अगर मेरा एक छोटा सा पावर लूम चल रहा है डीजल से और आज उसके लिए कर्नैकशन मंजूर हो जाता है तो मुझे फिर नये तरीके से तीन सौ रुपये और पें करने पड़ेंगे । यह दुबारा जो पे करना पड़ता है यह क्यों करने के लिए मुझे मजबूर किया जाये ? मैं एंजिन के लिए दस हजार रुपया खर्च करता हूँ और जब बिजली का कर्नैकशन मंजूर होता है तो क्यों मुझ से फिर तीन सौ रुपये लिबे जाते हैं । यह गरीब आदमी के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादाती है । यह ज्यादाती दूर होनी चाहिये ।

देहातों के अन्दर जो कपड़ा जाता है, उसके बारे में ऐसा कोई इंतजाम होना चाहिये कि उस पर प्राइस लिबि रहे । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो जो बड़े बड़े डीलर हैं वे देहातों को चूसते रहे हैं और चूसते रहेंगे और आपका कपड़ा देहातों के लोगों तक सस्ता नहीं पहुंच सकेगा ।

गर्म कपड़े की कीमतें तो ऊंची जा रही हैं लेकिन अब तो रेशम की कीमतें उससे भी ज्यादा ऊंची चली गई हैं। इसके लिए भी आप को कोई ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। आज ही प्रेस की यह रिपोर्ट है कि बनारस के अन्दर पचास हजार आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं और इसलिए हो गये हैं कि उस साइड में जो यह उद्योग है, यह खत्म हो गया है। इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को कोई ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इसके साथ साथ जो गरीब किसान है उसके ऊपर जो 18 परसेंट से बढ़ कर 36 परसेंट लग जाता है, उसका भी इलाज करना पड़ेगा।

बहु जो कहा जाता है कि गरीब आदमी के लिए कपड़े की कीमतें अलग नहीं की जा सकती हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी ने ऐसा क्यों कहा था? सब से ज्यादा जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि इस आपकी पालिसी में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किया जाये। इंजीनियरिंग गुड्रज थे जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं, हम ने नहीं किया है। जो चालीस प्रतिशत क्षमता सोई पड़ी है, उसका इलाज किया जाये। मास प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिये। अलट्रा माडर्न मशीनें लगाई जायें। टैक्सटाइल की जो मशीनें हैं वे घिस चुकी हैं, पुरानी हो चुकी हैं, आउटडेटिड हो चुकी हैं, खराब हो चुकी हैं, सैकिड हैंड हो चुकी हैं। इनकी जगह आप को अलट्रा माडर्न मशीनें मंगानी पड़ेंगी और लगानी पड़ेंगी। मास प्रोडक्शन करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप ने ऐसा किया तभी आपकी मिनिस्ट्री कामयाब हो सकेगी।

Shri T. Abdul Wahid (Vellore):
Mr. Chairman, let me join the chorus of encomiums paid to the young and energetic Minister of Commerce for the excellent export performance that the trade has shown during the years 1963 and 1964, an increase of Rs. 150 crores as compared to the position in 1962. It is really a commendable performance, especially

when compared to our exports during the First and Second Plans, which were of the order of Rs. 610 crores. Compared to that, the performance of Rs. 835 crores in 1964 is really very satisfactory.

Of course, we cannot take pride on this performance of ours when we compare our export performance with those of other advanced countries. All the same, the export consciousness and the resultant exports that we have achieved are really something of which we can have satisfaction. Of course, we have our own difficulties. Our import needs are considerable and even if we achieve our targeted export, I do not think we will be able to meet the requirements of our imports. To achieve even the targeted export there must be the fullest co-operation from all the Ministries of the Central Government as well as of the State Governments. Unfortunately, we find that there is lack of co-operation from the States as well as, perhaps, from some Central Ministries also, so far as the Ministry of Commerce is concerned.

I think the increase in exports is considerably due to export promotional entitlements which the hon. Minister has been kind enough to give to the export industries. Prior to export promotion entitlements, export industries were suffering considerably for want of raw materials, machineries and spare-parts. This export entitlement has put them on a comfortable position, as far as their requirements of raw materials, machineries and spare parts are concerned. There are criticisms that these export entitlements are not being fully utilized. I think this is not a well-founded criticism. Most of the entitlements which the export industries get are being utilized for the import of raw materials, machineries and spare parts. Maybe, a part of this is sold just to compensate for the difference between the internal price and the

[Shri T. Abdul Wahid]

international price of the commodity so that the exported commodity can stand international competition.

If we compare our position with that of Pakistan we will find that we are doing nothing. Pakistan is giving bonus voucher, I think, to the extent of perhaps 30 or 35 per cent of their export performance and the exporter is free to import the raw material required for his industry, or anything he likes. He can sell those vouchers in the open market and make a profit of 150 to 200 per cent. That is how they do it. I have been talking about this to our Minister and to the officials of the Government of India for the last three or four years and everytime I get the reply from them that we are a people with high morals and that we cannot stoop down to such things and Pakistan may be doing so many things but we cannot follow them. And they prophesied that Pakistan's economy will collapse because of this. But today what we see is that Pakistan's economy is booming and that our economy is not so good. We stand on morals. We talk of morals. That is all. We are not at all practical people. We allow other nations to be practical and compete us in the international markets.

Mr. Chairman: Is it intended that morals should not be observed?

Shri T. Abdul Wahid: They should be observed. But we should also be practical. We must see what other nations are doing. When other nations are competing us in the international market, we cannot keep quiet.

अभी श्री त्रिवेदी ने हमला किया कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन एन्टाइटलमेंट में बैंक मार्केट किया जा रहा है और लोग लाखों रुपये कमाते हैं। मैं ताज्जुब करता हूँ कि श्री त्रिवेदी को कहां से इस किस्म की इन्फार्मेशन मिली है। अगर वे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के

अकाउंट्स को देखें तो साबित हो जायेगा कि जो रा मॅटीरियल्स होते हैं उन से इंडस्ट्रीज के काम की जो अशिया हैं उन को इम्पोर्ट करने में मदद मिलती है। जहां पर भी हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का या हिन्दुस्तान चीन का मामला आता है, श्री त्रिवेदी बड़ी सक्ती से बात करते हैं। मैं इस को जायज भी समझता हूँ और उन को इस का हक है। मगर जहां तक हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स का सवाल है, उन को यह पता नहीं है कि चाइना और पाकिस्तान इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में हमारा कितना मुकाबला कर रहे हैं और हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को छीनते चले जा रहे हैं। उन का मुकबला करने के लिये क्या हम तैयार हैं। क्या हम उस किस्म के काम नहीं कर सकते जो वह लोग करते हैं। अगर हमारी मुश्किलात को दूर करने के लिये हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स थोड़ा सा एंजस्टमेंट कर लें तो हम इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में उन मुल्कों का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। श्री त्रिवेदी जो इतना क्रिटिसाइज कर रहे हैं, क्या यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी सख्तसदी हालत गिरती चली जाये और हमारे दुश्मनों की बढ़ती चली जाये और वह हमारा मुकाबला कर के चले। यह कहां की अक्लमन्दी है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

Sir, the export trade is a very highly competitive trade. In international markets, we can stand competition only when our prices are most competitive. In order to bring down the cost of our production, and to make our prices most competitive, we must have a most modernised and mechanised industry with large-scale production. It is only this thing that has made the American industry so big and the American export trade so enormous. To achieve this modernisation, mechanisation and large-scale production, the export industries require large finances. They plough back the little profits which they may make in the development of the

industry. But at the end of the year, when the tax demand comes, they are bewildered and they do not know how to pay the taxes and they have to draw back the money from the industry. When they do so, the industry collapses, the exports come down and their turnover is dwindled. They are in a predicament. Now, this provision of tax credit is a step in the right direction. I hope the Finance Minister will be liberal in granting the percentage of tax credits to the various export industries.

Then, there is the export finance. The rate of interest for export finance is highly exorbitant. Export products cannot stand in competition with this high rate of interest specially after the recent increase in the bank rate. In all the other advanced countries, the export trade and the export industries have got special treatment as far as the bank rates are concerned. We have got the Chablani Report, I do not know why the Government has not yet given effect to this Report. I hope they will give effect to it as early as possible. There is the question of the availability of finance for the export trade. It is a big hurdle.

16-24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The recent directive of the Reserve Bank to the banking institutions of the country to squeeze finance to the trade and industry has played considerable harm and as far as even the export industries are concerned, the banks are not discriminative in their judgment. They should treat the export industries on a different level than other industries of the country. I admit that this curb has been brought about to curb inflation in the country. But as far as the exports are concerned the Finance Minister in every speech lays stress on the development of our exports. But how can we develop exports unless we have the necessary finance? On

the one side, you ask us to develop our exports and on the other you put these curbs. You ask the Reserve Bank and the banking institutions in the country to reduce the facilities of finance. How can we develop our exports under these conditions? I remember in one of the meetings of the Export Advisory Committee—it was in 1954 or 55 and I was a Member then—the present Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, was very critical of the then existing system of financing by the banks. He criticised vehemently the system of key loans. He is a very enlightened and very liberal-minded person. Left to himself, I am sure, he will adopt very liberal policies as far as the export trade and the export industries of the country are concerned. I hope Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari will issue directives to the banks in this regard. Of course, when he issued the directive to squeeze the finances, perhaps he never had in his mind the export trade and the export industries of the country. In the absence of his clear directives, the banks apply this rule even with regard to the export trade and the export industries also. I request that the Reserve Bank may be requested to give directions to the banking institutions of the country that the export industries and the export trade should not be brought under this curb and that they should be treated in a liberal way. My suggestion is that as far as the export trade and the export industries are concerned, they should be given advances twice the value of their monthly exports. That will facilitate in enhancing our exports considerably.

Now, let me come to the central and local sales tax that the export industries have to pay. The Report of the Committee on Sales Tax is before the Government. Even here I find that like the Chablani Report, the Government has not made up its mind in regard to this. I do not know why. This 2 per cent of the

[Shri T. Abdul Wahid]

Central sales tax or the 2 per cent of the local sales tax is a very high burden on our export trade and industry. Then, we have got the octroi duty. The Bombay Municipality has put 1 per cent octroi duty on goods which pass through the Bombay State. Many commodities which come from the north Indian centres pass in transit through Bombay and they are required to pay 1 per cent octroi duty. That means the export trade is burdened with 2 or 3 per cent, and maybe still more, of sales tax, the local octroi duty etc.

Coming to the question of incentives, I speak for the hides and skins trade. The Minister was kind enough to give export entitlement for the tanned hides and skins. That relieved the difficulties of the tanners in procuring raw materials, chemicals, machinery and all that. But as far as machinery is concerned—I do not find fault with the Export-Import Department; particularly in Madras perhaps it is understaffed—we find that we do not get the licences for machineries in time when we apply for it even under the entitlement. There is a big transformation taking place in the entire tanning industry in the world. I have been abroad nearly six or seven times. I remember, everytime I tried to talk to the foreigners about finished leather, they were allergic. But to the advantage of the developing country, this year, a very curious turn has taken place. People who would not even touch or talk about finished leather now want to import finished leather. But time is the essence of the whole thing, and we have to take advantage of the present position. I speak from my personal knowledge when I say that foreigners who come every day to Madras talk highly of our goods but they tell us how Pakistan is improving its tanning industry. Pakistan, Tanganyika, East African and West African countries are competing with each other to capture the international market. Here is a situation where time is the essence of the whole matter, and we have to act quickly; if we act quickly, we can capture the

market for finished leather in the international market. But, for that purpose, we want machinery. I am sorry to point out, however, that there is considerable delay in regard to this matter. I do not know why such delay is made by the import control authorities in granting permission for the machinery. After all, we do not want any special treatment; we want to have this machineries out of our own export entitlements and not from anything else. We want this machineries quickly so that we can speedily transform the industry for making finished leather.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing. There was no entitlement for pickled goods. I am sure the hon. Minister knows this fully well. I have been fighting for years against the export of raw skins. I am in favour of the export of tanned leather inasmuch finished form as is possible. I am always against the export of raw hides and skins. But Government have entered into an agreement with Soviet Russia. The Russians want pickled goatskins to be exported to Russia. They do not want semi-tanned goatskins from Madras; they do not want finished leather. They want pickled goatskins or dry salted goatskins. In preference to dry salted goatskins, we want to sell them pickled goatskins. Last year, we sold for over Rs. 1 crore. On the basis of the entitlement, we made some calculations of our cost. The requirements of chemicals for making pickled goatskins are the same as, if not on higher than those required for Madras tanned leather. The point is that there was no entitlement. But the Export Promotion Council in Madras under the mistaken notion that there was entitlement, granted it, and on that basis they effected these exports, and the exporters did good business. But all of a sudden, the entitlements for pickled goatskins were abolished. I have been talking to the Minister in regard to this. I have been talking also to the officers, but nothing has been done so far. We shall be thereby

losing about Rs. 2 crores worth of business in pickled goatskins. If that is exported only as raw skins, it will fetch only about two-thirds of the value that we would get for pickled goatskins. So, I would submit that something should be done in this matter so that we shall get Rs. 2 crores of export business. After all it is only a small entitlement.

Shri Warrior: I have moved a few cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry. Of course, I had occasion before also to bring these subjects to the notice of the hon. Minister. But I shall first speak on these cut motions today so that the matter may not go by default, and then I shall proceed to make my general observations, and in case they be cut short for want of time, I would not worry about it.

I shall first speak about cut motions Nos. 25 and 26 relating to the coir industry. The position is very bad. The hon. Minister knows it himself. I am quite sure that this Ministry is in much safer hands than any other Ministry, and I congratulate the hon. Minister for this because the answer to every problem is on his fingers' tips, so much so that we are confident that he will tackle the problem when time, opportunity and other resources are available at his disposal.

This problem is from a State which is a problem State, so to say, and the main problem, as everybody knows, is more economic than political. Of course, the economic problems will have their repercussions and reactions on the political scene also. If we are to tackle the economic problems, the first problem to be dealt with is the problem of the coir industry.

About ten lakhs of people are subsisting on this industry. And the whole pattern is a worn-out and old pattern. Now, because of the export promotion and the dynamic policies pursued by the Ministry to boost up our exports, certain advantages are there, but the industry is handicapped

in the matter of processing for the markets abroad. Yarn which is the first raw material in the process is being exported more and more. Of course, I do not blame the hon. Minister for that. I do agree that we should keep abreast of modernisation in each and every such processing industry. That we have not done. I do not blame this particular Ministry for that. But the whole process has come to a stop like that. Whatever process is there, is declining and raw materials still continue to be exported more and more. This will not help the industry in the long run. This will not help export also in the long run. This competition must be stopped, because yarn is taken from here and made into mats and mattings to the detriment of our production of the mats and mattings industry.

Then again, there is no such thing as scientific research in this vital industry in Kerala. Hence always when the question of productivity comes the entire blame is placed on the shoulders of the workers. Actually, it is because of the crude nature of retting the husk, making the yarn fibre and the yarn into mats and mattings. Everything is continuing in the old archaic fashion. Hence I would suggest to the Ministry to see that scientific methods are employed in this industry so that it will be modernised as soon as possible. Then we will have a sure market outside without much competition which we are facing abroad at present.

The second thing is the competition of synthetic and other rubber. Our production of natural rubber is growing. Government, of course, give some encouragement Government themselves give land. This is one of the major items of production from my State. If the Government do not come forward with a price policy which will be economic to the growers, I do not think in the face of competition from synthetic rubber as well

[Shri Warrior]

as rubber from outside, it will be worthwhile for the people engaged in this cultivation to go ahead with this programme. We have the experience of island cotton cultivation before us. The same thing will occur. First, there was such a filip for that cultivation. Encouragement was given, lands were allotted. But nowadays nothing is heard of island cotton because it was killed by competition by the cotton auctions. That should not be repeated here. That experience must be utilised and we must do something about rubber prices.

The third thing is about the retention of the commodity committees. Of course, I know that there is some sort of confusion between this Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry concerning the statutory commodities. The work of these committees is not very encouraging in that. But still, something is better than nothing. Hence, I will support the retention of these commodities, especially those commodities concerning coffee, tea, spices, coconut, arecanut, because when you look into the indices provided by the Ministry, you will find that traditional items like spices are not going up or have no time to analyse that. I have had no time to analyse that. I have looked into everything.

You will remember the history of this country especially the connection between these spices and the whole range of our historic development. It was the spices which first attracted foreigners to our country. Historical records testify to that. From 3000 years ago, foreigners had been attracted to India, especially Kerala—I am very proud of that, although later history does not show that that was very much of an advantage to us. If you look through the travel accounts of people in those days, the whole of Europe and Asia was attracted by the spices of India. Even Kalidasa has mentioned it in Raghuvansa; there spices are given first-rate importance. Therefore, spices formed the basis of

our international commercial intercourse. Now these spices are left as orphans. Government must pay more attention to these, especially pepper, cardamom and such things. I know that there is competition from other markets like Indonesia, but we had some market for these spices in the neighbouring countries and in Europe. We must try to get back those market to our growers.

I need not mention much about the ivory handicrafts because I had occasion to speak about that in the consultative committee. I hope the Minister will look into it more thoroughly, because it is not so much what we gain as foreign exchange. It is a very good and attractive industry.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With employment potential.

Shri Warrior: This industry is also attracting the attention of foreign tourists to a great extent, and that gives us a chance to see how much our handicrafts can be developed. Though the States say that they will do whatever they can, the Central Government has a duty, because most of the raw material for this industry is imported, and Government has control over that. If the distribution is also controlled like wise, I think this industry can be kept alive.

I was amazed to find fish and fish products in our imports, and I believe some foreign exchange is spent on it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is from East Pakistan.

Shri Warrior: I do not know the exact position of Chittagong, but I know at least this much that if our fishing industry is given more attention by the Government—I do not know whether it is the Food Ministry or the Commerce Ministry which deals with it—we can increase our exports considerably, as this is the best exportable material in our hands.

When I was somewhere abroad I found tinned sardines, and in reply to my enquiry I was told they were Lisbon sardines. They were actually asked from the Arabian sea but canned in Lisbon and exported as Lisbon sardines. So, the name goes to Lisbon and not to our fishermen here. Why not the Government at least now think of organising a corporation for the entire fishing and export trade? I think much of the food problem also can be solved by having this fishing industry expanded, but the Government must give attention to it.

About lemongrass oil, I do not know what I should say. It is dwindling day by day. When we approach the Government, they have got the ready answer that the demand in the world for this is now much less. But we understand that lemongrass oil is also used for manufacture of synthetic vitamins in India itself. Why not Government find out? In these things research must be done to see that this industry shall not die. Some fl'lip, some encouragement must be given to it, some way must be found to revitalise the industry. It should not come to a standstill or go down. That is my point I do not want to expatiate on it.

Coming to tapioca, we are importing it for starch while producing it in our country. All imports mean foreign exchange. Why not give more encouragement to the industry or industries based on it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): We are not importing tapioca at all.

Shri Warrior: Tapioca starch for the textile industry.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are importing maize, not starch.

Shri Warrior: It is a technical thing. I do not know much about it. Shri Ramaswamy must be knowing much more, but as far as I know tapioca is used for starch-making. Maize is also used for starch-making. So, whether you call it maize or tapioca, it is all starch and nothing else. Why should we depend upon the import of maize

for starch when we could have tapioca cultivated here? When cultivation of tapioca was going on, the cultivators did not get the same encouragement and finally one fine morning the market was not there. I was also a cultivator of tapioca. I will give you that instance. I told the nearby villagers to take away all the tapioca roots so that I will be saved the expenditure of carrying these to the local market, eight miles away. I could save the carrying charges; I will get the land cleared. This is, I believe, the history of many a tapioca cultivator. I was a small cultivator. But there are big cultivators and they said once for all: We are not going to cultivate tapioca. In all these matters, in the matters price of raw materials, agricultural commodities, we are still in the matter price of raw materials, work is done, no scientific methods are employed. Whatever we get, we take to the market and the cultivator suffers more than all. Whenever there is a boom in the market for these commodities, the gains are pocketed entirely by the middle men. There comes in the question of the forward marketing. I am glad that the Government took some action about oil and other commodities excluding them from the forward market. But I do not know why the Government should retain that system. Is it perhaps, as some Members expressed here, that the forward market might regulate the economy of the country or the price system? I have worked in the forward market for a few years and from what I have understood what they call 'hedging' is nothing but switching, that is, switching over the whole profit. Why should we be at the mercy of the speculative market? Even now I have got the experience of that; I know a bit of this business but I am not convinced—not because I have come over to some other place—that the forward market is the agency to control the price system and the economy. Rather, it should be the price system and the economy which should control the market; vice versa. I for one am

[Shri Warior]

convinced that this is one principal method by which the commodity market is squeezed and agriculture is squeezed mostly.

I congratulate the Ministry with all this, Sir, because as I said earlier, the Ministry is conversant with all the problems and the Minister, especially Mr. Manubhai Shah is taking pains to do something. There may be faults and failings; but that apart, it is essential that the Ministry must look into the details of these things. When we go to the details some pertinent points come up. One thing is that we are not cultivating as close relationship in commerce with the other countries that are close to us such as Egypt, Ceylon, Yugoslavia and some others also.

There are some other items which I can pick out. I have got them. Secondly, we are not concentrating upon our traditional markets. Thirdly, the essential things are not given priority in the matters of import or export, things such as newsprint, medicines and so on. I am not enumerating all of them. There is a clamour for newsprint. Without newsprint, how can you have democracy? This must be looked into. I have many points to mention, but have reserved them for another occasion. I think the Minister will look into those problems and give us satisfactory reply when he finally replies to the debate.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want first of all to express my gratitude which I owe to the Members of the House, who have spoken in a very affectionate and feeling way about our performance and our failings. The report which the House has considered this whole day has tried to give in brief the policy on foreign trade which this country has been following in the last few years. We have now a very clear long-term and fairly continuing clear long term and firmly continuing. The first component of this policy is clear long-term and firmly continuing of the world except only two out of the 122 countries, sovereign nations,

of the world. We trade with 120, barring South Africa and China—

Shri P. C. Borooh: Portugal.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; he is right I would say except three countries including Portugal,—barring those three countries—we have no trade preference, as Shri Ranga tried to differentiate, between one part of the world and the other. As a matter of fact, if the House has observed, every country is varying to trade with everybody else; the latest in the run being a lot of entrepreneurs from the United States going to the Soviet Union. Before a few years, if there was a talk about this, people would not have believe it, and sometimes, even now, people might think it to be strange. But this is nothing strange as far as commerce and trade are concerned, because trade is as universal as mankind. Therefore, it is in our best interests to trade everywhere, but on the most favourable terms, with the lowest possible prices for our import and the best possible prices for our export. I can assure this hon. House that whether we trade with the socialist countries, the East-European countries or whether we trade through barter and rupee-payment countries or with free foreign exchange countries, we always try to see that our interests are paramount and fully protected. We do not import from any country in the world what is not required for this country's economy, whether we trade with the Soviet Union, with which our trade has expanded from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 125 crores eachway, or whether it is with the greatest country, the United States, with which we have the highest trade—the last year's trade with that country being almost 400 million dollars eachway—we always see to it that in terms of commodities that we import, we import only what we must and import it at international prices, and of the qualities which are acceptable to our economy.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Shinkre was indirectly referring to a point that we buy from the East-European countries or in barter or through links and it is loaded externally or internally. He used the word 'over-invoice' or 'under-invoice.' I know he meant some loading. I can assure him that even here, as far as our trade with East European countries is concerned, there is no loading whatsoever,—whether the tractors are from Yugoslavia or Soviet Union,—irrespective of comparable prices. So, I would like to remove this type of feeling. It has been mostly removed from all quarters in this country, but still, in some minds it persists. All trade, with every country, through whichever mechanism is suitable to sovereign governments—India on the one hand and the trading partner on the other—is to our mutual benefit and to our maximum advantage. We do not give any price preference because of its destination; we do not receive any price reduction because of any price collusion or price rigging. It has produced results, and that is why we gave the account for two years at a time in order to give a comparison, since we tried to institutionalise the pattern of foreign trade. As Shri V. B. Gandhi has mentioned, we have now tried to set up institutions. The trade, from the old ruts where it was in, in a traditional routine manner, has now been put on a somewhat scientific, technological and modern method of trading pattern. Therefore, some time back when a very leading economist of this country called for a foreign trade policy, I was surprised. If the foreign trade policy means the enunciation of an abstract policy that we trade for the best, we purchase at the lowest price and we sell at the highest price, that was known to this country since times immemorial. If foreign trade policy means a purposive policy, a policy that identifies trends of commodities, a policy which indicates the direction and navigation of commodities and the directions in which they can be

sold, whether traditional or non-traditional, then these are all old syllabuses and there is nothing new in them. We want to diversify trade. We want that the raw materials should be given a lower priority the intermediate products given a higher level of priority and the finished products even higher level of priority. And among the finished products I lay emphasis on sophisticated and diversified products getting higher priority.

I will give the example from iron; from sponge iron to palletized iron, pig iron, steel and engineering products; all along line we would prefer the latter one to the previous one in the matter of export. We would prefer to export the machine tool than prime steel; we will rather export prime steel than pig iron or casting; we will prefer pig iron rather than palletized iron or sponge iron; we will prefer sponge iron or palletized iron as compared to iron ore.

Even here, when the needs of the situation demand, we will have to export everything that is possible to be exported even by a sacrifice. I would not like to join issue with some of my hon. friends. My hon. friend, Shri Shinkre, asked: why do we export sugar? If you want the country's life and prosperity to go forward, if the present generation will not sacrifice for the posterity to come, then I do not think any country can advance to the extent to which one wants it. I was for many years in the United Kingdom after the war. During the post-war period the mothers left their milk bottles for the sons and daughters of the nation. Because, England could not afford to drink all the milk that it produced; they had to export the milk products of their country. During those days I used to get a ration of four sugar cubes for one whole week, I am not asking for tightening of the belt. The scheme has not been still geared up by the hon. House or the country for real drive for export promotion, where sacrifice can be called in order

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

to achieve a regular target. But we have to understand in this country that if we want to export, we will have to create some like climate, because export is the only means of earning foreign exchange and without earning foreign exchange the national economy can never advance. In the case of sugar we were consuming only 8 lakhs or 10 lakhs tons a year a few years back and now our consumption is 26 lakhs or 29 lakhs tons. So, what we are now asking for is no sacrifice at all, I would say, but only a restraint today which will bring in prosperity tomorrow. With a little bit of purposeful, knowing, conscious effort in order to consume less of what we can sell abroad, we can certainly do and we must do, and to that extent I am very glad that most of the hon. Members did say that it would be very necessary to export whatever we could, even if it meant some inconvenience. We are not asking for tightening the belt; we know the belt is already too tight. But the people of this country, we know, are not people who are dreamy or impracticable and they will undergo the sacrifices without which the nation cannot do. We have suffered in the past and we have won our independence through struggle for independence, for political independence. Similarly, for the economic emancipation of this country also we shall have to pass through a further period of self-discipline. Some self-restraint, so that we can divert our products of daily consumption which can be spared for export and earn foreign exchange so that the present savings can be converted into better things for a brighter tomorrow and a still brighter day after tomorrow.

Regarding the other main points of the foreign trade policy which I want to place before the House, there are really four main pillars on which the foreign trade rests. The first is, as hon. Members mentioned, production. It is production, production and still more production, all along the line.

Unless there is more and more of production, naturally we cannot increase our exports. Even with restraint and discipline on consumption, we will have to have increased production, because population is increasing. Call it a misfortune or an accident of history, we add almost 11 million people—the whole of Australia is being added to India every year. Also, expectation of life is going up. It is a sign of progress, but progress will have to be matched with some sacrifice. So, production all along the line by hard work will have to be raised.

I entirely agree with Mr. Warior when he says that agriculture is a *prima donna* of foreign trade. Even as regards the USA, which is the queen of industry throughout the world, 65 per cent of its export—nearly 13 billion dollars—is agricultural production.

17 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mixed metaphor—*prima donna* and queen!

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is *prima donna* in some cases; it is queen in other cases. In both cases, agriculture is playing a major role.

In this country, whether it is fisheries, tapioca, oilseeds or sugar, the agricultural sector will have to be given maximum assistance. The House will appreciate that during the last one or two years, we are reorienting our policy to maximum production in agriculture. We hope in the coming few years, agricultural production will show a much better performance, whatever may be the stagnation in the last three years.

The second pillar is quality. We may produce, but if its quality is bad or sub-standard, the goods will not sell. As part of our foreign trade policy, we have initiated in the last

two years, quality control and pre-shipment inspection. The Quality Control and Preshipment Inspection Act, 1963 was passed by this House. In the last two years, products after products have been brought under quality control. By the end of the year, we hope that 80 to 85 per cent of our exports will be brought under compulsory statutory legal quality control and pre-shipment inspection. I have heard very appreciative references about this throughout the world. When I went to Australia, I was discussing this with the importers of jute goods. Out of courtesy they might not mention some complaints. So, I asked, have you any complaints about quality. They said, no. In the past we used to have many complaints about our jute goods, but in recent years, due to the measures taken by the industry, trade and Government, quality has considerably improved. Cardamom, shellac, cotton, textiles, oils, sugar, engineering products, handicrafts, talpoca, mica mineral ores—practically all our exports, barring tea on which statutory control is not compulsory because it is sold only on quality in different grades—80 to 85 per cent of all products entering the export market would have come under statutory compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection by the end of the year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In spite of that, tea exports to America are falling.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will take it up commodity-wise later. The latest figure up to 31st March is that export of tea this year was Rs. 7 crores more than last year. Previous figures were upto December. The real North Indian tea starts coming in somewhere by the end of November. The year has ended with a record export of tea.

The other aspect of quality is packing. Even if the product inside is good what is not well presented is not well accepted. This is the modern

theory of advertising publicity, salesmanship and marketing. We should concentrate and improve the packing so that it is presentable throughout the world. In this respect, I will not give a full certificate to all the products of India. We have done a good deal, but we have yet to do a great deal that way in order to see that the packaging is modernised, made into an attractive pattern and presented to foreigners in a manner which will do credit to this great country.

The other day, when I was in London, I was shown at the port of London, some bars which we sent there. There have been questions in this House that we will lose some money because the bars that went there got twisted. One would wonder what has packing to do with the bars. We understand packing for cigarettes and for some processed foods like jam or jelly. But today everything requires packing. If the bars are not properly tied at several points with the gauge of a wire which must be about 10 gauges or 9 gauges, not 14 gauges or 24 gauges, the bars get twisted, and they did get twisted and we lost some money. I can inform the House that we are starting an Institute of Packaging at Madras in order to train up the exporters. We are starting this year, as early as possible, an Institute of Packaging to give concentrated attention to the aspect of quality in packaging because the quality as far as the standards, specifications, construction and various other types are concerned is one thing, and then to put a good product in a good packet is an important matter and I hope we shall try to train up our exporters in this direction.

The third point is about prices. Here, we know that under-development is a curse. The productivity in the less developed countries is on the low side. We are a low-wage country but a high-cost country. It looks somewhat strange. When we were saying to G.A.T.T. that they should

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not put barriers against India or less-developed countries, they were saying, "You are a low-wage country and, therefore, you can dump goods". We have in a statistical and analytical manner proved that even though our wages may be per man hour comparatively lower, but in the overall analysis, because of low productivity and lower efficiency in the management, machinery, the methods of technique of production being somewhat outdated the cost is high. My hon. friend was asking why. Because we started in this field late, we started late in the history of development and during the last 200 years, when the world was marching on in adopting modern technology we fell behind because we were under a foreign master. But during the last 17 years, we have done a great deal in modernising the equipment and I hope this price question will be tackled by Government, the people, the trading community and the producers in the next five years. That must be done because it is a life line. We may produce more and we may improve the quality but if we continue to have high cost, we shall not be able to stand world competition. No amount of compensation, no amount of import entitlements, no amount of cash subsidies, no amount of grants can ever take the place of efficiency. I do not mean to say that in every sector we can be as efficient as the United States of America or Germany or Japan but over a wide sector of agricultural economy, over a wide sector of industrial economy, we shall have to be competitive. What is the state of affairs today? We produce sugar at almost twice or two and a half times the world price. Take the case of oils and oilseeds. It is Rs. 650 higher than the world price. In the case of groundnut oil, the prices have come down crumbling to a great extent. The price in India is Rs. 1,900 a ton and the export price is round about Rs. 1,200. How can a difference of Rs. 700 be expected to be tolerated

by the nation for a long time? You take all the goods all along the line and you will find that in most of the commodities we are highly priced out and the earlier we pay attention to the price aspect of the matter, the better it will be. However in the meantime, we cannot lose the vital element of foreign exchange. We cannot afford to see that our exports sag or they suffer from the handicap of prices. Therefore, on behalf of the Central Government; on behalf of this august House and myself, I have been assuring from all platforms the exporters of this country that provided you keep to quality, provided you keep to the high traditions of Indian merchandising—since the last 10-20 centuries our forefathers went across the seven seas and sold the Indian goods with all the high quality that our forefathers could boast of—if our people can maintain the quality, if our people can maintain the contractual obligations that they enter into with foreign buyers, and I want to repeat that assurance, the Government shall stand by all exporters to see that the export trade is not a losing trade.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope that it is not a big 'if'.

Shri Maubhai Shah: Yes. No commander of an Army can expect an Army will be a wrong thing to go on exhorting people, or for House to believe that any support that we give to them is unnecessary or overdone or useless. Unless and until an exporter or manufacturer is assured by this House that in regard to his transaction with a foreign partner, as long as the ethics of the trade is maintained, and as long as the quality and the contractual obligations are fulfilled, we shall stand by him as a nation and support him in whatever legitimate losses he may incur because of the local price being higher and the international price being

lower, there cannot be any big rise in export; we shall always stand by such exporters. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But deal with the bad traders severely.

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as bad traders are concerned, we have taken so many steps to eliminate the bad practices. I may inform the House that we are already preparing an amendment to the Act in regard to the import and export control to seek powers to criminally prosecute such bad traders. Just now, there is only provision for imposing a penalty in terms of money, which is twice or thrice or four times the amount of embezzlement or the fraud or the bad practices that he has practised or indulged in; but we are seeking to take powers to criminally prosecute a person who imports or exports by resorting to under-invoicing and over-invoicing, or by giving false particulars, and award even imprisonment for such persons.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was long overdue.

Shri Manubhai Shah: What I am concerned with is the positive aspect of it namely that we have to give an assurance to the exporters that such export promotion schemes are of a continuing nature, and that there would not be a sudden change every time, as some Members have mentioned, and particularly as Shri Heda rightly mentioned; if a person has entered into a contract with a foreign partner on the clear understanding that his Government is giving him such and such a benefit or such and such an assistance, then all of a sudden if Government change that, he cannot be expected to go back to his foreign partner and say that his Government has changed its policy, and, therefore, he will not be able to carry out the contract. That would bring a bad name not merely for the merchant but for the country itself. Therefore, I want to repeat this assurance, and I am grateful to Shri

Heda for drawing our attention to that, and in fact, I have been repeatedly saying this that we shall stand by these schemes; whatever export promotion schemes are on the statute-book of this country, this Government shall continue, and if and when any minor modifications or adjustments are required, we shall give sufficient notice, and we shall also consult the interests concerned so that what we do is in the right direction. I want to repeat this assurance that this House is behind all these assistance schemes, whether they be import entitlement, or tax-credit certificates, or rebate or cash assistance or marketing development fund grant and so on. All these are done after great calculations and proper analysis of every situation, and they must continue for the Fourth Plan period if we are to make proper headway and achieve the targets of Rs. 1,100 to 1,200 crores of exports by the end of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, I would not take further time of the House as far as foreign trade policy is concerned. What I want to assure the House and the people of this country is that we have a long-term continuing firm policy so that our exporters can trade in the best possible manner and sell goods at international prices and of internationally acceptable quality standards.

Then, the question arose regarding participation of the State in trading. My hon. friend Shri Ranga has set views on this matter. I have known his views on this matter, and I do not know since when he has changed; because we were all working together before, I knew what his views were before. But for the last few years, his approach to problems has changed. I would like to submit that in an under-developed or even in a highly developed country, there is always State trading in some form or other, to some extent or the other. We have brought out a brochure entitled 'Eight years of State trading', and I would commend this to my

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hon. friend, and I would request him to go through it.

Shri Ranga: I have read it already.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If he reads that brochure he will realise that there is no country in the world including the highly capitalistic countries that we know of or the most radically communist country that we know of where there is no State trading in one sector of its economy or the other; the volume may vary and the quantum may change; the qualitative approach to State trading might be different in different countries, but every country has found it necessary, particularly, in respect of foreign trade; for, if we want to strengthen our national economy and the smaller merchants in the country will have to be enabled through some parties to be able to compete with the consortiums monopolies, then we shall have to have some form of State trading...

Shri Ranga: Why does my hon. friend labour a point which had already been dealt with as my one point? I did not say that there should not be State trading corporation. My only point is that Government are not using the State Trading Corporation for the main purpose for which it was started, namely to protect our people as against the totalitarian countries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very glad that Shri Ranga has conceded the need for STC.

Shri Ranga: The State Trading Corporation is going to them on bended knees, and those totalitarian countries treat it with the uttermost possible contempt, just because of the wrong policy of Government.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that for the first time at least, Prof. Ranga—I do not know whether it is on behalf of his party or it is his own individual view—accepts state trading.

Shri Ranga: You should take lessons from us.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards taking lessons, I will come to it.

Shri Ranga: It is a duty cast upon you. It is never too late.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would say that state trading is a definitely accepted policy of the country's Government. It is wrong to say that state trading was meant only for trading with socialist countries, because in one of the observations the hon. Member made,—and other Members also made it—it was said that it was only for the purpose of trading with the socialist countries. That is a misnomer, that observation.

Shri Ranga: Again he is misrepresenting me.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not answering only the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: You must make that clear. Prof. Ranga did not say so.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am sorry. I was answering the point made by other hon. Members also.

I want to tell the hon. House that state trading and the purpose behind it, the objects thereof, have been clearly explained in the book which we have brought out, which summarises the last 8 years policy on state trading. State trading in this country has come to stay, whether some people like it or not. It will continue to grow and expand in order to help the primary producer, the intermediate merchandise-man, to canalise the exports in some cases and to canalise imports in others. I say this because we have been hearing, not only in this House but outside, complaints made by many many people, grouching against state trading. But state trading as an instrument for trading has become today an inescapable instrument.

Figures of state trading are given I would like to place them before those people who are interested. Take tobacco. Here I would particularly invite Prof. Ranga's attention.

Shri Alvares: Prof. Ranga, he is provoking you.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not provoking anyone. I am giving the figures.

In 1961, our export of tobacco was Rs. 16 crores. After the floor prices were announced along with ceiling prices,—because what happened? Somebody questioned, why ceiling prices; it is to assure the foreign buyers that this country has a stable price policy, because after all, trade is bilateral, and no foreign country likes a floor price unless the Government is to assure also that there will not be fleecing in other adverse circumstances, having built up the relations. Therefore, generally, wherever a floor price is stipulated in a broad manner, the ceiling price, which is very high—actually at no time it will be reached, it is 30 or 40 percent higher than the floor price—is fixed. There is the floor and the ceiling prescribed. In 1962, the export went up to Rs. 20 crores, it rose to Rs. 24 crores last year. Is this a performance to be ashamed of? In a commodity like tobacco....

Shri Ranga: Was it the performance of this Government? It was the performance of the people.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All right: We do not take credit. It is the performance of the people through the mechanism devised by Government.

Shri Ranga: What mechanism did you devise? You failed to devise any.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not wish to enter into an individual argument.

The remarks which were made indirectly referred to a great friendly

country. I must say that since our trade with that country—USSR—has expanded, we have benefited in many many ways; they have also benefited and we have benefited. The prices of products which otherwise were being sold only in one direction have stabilised at a higher level since we entered into long-term trading partnership with those countries. I only want the House to remember this so that we do not place one group of countries against another group, which may sometimes do injustice, not knowingly but unknowingly. These countries with whom we have rupee payments agreements have been very helpful to us. We have also been helpful to them. On the whole, on the price question, we have been helped and not hindered by the policies of those countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about export of shoes and bananas to those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has also benefited. 600,000 pairs of shoes are being exported. We are planning for export of a million pairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bhusavali kele?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will come to bananas.

The fourth matter, apart from prices, was the marketing techniques. It is in the field of marketing technique that we have done some work, and I am glad the hon. Member referred to the work of the Institute of Foreign Trade. Since its inception, along with the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation and various other institutions that we have set up, it has drawn the attention of the country's merchants, exporters and producers to modern marketing techniques. It is only a beginning made. We cannot take much pride in any great achievement, but it has produced a number

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of valuable reports. Various delegations are going and they also give us the benefit of their advice and experience. On the marketing side, commodity research and the area surveys which we are conducting at the private level, Government level and the Institute level have proved of great benefit. So, I can assure the House that these four pillars—production, quality including packing, prices and marketing techniques—are now being well attended to.

I would like to mention only one word here when I am going over to the subject of commodities. Sometimes there has been some misunderstanding. I can assure you that we have now a complete audit system in which sample checking of quite a large percentage of export and import is being made. The entitlements are being used, as Shri Abdul Waheed rightly pointed out—he is one of the leading exporters—to give them raw materials, components, spare parts, equipment and machinery. After all, in a country with restricted scope for imports, if the exporter has to be left at the mercy of the manufacturer for getting raw materials, the exports may not take place. Not only that. They will go on declining. We have to keep the foot constantly on the accelerator even to stand where we are. Let nobody believe that because we achieved a certain figure last year, to retain that figures requires no effort. An analysis of 16 years of our export figures shows—if you want figures of other countries, I can give them—that there have been years when we lost Rs. 50 crores of exports. In one year it was Rs. 600 crores. The previous year it was Rs. 612 crores. The next year it was Rs. 550 crores. The average sign curve has been crest and through all along the line. Therefore, even to retain the export figure requires considerably effort.

In this assistance programme, whether it is in terms of packing, market-

ing assistance export entitlement, I am quite sure that we are prepared to look into every single case of abuse. More than a million shipment are taking place, and there are bound to be a few black-sheep everywhere, but barring these few cases, on the whole the export trade is quite healthy and I can assure the House that wherever defects or any type of collusion comes to our notice, we shall spare none of the mischief-makers or fraudulent people, whatever their status in public life may be.

Now I come to the broad pattern of the commodity trade. First and foremost is jute. Jute has earned us this year Rs. 176 crores—Rs. 26 crores more than last year—and we find that this industry, though it is called a traditional industry, is one of the most important industries for this country. Therefore, this year we have sanctioned a scheme called "Product Development and Fibre Conversion Scheme" of IJMA. We have sanctioned Rs. 45 lakhs from the Market Development Fund for the jute industry, so that during the current year and coming year, 75 per cent of non-recurring and 75 per cent of recurring expenditure will be granted to IJMA, i.e., the jute industry, from out of the Market Development Fund for carrying out research on product development and fibre conversion.

If I may summarise the scheme, it is like this. So far we have been selling hessian, sacking and carpet backing cloth, but we now find that in the world there is great competition from synthetics, and unless we diversify production from jute, we will not be able to stand competition in the world market. If we have to earn Rs. 200 crores or may be more from jute, we will have to diversify and have product development, so that we do not stick to the traditional sackings and bags which are now being completely replaced in many countries by bulk carriers, silos, tank

wagons and various other types of air sucking arrangements. We will have to see that product development takes place. I have seen in many parts of the world, for instance in Singapore, that the jute fibre which ordinarily sells at 50 paise a yard can be converted by product development to sell at Rs. 5 a yard. They make hotel furnishing fabrics, will living fabrics, etc. out of jute cloth. There are many uses to which human mind, resourceful as it is, and research hankering as modern society is, can convert this stable fibre and put it to use. Therefore, we have sanctioned to the jute industry this particular scheme, costing Rs. 45 lakhs and Government will give a grant of 75 per cent for the capital recurring cost. I can assure the jute industry that we are considering bringing them into the tax credit system which has been announced by my hon. colleague the hon. Finance Minister and the House knows about it. Under this tax credit certificates scheme we are appointing a committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Commerce Ministry with high representatives of the Ministry of Finance and one more member from the industry or the other Ministry concerned; if it is an engineering project the industry Ministry will be there; if it is an agricultural project, the Food and Agriculture Ministry will be there. This three member high power board will go into the various representations received from the export industries and decide upon what type and quantum of tax credit should be granted. I can assure the large number of exporters exporting industrial and agricultural commodities that wherever the commodity deserves some assistance this committee will go into it and finally decide what should be the quantum; it may be 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 per cent or may be a maximum of 15 per cent depending upon, what in the judgment of the committee that is as adjudged by the committee, such a certificate such an assistance will promote export, will sustain exports and will

create new markets. Where it is a commodity like coir, which Mr. Warrior referred to and which is very much depressed, we can give it a sort of a face-lift by the tax credit that could be granted. So, for the jute industry also, they will be considering under some percentage under the tax credit system.

Many hon. Members spoke of tea because we have quite a large number of friends who are really tea planters and are very knowledgeable. I can assure Shrimati Akkamma Devi that her case for the small growers of tea is always very much near to the heart of this House and of the Ministry and the decision how the zone is to be demarcated is being looked into. If the hon. Member can approach the Central Board of Revenue with more technical details, of course our Ministry will also help, they will be fully sympathetic to see that the hardship she mentioned is removed; she mentioned 42 paise as tax on Rs. 3.75; it is a high tax. If we declare it as a lower zone, we will be happy to see that the small growers are benefited. I would advise both my hon. friend Mr. Hem Raj and Akkamma Deviji that what is necessary is co-operative factories. In two years, we have brought up six co-operative factories, four in the south and two in the North. If Coonoor auction has to succeed, if reasonable prices are to be given to the growers in the regions where small growers are predominant, we should try to see that more co-operative factories come up. We can give any amount of financial assistance whereby the small growers can benefit. I hope, particularly in the Punjab region, Mr. Hem Raj will see to it that more co-operative factories come up; in the south also. So that, we can give the maximum assistance to tea.

Let there be no sign of pessimism; no funeral procession is going to come out. I am quite sure that Mr. Borooah need not have worry or anxiety of that nature. Tea, even today, is not

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a depressed industry, even though it requires some assistance. Therefore, we should not paint a picture which is rather unwarranted. This year, on 31st March, the exports stood at Rs. 130 crores, Rs. 7 crores higher than the last financial year. This year thanks to the good monsoon we had, we have got a record production of 835 million pounds. I do not know if any tea planter thought that we would ever reach this figure. This gives us strength to believe that in the next five years, we may be able to reach the target of 1000 million for the Fourth Plan. The report says that we gave Rs. 9.5 crores of assistance. This year a like amount—more than Rs. 10 crores—will be given to the tea industry in different forms. Of the major recommendations of the Chari Committee, the first one was that a development rebate on new plantation and replantation should be given. That has been granted, not to the same extent as the Committee has suggested. 50 per cent rebate was recommended for new plantation and 40 per cent for replantation. The Government has already agreed and announced 40 per cent for new plantations and 20 per cent for replantations. I have already assured the House that a Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation will be in the offing in the next two months. We are establishing or constituting a new Corporation called the Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation, whose main functions will be to give guarantee to tea planters. Today, we are having no guarantee institutions. Many economists have asked why a new corporation is coming. But the majority view is that we should bring in a Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation. I want to explain it. Today, there is no agency in this country which can stand guarantee to the various banking institutions which want to give long-term medium-term and short-term loans to stabilise and develop the tea industry. This Corporation will perform that function, and that part of the report will be implemented.

Then there is the question of giving a tax rebate. The Chari Committee recommended 18 nP per kilogramme. I can assure the House and the hon. Members that the Joshi Committee will start functioning under the Tax Credit Certificate Scheme, and I hope the hon. Minister of Finance will very closely go into it and, if possible, before the debate on those Demands under the budget closes, reply about it. I had some discussion with him this morning, and I hope we may be able to announce some tax credit certificate on tea and some other products and commodities by that time when he gives his final reply to the debate on the Finance Bill. By that time, we can expect a few commodities to get the benefit of the scheme. Apart from the fact as to who gets it or which commodity gets it, I can assure the House that the Joshi committee will go into it,—whatever it may be, a little here or a little there. The Chari Committee was a committee which consisted of all the interests of the tea industry, including all the Ministries, and we are going to see that most of the contents of that report are fully accepted by us.

The third important commodity is iron ore. I need not dilate on iron ore, because I had many opportunities to place before the House the master plan on iron ore. We have approved schemes for Rs. 370 crores for the next seven years. Under the master plan, all the major ports of India will be developed to certain capacities to export 30 million tons of iron ore by 1970-72. It is no dream. I can assure the hon. Member—he seems to be much astonished.

Shri Ranga: It is astronomical.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not an astronomical figure, because the national Plan of India runs to Rs. 21,000 crores. We saw in Australia, the other day, when I was there, that the development of iron ore and the steel industry is very fast, and the whole thing is completely mechanised. The

loading rate is 2,000 tons per hour, whereas in our country it is not even 2,000 tons per day. We want to modernise all our major ports for handling the iron ore,—the six major ports including Madras, Vizagapatam, and also Paradip, Haldia, Mangalore and Goa.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Also Karwar.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): And have good broad gauge rail system.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, Karwar is not a major port, but it should also get the benefit.

An Hon. Member: Goa can serve Karwar also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Then they have to settle it in between themselves. All the six major ports are being modernised in the country along with the railway system.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): What is the difficulty at Masulipatam port? I am told, it is the cheapest port for export of iron ore. May I know if anything is being done in that direction, to export iron ore from there, and to have export trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now that the hon. Member has drawn my attention to it, I can assure him that, while that is not the cheapest port for this purpose, the 30 million tons which we are going to handle in the major ports could certainly help that also. We can certainly help Masuliptam. I would also like hon. Members to remember that a trade like iron ore, is a highly competitive one. where every paisa counts, and the mere question of every port being utilised for iron ore should not be pressed because, here, the question of economics, the question of price, and so on, enters, and we can certainly undertake merchandising other items of export through all these major and medium ports. As far as iron ore is concerned, we will have

to compete with Japan, Australia and Venezuela, Sweden and Soviet Union and Gabon and a number of other countries. Therefore, we should see that these six ports are developed in the most scientific way.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the MMTC not going to Goa and all that. Shri Shinkre and Shri Alvares had occasion to discuss it with me. I can assure them that the established exporters are being tapped only after whatever any small mineowner and the medium exporter or the small exporter is able to offer. I want to repeat it. If any Goa exporter or mineowner, who is a small mineowner or a medium mineowner has anything to offer by way of iron ore, here and now, we are prepared to buy it from him.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): You make arrangements to take it and they will offer.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I give this solemn assurance on behalf of the Corporation. I had spent three days in Goa and my Secretary also was there. We had a big conference there. Every exporter and mine-owner of Goa is being assured by Government that we shall buy whatever ore they have to offer.

Shri Shinkre: The moment you have river transport and road transport there, we will do that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The matter is being complicated by too many issues. Mr. Shinkre was complaining of the present situation. If it is about future development, it will form part of the master plan. For the present, whoever has any ore to offer—small or medium mine-owner of Goa or exporter—we shall buy it.

MMTC entered into Goa at the request of small mine-owners. They have been benefited. I have many letters from them; they have welcomed the intrusion of MMTC. We propose to carry it, so that anybody

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who wants to sell can have satisfaction.

We are trying to put up pelletisation plants, so that the 20 per cent occurring as fines may be converted into pellets. We have already finalised two plants. More plants will be established in the public and private sectors and the MMTTC will financially participate where necessary to see that pelletisation plants are put up in important harbours.

The annual report also deals with our performance in regard to manganese ore. We have reached a record export this year. Many friends last year raised their eyebrows and expressed doubts whether the intrusion of State-trading will be all right. This is the answer. We have contracted for 1.59 million tonnes of manganese ore under various barter and other sales systems. We also exported under the C.C.C. barter agreement with USA.

Shri Ranga: This is a world-wide phenomenon.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If a good thing takes place, he says it is world-wide. The world trade in manganese ore is 3.7 million tonnes out of which our share is 45 per cent. Let us not confuse the issue.

I come to sugar. Mr. Trivedi was critical about it.

Shri Ranga: Orissa Agents!

Shri Manubhai Shah: I wish this country is enabled to export 1 million tonnes of sugar, because we have a great potential. By putting large-sized factories in selected southern areas of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras, Andhra and Kerala, we can produce sugar almost at a competitive rate. There the average is 60 to 75 tonnes of sugarcane per acre like in any Latin American country, Cuba and Australia. So, we should not shut our eyes because of some present difficulty in the price situation. We should be

bold enough to plan for a larger export of sugar. Instead of wishing for reduction or vanishing of our sugar exports, the blessings of the House should be for increasing the export of sugar. (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय : देवास के ग्रन्दर जो मिल चलने वाली थी उस के लिये क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जरा शुगर की बात हो जाने दीजिये तब मैं उस पर आता हूँ ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Why are we not allowed to eat our own sugar?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are allowed. 6 or 7 years ago, this country was consuming less than 1 million tonnes. Today the consumption is 2.9 million tonnes. I hope he will tell the people that there should be some sacrifice by the present generation for building up posterity. After all, we cannot consume everything that we produce.

Then I come to the question of oils and oilseeds. Here the performance on the whole has been good. We had to ban the export of groundnut oil last year. The situation is under constant review. For the present, we cannot expect much revenue, export earning, from these vegetable oils. We have imported soya-bean oil and tallow and when the whole oil economy gets saturated then we can review the whole situation, when the price is stabilized.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : आयाल की खपत बाज़ार में नहीं है और उस का एक्सपोर्ट भी नहीं होता है जिससे कि आयाल मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं और काश्तकारों का नुकसान होता है तो सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, When we impose a ban, naturally,

there is accumulation and accumulation certainly causes certain hardships. These points have already been looked into. As I had mentioned, when the oil economy stabilizes we can look into the whole matter. But now I would not like to make any statement on oil because it is a highly inflammable commodity and anything that I say may be misinterpreted.

About lemon-grass oil, I do not agree with Shri Warrior, because a synthetic substitute will always be there. We have requested the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to have a high-power committee on synthetics, because this is a major threat to all the developing countries that some of the new advances in science and technology are coming out to the detriment of the poor developing countries. Synthetic rubber has been replacing natural rubber, sandoil which has been replacing sandal-wood oil and synthetic citrol which is coming out of naptha is killing our lemon-grass oil. But, Government have gone to the aid of the producers. We give price support. We purchased all the lemon-grass oil in Kerala and exported it at a loss. The report of STC will show how beneficial its effect has been. We supported the price and we purchased the whole production and at no time were the growers allowed to suffer heavily though there was loss to the STC. I can give that assurance to hon. Members and I hope the hon. Member will agree with me that we have given satisfactory price support to this agricultural commodity.

About cotton textiles I am happy to report that we have at least gone away from the situation where the exports were falling over the last 13 to 14 years. During the last two years the cycle is being reversed; not that we can export any quantity we like but in the last year, the year which has just closed, we exported textiles worth Rs. 63 crores as compared to Rs. 54 crores earlier. So, there has been a net gain of Rs. 9 crores. This is mostly due to the free foreign exchange coun-

tries, because with the East European countries we do not have any textile sizeable trade.

Shri Ranga: Handloom goods are not being helped as much as they should.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Bleeding Madras export has gone up to Rs. 6 crores from Rs. 2 crores. If bleeding Madras is not handloom, then what is handloom?

Shri Ranga: That is not enough.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that it is not enough. I admit that the export of handloom products must be much more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why do you not change the name of that brand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was speaking about textiles. New mills are coming up. The hon. Member, Shri Trivedi referred to the shifting of a mill from Dewas. It is not our fault. The Madhya Pradesh Government was agreeable to that. But I can assure him that if he could find any other industrialist to set up a new mill, the Government would also help him. We want a textile mill to be put up at Dewas, and we are prepared to give a licence. We are interested in the industrial development of Dewas and I can assure him that if he brings up any case, any party who is willing to start a mill, we shall see to it that the mill comes up. As a matter of fact, we have made a departure this year.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Who was responsible for this shifting?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a democratic country. If both the governments agree, a change can take place. If the transfer or shifting is taking place with the consent of both governments, we will agree to it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विदेशी मुद्रा देवास में मिल लगाने के लिए दी गई थी, लेकिन वह गुजरात में ले गये, इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं बता रहा था कि गुजरात में वह ले नहीं गये हैं। उनके पास

[श्री मनुभाई शाह]

गुजरात का भी लाइसेंस था और मध्य प्रदेश का भी लाइसेंस था। बहूतों ने कई एक एरियाज़ में अपना काम करना था, जो उन्होंने नहीं किया है। उस को हम कैंसल करने के लिए तैयार हैं और हम देवास के लिए लाइसेंस दिलाने के लिए तैयार हैं। उस के लिए थोड़ी कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी।

What I was saying was that a very great expansion is taking place in the textile industry. There is a great opportunity and then we have made a new major departure in our policy that 50 new textile mills are proposed to be set up in the public sector and in the cooperative sector in the next five years. This is to help areas like Dewas, those under-developed regions where a private entrepreneur does not dare go and we as the Central Government or the State Government are prepared to establish such mills.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are not under-developed; they are developing.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am talking of those backward regions.

Shri Shinkre: Do not say 'backward'.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are less developed regions in the country.

Shri Kapur Singh: You say, not so forward.

Shri Manubhai Shah: What I was saying was, for the consideration of the hon. House, that we are having a programme and we have gone to the Planning Commission with a proposal that 50 textile spinning units must be established in the public sector and the cooperative sector in the next two Plans and here the preference will be given to areas where the entrepreneurs do not generally go. Many people have questioned as to why Government should enter into the textile industry and the

answer is that the entrepreneurs have not entered into many regions and many districts because they are less developed and because all the facilities are not available there. We cannot allow the people there to suffer the consequences of no industrialisation there. Therefore, with a purposive mind, we have decided, if the proposals go through, and I hope the House will support them, that 50 textile mills will be established in the public sector and in the cooperative sector preferably in backward areas.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी खोलेंगे ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I cannot go into the details.

Then, there were points mentioned about the cloth control price by Mr. Yashpal Singh. What I can assure him is this that I will be very grateful to him if he can show me any village or any area where 18 per cent rule is not being observed. I say this because 18 per cent is clearly defined, that is, the consumer will pay 18 per cent over the printed ex-mill price. Both retail price and ex-mill price are printed on the cloth. I will be every grateful to the hon. Members who can show any village or a town or a district where cloth of controlled nature is sold at higher than 18 per cent. As a matter of fact, due to increase in production—during the last year the production has gone upto 56 million—there has been a recession in prices and the controlled cloth is selling at 4 to 5 per cent less than the controlled price. The hon. Member was feeling emotional and he was saying that the poor people are not getting the cloth. This control price is fixed for the poor people and the middle-class people only. And we shall see that every yard of the controlled cloth is within the prices fixed by the Government. If any hon. Member has got any difficulty and can point out any case, I

will be much obliged if he can mention the same to us.

Then, a question was raised about the coir yarn because that forms part of textile.

An Hon. Member: What about the powerlooms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All right. I will mention about powerlooms. About powerlooms....

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव सरकार ने एक्समाइज ड्यूटी कम की है. लेकिन मिल वालों ने एक्स-मिल प्राइस बढ़ा दी है। उस से कन्जूमर के लिए रिटेल प्राइस बढ़ गई है।

श्री मनुभाई शह : यह बात गलत है।

It is not so. We have issued a press note on this that the prices have been lowered as a result of the excise duty relief by 5 to 7 per cent and in some cases by 10 per cent.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव एक्स-मिल प्राइस बढ़ाई है।

Shri Manubhai Shah: After all, you are concerned with the retailer. If due to any technical reasons, a particular variety goes up by 1 per cent, the main point is to see at what price does the consumer get. The consumer will get it at 5 to 7 per cent less than the previous month, that is, February and in some cases even 10 per cent reduction has taken place. That means to say that a consumer will have to pay 5 or 7 or even 10 per cent less for a yard of cloth now than before.

Then, about powerlooms, I would like to submit that there was some misunderstanding in regard to the report on powerlooms. We shall be bringing forward the resolution of the Government very soon before the House. We had to consult all the States also. The report was submitted to us in July. The various processes of consultation do take some time. But what I would like to submit on this occasion is that Rs. 25 per powerloom per year is not a hell of a duty which is placed on it. On the

contrary, if hon. Members would scan the report of the Asoka Mehta Committee, they will see that the main basis of that report is that fiscal regulations should be devised as to take away the difference which is very large at present, between mill-made cloth and power loom-made cloth due to excise duty differentials. If that is taken into account, the levy or the burden whether on yarn or on cloth would have been heavy on the basis of that report. But at present, the amount of Rs. 25 is only there and that is just nothing. That is just one rupee per shift per month. Hon. Members will appreciate that the Finance Minister has been rather generous and did not take to the entire recommendation...

Shri Ranga: Question. It is thoroughly unjustifiable. It is not intended to yield any money to Government. Why should it not be Rs. 5 only? It is just a token thing.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a token thing; then, Rs. 25 is as good as Rs. 5, and Rs. 5 is as good as Rs. 25. In any case, what I was trying to draw the attention of the House to is this. I would like the House to consider the wide disparity between what was supposed to be done and what has been done. What has been done is a very mild form of a registration fee of Rs. 25 a year on an industry which is fairly profitable; I would not say that it is highly profitable, but it is fairly profitable, and, therefore, there is a heavy demand. Everybody wants to go in for powerlooms, because the excise relief available is too wide and thus attracts a large number of entrepreneurs.

The decisions of Government on powerlooms will be placed before the House very soon. I hope that when hon. Members see the resolution they will find that Government are trying to harmonise the thing so as not to create conflict between the interests of the four sectors, namely khadi, handloom, powerloom and the mill. We cannot let khadi suffer because of

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our requirements of mill-made yarn. We cannot allow the handlooms to suffer because we want mechanisation and much higher productivity through powerlooms. We cannot allow the powerlooms to stagnate but we should allow them to expand and progress, but at the same time we have to see that technically good cloth of a better variety produced by the mills does not suffer from an undue and unhealthy competition from the powerlooms.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government have considered the possibility of reserving certain designs for the handloom and the powerloom sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member would read the **Asoka Mehta** Committee's report, he will find that certain reservations have been advocated, and the Government's decision on that matter also will be made known to the House.

श्री नुलशंदास जाधव : एक बात है।
25 रुपये जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot go on interrupting like this.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If my hon. friend writes to me whatever he wants to say now, I shall go into the matter.

I have completed the details on commodities. Now I would take a few minutes to make some general observations about the conference on World Trade. . . .

Shri Warrior: The hon. Minister started about coir and just finished there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: In regard to coir, my hon. friend has rightly complained that we are not able to export as much of mattings and mats as yarn. But that is a historical thing. For the last hundred years or so,

coir yarn export has always been more. It is only during the last few years that we are trying to see that more and more of our mats and mattings go out than yarn. The figures for the last year are well-known. If my hon. friend would go through them he will see that Government have given greater incentive or impetus to the export of mats and mattings. In the coming years also, I can assure the House that the policy will be so devised that yarn will go to a lesser and lesser extent. But I can assure him of one thing, if he thinks that we have made a foolish mistake by not banning export of coir yarn, that but for this, there would be unemployment to a terrible extent in the State of Kerala, because nowhere in the world is any country prepared to buy all our coir mats and mattings. If wishes were horses, people would certainly have done that but coir yarn has a definite world market; there is not the same market for mats and mattings. We shall discuss with Belgium, Denmark and Holland, and Germany etc. who are producers of coir goods from our yarn that gradually they may allow, through the international division of labour principle our export of yarn to be reduced and more of our mats and matting to be sold to them, and they must close down gradually in a phased manner their industries of coir matting and mats. Therefore, we are quite alive to the situation. In regard to the coir question, we had brought forward an amending Bill before the House some time back in order to establish a public sector mechanised unit of powerlooms. My hon. friend knows about it, and the House also knows about it that that Bill or Act has been brought into force, and we are putting up the mechanised factory very soon.

Now I just want to give hon. Members a bird's-eye-view of developments regarding UNCTAD, ECAFE and GATT. The year 1964 that has gone has witnessed many revolutionary phenomena in the sphere of international trade. The first was the

Kennedy Round. The great President of the US, the late Mr. Kennedy, brought about the Kennedy Round under which across-the-board cuts are to materialise. I appealed in Wellington to the industrialised powers, particularly the US, and I take this opportunity again to appeal to them, on behalf of the people of this country, the Government and the House and myself, to see that the Kennedy Round is made a success. 'Wait and see' has been too dilatory a method of negotiation—negotiations, bargaining. The needs and requirements of under-developed countries and the upsurge that is taking place in this vast part of mankind are so irresistible that the Kennedy Round must succeed and succeed quickly, if it is to make an impact on international trade. If it is to go the way of the Dillon Round, if it is to go the way the previous agreements on tariff reductions have gone, it will be a bad day, because the Kennedy Round is well-conceived; it has been so formulated by the Congress of the US that it has given the full powers to the President and the executive authority of the US Government to cut across the board, that is, two trading partners sit round the table and cut out 50 per cent of the US tariff in favour of the under-developed countries.

I am glad to report that UNCTAD also accepted non-reciprocity on the part of under-developed countries, that is, we will not be expected to give reciprocal concessions for receiving tariff cuts, that is, for the export products of India or the under-developed countries, where there will be a reduction across the board of 50 per cent tariff for their import in the U.S., we will not be expected to reciprocate by giving a like concession for their goods being imported into India, because we just cannot afford it. We are having our revenues largely from customs; under-developed countries like ours have their budgets balanced largely by these duties. Therefore, this feature of the Kennedy Round as well as the UNCTAD resolution that no reciproc-

city will be expected of the less developed countries has been now accepted by all countries, include the US.

There may be some technical requirements of a nominal reduction because the US Act does not accept total non-reciprocity. We are prepared for such negotiations. I can assure the US Government that if they take the initiative to start negotiations, because we have been pleading for it, with the under-developed countries rather than the developed countries which are taking so much time, there will be a great success of the Kennedy Round.

Today in New York, the first meeting of the Board of Trade and Development is taking place. It is a historic day. For the first time, the UN Board on Trade and Development is meeting in New York today, the 5th of April, 1965. We wish it well because on this day will be decided the large measure of policies which will implement the final act of UNCTAD which was approved last year. There are three Commissions to be appointed UNCTAD, the Commission on Commodities, the Commission on shipping and invisibles and the Commission on manufactures. In all these Commissions, we have great interest. The Commission on commodities will decide how to give price support to the primary products and the semi-processed products of under-developed countries. The Commission on manufactures will decide the preferences, we want industrialisation to be fostered in the less developed countries through preferential entry, what they would call the preferred entry, and freer and fuller access of the semi-manufactured and manufactured goods originating in the less developed countries into the markets of the industrialised countries. Hence the Commission on manufactures is very vital to us.

The Third Commission is on shipping and invisibles. You know how under-developed we are in shipping. For a great country like India, not even 10-12 per cent of our goods are

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being carried by Indian bottoms. Therefore, we have appealed that shipping must be reorganised and soft-term credit and long-term repayments should be devised so that India and under-developed countries like her can acquire large tonnages of shipping consistent with their foreign trade. So that is the part UNCTAD is going to play.

The GATT adopted Chapter IV, which is called the model chapter. This chapter reorients the policy of the rich man's club, which it was called at one time. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is no more going to be a rich men's club. Let us hope so, because the start has been good. What the performance will be, I do not know. But as the history of the world has developed, as world consciousness has developed, we hope the industrialised countries will listen to the great urges of the vast mankind living in the under-developed countries and the appeal that part is making to them.

With these words, I commend the Demands of the Ministry to the acceptance of the House.

I want to lay Resolution No. 2(5) 65—O&M dated 31-3-65 on recommendation of the Mathur Committee on the Table of the House.

18 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4135/65].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I put Cut Motion Nos. 16 to 21 to the House.

Cut motions Nos. 16 to 21 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut Motions Nos. 25 to 32 and 34 to 36 of Shri Warrior.

Shri Warrior: I do not press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motions?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The Cut Motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut Motion Nos. 3 to 8. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I do not press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Cut Motions?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The Cut Motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I put Cut Motions Nos. 14 and 15 to the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 14 and 15 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of Demands Nos. 5 to 7 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Commerce."

The motion was adopted.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 6 1965/Chaitra 16, 1887 (Saka).