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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 him.

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 8, 1966|Sravana
17, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Acquisition of Russian Jets

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- *200. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have acquired three Russian
T.U. 124 jet airliners;

(b) if so, the price thereof and
whether it is in rupee currency; and

(c) whether they are to be put on
regular passenger air service like
Caravelle?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Payment is to be made in
Indian currency on deferred payment
basis. It is not in public interest to
disclose the price of the aircraft.

(c) No, Sir. The aircraft are meant
for Air Force communications squa-
dron.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether more Russian TU-124 jet
airliners are to be had from Russia,
and if so, the number of such air-
liners?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already
stated that we are going to have three
TU-124 jet airliners from Russia.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know
whether in addition to these three,
some more are going to be purchased.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no pro-
posal at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What progress
has been made in the manufacture of
MIGs in India? We are now purchas-
ing all these planes in the absence of
our own planes. What progress has
so far been made in the manufacture
of the MIGs? May I know whether
the production is likely to take place
during the Fourth Plan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The main ques-
tion is a limited one. It relates only
to the purchase of TU-124 jet air-
liners. As I have already mentioned,
these are for communications role. In
fact, for communications role, we are
also having at present about 10
planes, namely 2 Viscounts, 5 Avros
and two or three Dakotas. The Vis-
count planes which were purchased in
1956 have now become old and so, we
have to replace them. That is why
the purchase of these three planes is
being made for communications role.
As the hon. Member is aware we are
having our manufacturing program-
me for Avros in Kanpur.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question
was only this. We are purchasing
these planes in the absence of our
own planes.

Mr. Speaker: They are having the programme. But that does not arise out of the main question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question arises this way because we are purchasing these planes in the absence of our own planes. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have followed the hon. Member. He is quite relevant in certain respects, but that cannot be answered under the main question.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस टी० यू० 124 विमान के खरीदने का एक बड़ा भी कारण है कि उनकी उपयोगिताओं में एक उपयोगिता यह है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति में उसको बदल कर यातायात के अलावा और चीजों में भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: In times of urgent need we may utilise one plane instead of another. But in this particular case, these are mainly used for communications role, and for transport of passengers. That is the main idea with which we are purchasing these three aircraft.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the seating capacity of these jets, and what percentage of spare parts we shall be able to manufacture in India in the future?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have also made arrangements for the purchase of spare parts along with the aircraft. There is no question of undertaking manufacture of spares within our own country. With regard to passenger capacity, I would like to mention that the service take-off load is 36,500 k.g. with two engines flight.

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने रशिया से जो दस प्लेन मांगे थे क्या वजह है कि उन्होंने उनमें से सिर्फ़ तीन ही हम को दिये हैं, और बाकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या किसी और देश से वार्ता चल रही है। यदि हाँ, तो किस से और वहाँ से कितने प्लेन आयेंगे।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have more than once stated that the purchase of these aircraft is made with a limited objective. We wanted only three planes and we are getting three planes.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister had stated that the production is being stepped up. Is it not a fact that from January, 1965 up till now, the whole production work has been held up at Kanpur, and not one Avro has been produced from that date up till now, and if so, may I know how that fact squares with the statement of the hon. Minister that production is being stepped up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not so. In fact, production had been held up for some time because of the difficulty in getting parts from abroad at the time of hostilities. Subsequently, because of the union activities, there has been some strike also there. The production had been held up because of that, but that was only for a brief period. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee knows the entire history.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no question of the employees' strike; the production is not there; no production is going on.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are trying to fulfil the commitments entered into with the IAF for the supply of both communications planes and trainer planes.

Electronics Industry

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*302. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defense be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in evolving a programme for the development of Electronics industry in the country with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in the field; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Bhabha Committee in its report have indicated systematic plan for the development of electronics industry in the country. The recommendations contained therein have been scrutinised in detail by a Committee of Secretaries with a view to determining the type of components, number of manufacturing units to be set up and their target of production to be achieved. Action has been initiated to implement the decisions of the Committee of Secretaries.

Meanwhile, Government had already started implementation of some of the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee as they were taking shape in those fields where immediate such implementation was feasible, e.g., licensing of the manufacture of connectors, switches, relays etc.

Action has also been taken to expand the production of silicon devices in Bharat Electronics Limited, Semiconductors Limited, Poona, and Continental Device Limited, Faridabad. Bharat Electronics Limited are also expanding production of valves and other components and establishing new production of certain items of equipment. Approval has been given to the Atomic Energy Establishment in Bombay to set up a components, instruments etc. commercial production unit at Hyderabad. A number of national laboratories and other laboratories have been given research and development problems regarding special components, e.g., batteries, capacitors, microwave components and various raw and processing materials which will be required for the establishment of a satisfactory electronics industry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have gone through the statement. It contains a

host of names without giving any precise information. What were the precise recommendations of the Secretaries Committee that was set up and how many of these have been implemented?

Shri Hathi: The Secretaries Committee has, by and large, accepted all the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any desire on the part of Government to add to the number of those concerns in the private or public sector which are manufacturing electronic goods, and when will our country attain self-sufficiency in regard to electronic goods needed by us in the defence and other fields?

Shri Hathi: The Bhabha Committee has recommended a programme of ten years by which time we can be self-sufficient. So far as components are concerned, licences will be issued and are being issued to private sector also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the targets fixed for electronic goods during the Fourth Plan, and by what time do we hope to achieve self-sufficiency in them?

Shri Hathi: Rs. 170 crores is the outlay for a period of ten years and total production envisaged is of the value of Rs. 1650 crores.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that many of the new units producing very fine equipment have been closed or are on the verge of being closed because of short supply of raw materials like copper wire and other things?

Shri Hathi: I do not know if any of these units which were manufacturing components of electronics have been closed. There might be shortage of raw materials, but I have no information of any unit having been closed.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : भाभा कमेटी की सिफारिशों को सरकार ने पूर्णतया स्वीकार कर लिया है, और यह बात भी सच है कि यह सिफारिशें दस वर्षों में कार्यान्वित की जानी थीं, लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज तक इन सिफारिशों का जितना कार्यान्वयन हुआ है उसमें बहुत ही कम क्षेत्र में कार्य हुआ है, और भाभा कमेटी की अधिकतर सिफारिशें स्वीकार करने के बाद सिर्फ तहखाने में रखी हुई हैं।

श्री हाथी : भाभा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट फरवरी, 1966 यानी पांच महीने पहले आई। उसके बाद सेक्रेटरीज कमेटी ने उनको स्क्रीन किया और अब गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है, लेकिन उसके पहले भी जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं, वह काफी हो चुकी हैं।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement, it appears that research and development problems have been referred to some national laboratories and other laboratories. Have any of the Indian universities been given any problem to solve or investigate or to carry on research?

Shri Hathi: Not the Universities, but national laboratories, for example, the Pilani Institute.

Guyana Independence Day Celebrations

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*303. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether any team was sent by Government to take part in the Guyana Independence Day Celebrations; and

(b) if so, its composition, the total expenditure involved in terms of foreign exchange, the assessment of the team about the attitude of the new

Government of Guyana towards India and her policies?

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

(b) The delegation led by Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of State consisted of the following:

1. Shri G. Parthasarathi, India's Permanent Representative at the United Nations.
2. Shri S. Bikram Shah, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.
3. Shri Muni Lal, High Commissioner of India, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
4. Shri Kundan Lal, Assistant Commissioner for India, Georgetown, Guyana.

The actual expenditure involved in terms of foreign exchange, it is estimated, was not more than Rupees five thousand, although the final figure of the expenditure incurred is still awaited from our concerned missions.

The new Government of Guyana has a friendly attitude towards India and according to our assessment, she understands and appreciates our policies.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we received a special invitation for it, and if so for how many days our team remained there?

Shri Swaran Singh: We did receive a special invitation, and as has been the practice on the occasion of such an important day of independence, of the declaration of a colony as an independent country, we have been sending special missions headed by a Minister, and on this occasion we thought that we must participate in that great day when this British colony was getting independence. It was also necessary for us to participate on this occasion because the people there, the majority of them, are persons of Indian origin, as the house would no doubt be aware.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether other African countries also sent such invitations and we have accepted them and sent teams before?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. The other African countries who are now independent, when they shook off the colonial rule and emerged as independent countries, then on their day of independence, first day of declaration of those countries as independent countries, we did participate through such special missions on the occasion of the celebration of their emergence as free countries.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: गिआना हाल ही में आजाद हुआ है। हमने वहाँ अपना डेलीगेशन भेजा। मैं मानना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कैसे ज्ञात हुआ कि उनकी नीतियाँ हमारी नीतियों से मेल खाती हैं? यदि आपको यह मालूम हुआ तो कैसे मालूम हुआ और क्या अब गिआना की नीतियों में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that we participated in it, and I am very happy that we participated. No apology for that is required. In fact, it has been consistently our practice as I have indicated, to participate on such occasions, these are great occasions when a country becomes independent and shakes off colonial rule.

On the second question, how do we know their policy, one of the main objects, I think, which was a very useful object, was not only to participate on this great occasion and to share the joy of these people when they become independent, but also to exchange views, and as a result of this, I have made the statement.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या गिआना की नई सरकार के विरोधी नेता डा० छेदी जगन ने हमारे प्रतिनिधिमंडल का ध्यान ब्रिटिश सरकार की उस कुनीति की ओर दिलाया था जिसके अन्तर्गत यद्यपि डा० छेदी

जगन को वहाँ की बहुमत जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त है लेकिन ब्रिटिश सरकार की इलेक्टोरल नीति के कारण आज वहाँ का बहुमत विरोधी दल बन गया है और अल्पमत नई सरकार में आ गया है?

Shri Swaran Singh: The leader of our delegation did have an occasion to exchange views with Dr. Cheddi Jagan; he also met the Government leaders and also the Opposition Leader, Dr. Jagan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why is he mum? The leader is mum.

Shri Swaran Singh: Because I am speaking; two of us cannot speak together unlike Members of the Opposition. We observe greater discipline.

Mr. Speaker: When he is answering, why should he interrupt?

Shri Swaran Singh: On the question of the electorate, this matter has come up before this House on an earlier occasion also, and I would like to remind that one hon. Member of this House, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, had gone to this country at the time when elections were taking place; we have always held the view that the electoral system which has been introduced by the British Government, does not give results which reflect the true opinion, and we have always held the view that this was not proper. This view was again reiterated in several contacts that we had with the Guyana leaders, and we have also always expressed our viewpoint in this connection to the colonial power.

Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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- *304. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri B. S. Pandey:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so, what progress has been made in the direction of having a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons since this question was referred to the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee by the U.N. Disarmament Commission composed of the entire membership of the U.N.O.;

(b) the latest position with regard to subscribing to the Partial Test Ban Treaty by all nations;

(c) whether any, if so, which nations have carried on nuclear tests notwithstanding U.N. General Assembly resolutions on the subject; and

(d) whether any, if so, what positive efforts India has made towards achieving the above objectives?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Since the meeting of the Disarmament Commission last summer the United States and Soviet Governments have presented separate draft non-proliferation treaties. Both these Governments have subsequently made certain additional proposals on this question. The U.N. General Assembly at its 20th session adopted a resolution which *inter alia* listed the principles on which a non-proliferation treaty should be based. The non-aligned countries have also put forward their views and proposals in the matter. These various proposals are still under consideration by the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee.

(b) No progress has been made recently towards securing universal adherence to the Partial Test Ban Treaty.

(c) Despite U.N. General Assembly resolutions condemning all nuclear weapon tests the United States and

the Soviet Union have continued to conduct underground tests and France and the People's Republic of China have conducted nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere.

(d) India has consistently made efforts to secure agreement on the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban and a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee and in other international forums.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether as a result of these conferences and negotiations between these nuclear powers, indications are available that the existing nuclear powers would be able to give an undertaking that they would not supply nuclear weapons as well as nuclear weapon technology to other countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a very important aspect of non-proliferation and all these things are ingredients, passing possession of any of the nuclear weapons to any non-nuclear power and also the second question of sharing know how with any non-nuclear power are very important features of any non-proliferation treaty, but unfortunately progress in this respect has not been up to the expectations of the international community.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the prevailing world conditions as well as the emergence of China as one of the nuclear powers and the attitude of China with regard to the problems of war and peace, may I know whether the Government of India thinks it a practical proposition that there would be a comprehensive ban on tests as well as a comprehensive ban on production of nuclear weapons?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that the reasons which the hon. Member has mentioned are very serious impediments in the way of a successful conclusion and negotiation of the type

of comprehensive treaty about which the hon. Member has made a reference, but at the same time, if the world is to be saved from the nuclear holocaust, efforts have to be continued in this direction to ensure non-proliferation and to save the world from the threat from nuclear weapons.

श्री भागवत झा अजाद : परमाणु अस्त्रों के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निःशस्त्रीकरण आयोग की सब से बड़ी सफलता यह है कि एक या दो बार आंशिक सफलता प्राप्त करने के बाद हर बैठक में यह असफल रहा है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक ऐसी बैठकों में सोवियत संघ या अमरीका में से किस को नेतृत्व प्राप्त रहा है अधिक से अधिक प्रस्ताव पेश करने के मामले में और अधिक से अधिक प्रस्तावों को रद्द करने के मामले में ? क्या यह सही है कि अन्य जो वहाँ टेबल पर ताकतें बैठती हैं उनके पास सिवाय चुप रहने के और कोई चारा नहीं रहा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that for any non-proliferation treaty to be negotiated and finalised, the two main super nuclear powers, namely the United States and the Soviet Union, have to play the dominant role, because those are the countries which are vitally affected by any such agreement, but at the same time, it must also be remembered that the group of non-aligned countries which is functioning in this Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee also have an important role to play because they can make suggestions for the consideration of the two main nuclear powers. I would like to say that the lack of progress is due to two major factors, if I may say so. One, the persistent East-West differences in regard to nuclear sharing arrangements under NATO and two, the refusal of the nuclear powers to recognise the need to incorporate provisions calculated to halt and reverse the arms race. These are the two main considerations. I would hesitate to comment as to which

of the two countries has rejected the proposals made by the other.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो सूचनायें दी हैं, उनके अनुसार, यदि मैं सही हूँ, तो इस सन्धि पर पाकिस्तान ने भी हस्ताक्षर किये थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन पाकिस्तान को अणुशस्त्र देने की जो बात सोच रहा है, क्या भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हुई है । यदि नहीं भी हुई है, तो भी यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान को चीन की ओर से सहायता दी जा रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले राष्ट्रों से लिखा-पढ़ी कर रही है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच इस प्रकार की सन्धि या हथियारों के लेन-देन को रोकने की कोशिश की जाये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: There was some information that an agreement is contemplated or has been concluded between China and Pakistan for enabling Pakistan to set up some atomic reactor, but we have no information that there is any talk or any agreement between China and Pakistan which might enable Pakistan to get atomic weapons or nuclear weapons from China. We have no such information and it is very unlikely that such a thing would happen.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि क्या भारत सरकार ने किन्हीं राष्ट्रों से इस बारे में लिखा-पढ़ी की है कि यदि चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच में सन्धि का समाचार सही है, तो उसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कोशिश की जाये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अभी हम ने किसी और देश से लिखा-पढ़ी नहीं की है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that Pakistan has already decided to build a nuclear power station somewhere in East Pakistan with

Chinese collaboration with a view to produce a fire atom bomb by 1968 and, if so, may I know whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the Disarmament Commission as also the notice of the United Nations Organisation by our Government that non-proliferation under such circumstances generated and created by Chinese intransigence is only a mirage that these powers are aimlessly and fruitlessly chasing?

Shri Swaran Singh: The first point that is mentioned by the hon. Member relates, according to our information, to some talk or agreement about establishing a nuclear power station, . . . (Interruption.) but that does not mean manufacturing or making of any nuclear device or an atomic bomb; the two need not be related to each other.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan has already announced that she will produce first atom bomb by 1968; and this collaboration with China has also been announced by Pakistan and that they are building a nuclear power station somewhere in East Pakistan.

Shri Swaran Singh: I must confess that I have not seen any statement.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: That was in the papers.

Shri Swaran Singh: Nuclear power station is one thing and the atomic or nuclear weapon is quite another thing.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan has already announced that also.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not seen any announcement by the Pakistan Government that they are establishing this power station or any other power station for manufacturing an atom bomb. In fact they have always said that they are not in a position and they have no programme of manufacturing an atom bomb.

An hon. Member: Suspicion.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is quite another thing if we have suspicion or if the hon. Member has suspicion.

But I am answering on the factual side, that there is no such announcement.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That was in the newspaper; we have copies of the newspaper.

Shri Hem Barua: Would you please ask the Intelligence Department as also our diplomatic missions in Pakistan to probe into this matter and find out the things in detail?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have probed, we are not sitting quite over it. I am saying with a certain responsibility, we must distinguish between the two: establishing a nuclear power station and production of nuclear weapons or atomic or nuclear bombs. Let us not confuse the two. It may be that they may have some programme which they are hiding from the world; that I cannot say. But the question of the hon. Member was a precise one, whether the Pakistan Government have announced that they are going to produce an atom bomb, to which my reply is in the negative. The second part does not arise. It is true that it is difficult to achieve non-proliferation, but the alternative to this would be nuclear holocaust.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since our late lamented Prime Minister, Shastriji declared that India's self-abnegation in relation to nuclear weapons could not be considered a commitment for all time, since accord on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons at the 17 Nation Disarmament Conference is yet a far-off thing and since Pakistan and China are going ahead with their nuclear programme, may I know what circumstances are in contemplation of Government when a reversal of the present policy on atomic weapons can be considered?

Shri Swaran Singh: Let there be no hesitation and confusion on this issue. We have very categorically stated that India's policy in this respect is to develop her nuclear energy for

peaceful purposes only. We should not fall a victim to this kind of propaganda. Even Pakistan has unfortunately started making allegations against us with a view to create misunderstanding in the minds of friendly countries. Our policy in this respect has been very categorically stated by the Government at the highest level that we are developing our nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and that policy continues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, I remember the Prime Minister stated recently, last week, that the policy of the Government with regard to the development of nuclear potential is constantly under review. The impression created by the Minister now is that it has been categorically stated. What has the Prime Minister got to say in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: That is the policy up till this day. It is under review for the future.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that recently the U.S. Government expressed great concern over the development of our nuclear power and we were at pains to explain to the U.S. Government—last week our representative in the U.S.A. explained that we are not going to manufacture any nuclear weapons. Is it correct?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of any Government expressing concern. Our policy in this respect is well-known. There was no special occasion to reiterate that policy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I only want factual information whether it is correct that Mr. Banerjee had gone and explained about the recent developments, that we are not doing this and that, and that the U.S. Government need not feel exercised about it.

Shri Swaran Singh: The House would no doubt be aware that Pakistan has lately circularised a note say-

ing that India has embarked upon a programme of developing a nuclear device and made a reference about this to the United Nations also. A copy of that has gone to the 18 Nation disarmament Committee. Several enquiries were made by several countries as to what is our attitude to this statement of the Pakistan representative. Our attitude is quite clear, that Pakistan has made this incorrect allegation against us, and whoever has enquired from us to them we have clarified our position. In that connection our representative did have some discussion with the U.S. authorities.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: In view of the fact that proliferation of nuclear weapons by China is a direct threat to India and in view of the fact that China is not a member of the United Nations, may I know whether the Government of India have taken up the matter with the U. N. Disarmament Commission or the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee to devise special measures against this threat to India; if so, with what result?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Disarmament Commission is not to devise any special measures to protect any country or to look to the special requirements of any particular country that might face any nuclear threat from another country. The scope of functions is defined by the resolution under which the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee has been constituted. But this question of the nuclear explosion by China did come up for discussion there and a great deal of concern was expressed by a large number of countries about the development of nuclear weapons by China and the threat, on account of that, to international peace.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय सरकार परमाणु बम के विरुद्ध है और वह लड़ना भी पसन्द नहीं करती लेकिन क्या यह दृष्टिकोण

सरकार का इसलिए है कि उस के पास अस्त्रास्त्र नहीं हैं और लड़ने में असमर्थ हैं? यदि यह सत्य है तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम बोलते हैं, आप एकाध बार सुनते हैं, फिर कह देते हैं आर्डर आर्डर क्योंकि आपके हाथ में बालक है, आप जब हम को कहते हैं, हम को बैठ जाना पड़ता है, नहीं बैठें तो आप निकाल देंगे, ऐसा डर रहता है, तो क्या यदि हमारी सरकार के हाथ में ताकत आये, शक्ति उपार्जित करे, परमाणु से भी बड़ी कोई शक्ति हो सकती है, उस को वह हासिल करे और फिर वह युद्ध को रोकना चाहे और कुछ कहना चाहे, तो क्या दुनिया के लोग नहीं मानेंगे उस शक्ति को? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यत्न करेगी कि ऐसी शक्ति बनाये?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : स्वामी जी ने दो बातों की चर्चा की। यह ठीक है कि परमाणु बम के मुताल्लिक जो हिन्द सरकार की नीति है उस को मैंने जाहिर किया, लेकिन दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही उस को मैं नहीं मानता कि हम कोई अपनी ताकत नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते। हमें आज जो भी खतरे बाहर के देशों से हैं उन से अपने देश को बचाने के लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं और करते रहेंगे क्योंकि जो बाहर के खतरे हैं अगर उस का हम पूरा ध्यान न करें तो वह हमारी तरफ से कोताही होगी और मैं इसको नहीं मानता। हां, यह ठीक है कि स्वामी जी की तरह सिर्फ बातों में हम बाजू नहीं चढ़ाते हैं। बल्कि यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है और इस के मुताल्लिक मन में एक दृढ़ इरादा और एक रिजाल्व होनी चाहिए और बातें कुछ कम होनी चाहिए इस के मुताल्लिक।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने एक बात कही। मेरी बात जरा सुन लें। मैं सीधे ही बाजू चढ़ाता हूँ ऐसा मैंने आज तक नहीं किया। आप तो एक उपालम्भ

दे रहे हैं मेरे संबंध में। आप मुझे जो उत्तर दे रहे हैं वह मेरी समझ से अच्छा नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं भी आप से इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अच्छा नहीं किया।

Shri Swaran Singh: If he takes it that way, I should not have said that, particularly when he has no shirt and he cannot....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कहने वाला था कि बाजू वह कैसे चढ़ाते जब वह ऐसा कोई वस्त्र पहनते ही नहीं?

Shri Swaran Singh: That was factually also correct.

Shri Kapur Singh: Apart from preaching non-proliferation and partial test ban treaty, what other serious steps do the Government propose to take to defend ourselves against imminent nuclear blackmail and threat? This is what the House wants to know and not the other inanities.

Shri Swaran Singh: This question is about disarmament and non-proliferation. About our defence preparedness I am sure that the hon. Member and the House are aware of the statements that have been made from time to time by my colleague, the Defence Minister. I have nothing to add to what has already been stated by Shri Chavan in this connection.

पादरी माइकल स्काट से बरामद किए गए कागजात

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* 306: श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से खाना होते समय पादरी माइकल स्काट

से कुछ गुप्त कागजात तथा अन्य सामग्री भकड़ी गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कागजात तथा अन्य सामग्री कैसी है तथा सरकार ने इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या ब्रिटिश सरकार ने इन कागजातों तथा टोपों को वापिस करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप किया है ; और

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

बंदेशिफ-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री

(श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत छोड़ते समय रैव० माइकल स्काट से 44 दस्तावेज, 5 टोप और 29 फोटोग्राफ भिजे थे। इन दस्तावेजों में उन पत्रों की प्रतियां हैं जो कि छिपे नागाग्रों ने शांति मिशन को लिखी थी। बकाया दस्तावेजों को मोटे तौर पर 2 वर्गों में बांटा जा सकता है : पहले वर्ग में वे पत्र और नोट आते हैं जो कि रैव० माइकल स्काट ने प्रचारित किए थे ; दूसरे वर्ग में वे सब नोट आते हैं जो उनके विचारों को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। इनमें उस पत्र की भी एक प्रति है जो कि उन्होंने 1965 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रधान सचिव ने नाम लिखा था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इन के कागजातों से यह अन्दाज़ लगाया है या उन कागजातों में ऐसी बात मिलती है कि पिछले अनेकों वर्षों से यह योजनाबद्ध रूप से नागालैण्ड को स्वतन्त्र करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे थे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इन के जो विचार थे, वह, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन को भी मालूम है। काफी इस पर बहस हो चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दस्तावेजों से भी उन विचारों की पुष्टि होती है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी, हां।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइकल स्काट के विदेश जाने के बाद में भी वहां से उनकी गतिविधि उसी प्रकार की नागाग्रों को भड़काने की चलती रहती है और क्या इन्होंने नागालैण्ड में जो विद्रोह कर रहे हैं उन के पक्ष में भारत सरकार को कोई पत्र ऐसे लिखे हैं ? यदि हां, तो वह कौन से पत्र लिखे हैं ? क्या सरकार ने उनके पत्रों का कोई जवाब दिया है ? यदि हां, तो कौन सा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मुझे ऐसे पत्रों का तो कोई ख्याल नहीं आता है। बीच में उन्होंने वहां से कुछ आम पत्र लिखे थे कि यह जो सामान उन का यहां पर रोका गया, उस के बारे में भी लिखा था और कागजात वगैरह जो रोके गए उनके लिए लिखा था और यह सदन को मालूम है, अखबारों में भी आया था कि उन्होंने एक किताब भी लिखी है और जिस का उन्होंने प्रकाशन किया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा कि क्या भारत सरकार को उन्होंने पत्र लिखा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि और कोई पत्र नहीं लिखे, इन्होंने कागजात और सामान के बारे में लिखे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वहां से गति-विधि जो उनकी है. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी उन्होंने कहा है कि किताब वगैरह छपी है वहां जाकर।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पादरी स्काट के चले जाने से भी ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह समस्या समाप्त नहीं हुई। जो शेष पादरी उससे संबंधित वहां रहते हैं क्या वह इसी प्रकार का देशद्रोह का काम वहां नहीं कर रहे हैं? यदि कर रहे हैं, तो उन के प्रति क्या रवैया सरकार का है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा कहना मनासिब नहीं होगा कि जो भारत के नागरिक पादरी वहां रहते हैं, वह विद्रोह की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपने क्या कोई जांच कराई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह ठीक नहीं है कहना। वह ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

Shri Swell: May I know whether the deporting of the Rev. Michael Scott has led to the improvement of the situation in Nagaland and whether the reported resignation of the Ao Ministry is a step towards the improvement in that direction?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member has referred to the reporting of Rev. Michael Scott . . .

Mr. Speaker: One is "deporting" and the other is "reporting".

Shri Swell: They are both in different contexts.

Mr. Speaker: The first is the deporting of Rev. Michael Scott.....

Shri Swell: . . .and the second is the reported resignation of the Ao Ministry.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Government felt that the presence of Reverend Michael Scott in Nagaland was not helpful to finding a solution and as such he has been sent out. We feel that it was a good thing for him to have been sent out at that time. So far as the position of the present ministry in Nagaland is concerned, that is a matter which is being discussed in the Assembly there.

Mr. Speaker: Has his going improved the position?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I said that his going has improved the position.

Shri Daji: In these papers any letters addressed by Reverend Michael Scott to (a) Pakistan, (b) any other foreign power and (c) regarding training of underground Nagas discovered?

Shri Kapur Singh: China in particular.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am afraid, I cannot say categorically off-hand, but so far as my information is, there are no specific letters to any powers but general letters which have been circulated to other governments.

Shri Tyagi: Will you lay them on the Table of the House?

Shri Daji: It is not off-hand. Notice has been given and we are entitled to a reply.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said, from these 44, so far as my information goes, there are no specific letters to other powers but general letters which have been sent to all the powers and which have been circulated to many foreign countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What do they mean by not specific, but general?

Shri Daji: Will the letters be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think, it might be better, if I may suggest, that we shall place it in the Library.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइकल स्काट का अभी भी सम्पर्क फ्रिजो से और उनके रेबल लोगों से है या नहीं, और माइकल स्काट के अनुभव से लाभ उठाकर बर्मा सरकार ने जैसा ठोस कदम एक हफ्ता पहले उठाया है कि वह किसी फारेन पादरी को एलाऊ नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्या सरकार भी नांगालैण्ड में किसी फारेन पादरी को अलाऊ नहीं करेगी?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने पादरी स्काट की गतिविधियों के संबंध में क्या ब्रिटिश सरकार को भी लिखा है, जो वहाँ पर बंटे हुए इस प्रकार की किताब छपाकर भेजते हैं और बड्यन्त्र कराते हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उस सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह: इस किताब के संबंध में कोई विरोध-पत्र नहीं दिया है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: और किसी संबन्ध में?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is very clear now from the various statements and letters published and printed by Reverend Michael Scott that he is in constant negotiations with the Naga rebels. Does the hon. Minister not think it proper to inform the British Government and seek their co-operation in putting an end to this sort of activity which is very much against Indian interests and in every way our affiliation as a member of the Commonwealth?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The situation in Nagaland is our internal problem and we would not like any interference from any other power.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that before Reverend Michael Scott left India there are many letters in those letters, which are in the possession of the Government, which he addressed to the various countries giving them the picture that Nagaland is a separate entity and should remain separate? That is exactly what he is doing from England.

Mr. Speaker: The letters are being placed in the Library.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is still influencing the Naga rebel leaders who are likely to meet the Prime Minister for demanding a separate Nagaland.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is true that Reverend Michael Scott has been pleading for a separate Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: Is he still influencing the Nagas to demand a separate sovereign State?

Shri Dinesh Singh: He is obviously in touch with Phizo and others and I suppose he continues to take the same line.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that Rev. Michael Scott has already started his campaign of slander and lies against India with headquarters in London and he has proposed that he is, very recently, approaching the U.N. Secretary General to be an arbitrator in the Indo-Naga dispute, as he calls it, and, if it is so, it is not a fact that the Rev. Michael Scott, who enjoyed the Congress hospitality for a couple of years in Nagaland and did all the mischief he could do, is continuing to do the same mischief from London, and may I know whether our Government are going to approach the British Government and tell the British Government

point blank that the Government of India will never tolerate this unfriendly act?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We can tell the British Government if it is so desired. But the British Government is already aware of our feelings in this matter . . .

Shri Hem Barua: You will not tell them . . . (Interruption).

Shri Dinesh Singh: Even when he was here, the House knows that he wrote the letter to the Secretary-General and the United Nations and no action has been taken on it. It is quite a matter in which we can certainly request the British Government and inform them that this is happening. The statement has been made here and they know it. The Prime Minister has already mentioned it to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. I do not think it would be desirable to take it up in any stronger form.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The reply of the hon. Minister was very wrong. It may be an internal matter. But it concerns us.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether it would be profitable as well as desirable if our present sentiments, strong as they are, are conveyed to the British Government just at this moment.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): If I may intervene, I have conveyed this to the British Prime Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: I could not follow the answer.

Mr. Speaker: This has been conveyed to the British Prime Minister.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the reaction?

Mr. Speaker: How can that be said now? **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.**

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister of State for External Affairs said that we can communicate but they already know it. The Prime Minister says that she has already communicated it. The question arises as to what is the reaction of the British Prime Minister to our Prime Minister's suggestion. What is his reaction?

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.**

Shri Hem Barua: She is on the point of getting up and telling us.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : माननीय राज्य मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य का समर्थन करते हुए कि नागालैण्ड की समस्याएं हमारी आन्तरिक समस्यायें हैं, लेकिन फिर भी अगर एक विदेशी सरकार और खासकर कामनवेल्थ का एक मित्र, जो अपने को मित्र कहता है, बार-बार अपने नागरिक को हमारी आन्तरिक समस्याओं में दखल देने के लिये उसको बराबर अधिकार देता है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा श्री विलसन के सामने इस बात को लाने के बावजूद भी आज माइकल रेवरेंड स्काट ये सब बातें कर रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की पृष्ठभूमि में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेवरेंड माइकल स्काट इस मामले में कोई आज से नहीं, बल्कि काफी दिनों से दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं। फीजो जब वहाँ पर गये, तब भी हम ने, जो हमारे ख्यालात थे, ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट से कहे थे। इस वक्त भी जो हमारे ख्यालात हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे हैं। ये सब बातें उनको मालूम हैं। हमारे जो ख्यालात हैं या सदन में जो बातें कही जाती हैं, वे भी उनको मालूम होती हैं।

जहाँ तक ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट का कहना है कि वह खुद इस में कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

वहाँ का एक नागरिक या कुछ और नागरिक, इस संबंध में उनके जो ख्यालात हैं, उनको वे सामने लाते हैं। माइकल स्काट ने जब इस किताब का वहाँ पर प्रकाशन किया था, उम्र समय भी एक दूसरे व्यक्ति ने उसका पूरा खण्डन भी किया था, उन्होंने अपने ख्यालात भी जाहिर किये थे। इसलिये दोनों बातें ब्रिटिश सरकार के सामने आ चुकी हैं।

मैं इस बात को फिर आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैण्ड का सवाल हमारा अपना घरेलू मामला है, उसे हम को यहाँ पर ही तय करना पड़ेगा और जितनी आसानी से हम यह तय कर लें, उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

विदेशों को संसत्सदस्यों के शिष्टमण्डल

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* 307. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० तामन्त :

श्री भागवत श्या आज़ाद :

क्या ब्रिटेन-फार्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसत्सदस्यों के शिष्टमण्डल का विदेशों में भेजा जाना बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं, जिनको शुरूआत भारत व पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के तुरन्त बाद विदेशों में भारत के प्रति सद्भावना पैदा करने तथा पाकिस्तानी प्रचार का खण्डन करने के लिये की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात को कम महत्व देती है कि लड़ाई के समय की तुलना में अन्तिम के समय बहुत अधिक मूल्यवान काम किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे शिष्टमण्डल फिर से विदेशों में भेजना प्रारम्भ करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब से प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

1193(Ai)LSD—2.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (c). The Government of India send goodwill and special delegations of Members of Parliament and other important persons to explain our viewpoint abroad from time to time. This is a continuous process and the Government have not discontinued sending such delegations abroad.

(b) No, Sir, the Government are fully aware of the utility and importance of such delegations during peace time.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ऐसे डेलीगेशंस जो समय समय पर भेजे जाते हैं उन में सदस्यों के चयन के संबंध में क्या कोई आधार सरकार ने निश्चय किया है या जो भी प्रार्थना करता है और आप के पास पहुंचता है उन्हीं को उन में भेजा जाता है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जवाब उस का सिर्फ यह है कि सब माननीय सदस्य एक से एक अच्छे हैं और उस में मेरा क्वेटरियन क्या रहता है उस का कोई आधार कहना बहुत कठिन है और यह भी नहीं है कि जो भी आये और भेजने के लिये कहे उस भेज दिया जाता है ऐसी भी बात नहीं है लेकिन जिस जगह जाना होता है वहाँ के हालात देख कर और वहाँ के लिए कौन साहब ज्यादा मौजू हो सकते हैं, उन को भेजा जाता है। जब बहुत से अच्छे मैम्बर साहबान हों तो उन में से जिन के मूताल्लिक ख्याल हों कि वह शायद ज्यादा अच्छे काम कर सकेंगे उन का खिदमत में अर्ज की जाती है कि वह तत्काल फरमाये और चले जायं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि इस प्रकार के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भेजना सरकार ने नियमित रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया है तो इस कार्य के लिए सरकार ने

क्या कोई घनराशि बजट में निर्धारित की है? यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और उस का किस तरीके से वितरण किया जावेगा ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस के लिए कोई अलहदा बजट नियत नहीं है। बाहर जाने का कोई बहुत खर्चा भी नहीं होता और जो मिनिस्टरी का बजट है उस में से उस को गुंजाइश निकल जाती है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that the delegation to be led by Sardar Mathia on the request of the Prime Minister has been put in permanent cold storage and if so, why?

Shri Swaran Singh: I shall look into it. If the hon. Member had enquired from me earlier, I could have found out. I cannot answer it off-hand now.

Shri S. C. Samant: The hon. Minister said that, along with M.Ps., some other persons also were sent. May I know their number—non-officials or officials—and whether these teams tried to counteract the Chinese anti-Indian propaganda also?

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot give the number as has been enquired by the hon. Member. It is a fact that these delegations, when they went abroad have explained our position on all the important issues that face us and if I may add, they have produced good results.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether an invitation has been received from Nepal for M.Ps'. visit to their country and also whether the Government is thinking of sending a delegation to Ceylon?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. The main question relates to general policy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेंबर साहब मेरे पास आयें तो मैं उस सवाल का जवाब उन्हें बतला दूंगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजा : बाहर भेजे जाने वाले ऐसे शिष्टमण्डल की उपयोगिता अब तक सिद्ध हो चुकी है। अभी पिछले दिनों में जब अपनी नीति को बतलाने के लिए प्रतिनिधिमण्डल बाहर गया था तो उस के द्वारा बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया गया लेकिन कुछ ऐसे प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भी थे जिन्होंने विदेशों में अपने आन्तरिक विरोध भास को सबके सामने बताया तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे शिष्टमण्डलों को बाहर भेजने के पूर्व क्या उस के चयन में इन बातों का ख्याल रखा जायेगा कि उन में ऐसे सदस्य हों जो अपने नेता के नेतृत्व को मानें और बाहर उन्हीं बातों को कहें जिनमें एक मत और एक राय हो ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ और मैं मर्मा से इस का ख्याल रखने की वितनी करूंगा।

श्री तुलशदास जधर : बाहर जो शिष्टमण्डल भेजे गये हैं उन की क्या कोई रिपोर्ट्स सरकार के पास आई हैं, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका सरकार पार्लियामेंट के संसदों को देगा ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have received reports—written reports—from certain delegations. I have met generally the leaders and other members of the delegations after their visits and they have given me the impressions of their visit and I have got some record about those also. I do not think that it will be proper to place them on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the periodical despatch of such delegations to countries all over the globe is often dictated or at least influenced by the consideration that many of our missions abroad are somewhat malfunctioning or at least not functioning as well as they should, and if so, what measures are being taken to gear up those missions to proper activity?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sorry I cannot accept what the hon. Member has said. Our desire to send these missions is because we want to supplement the efforts which are already being made by these missions. Members of Parliament being elected representatives of the people can put across and supplement and complement the efforts which are already made by the missions.

Mr. Speaker: Is such supplementing and complementing of those activities necessary?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree with you. The House does so. You should pursue the matter. Please pursue the matter, Sir.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has said just now that he is sorry he cannot accept the suggestion made by hon. friend Shri Kamath. Are we to understand that it will make him happy if he could accept the suggestion made by Shri Kamath namely that our missions are malfunctioning? That is what I want to know. Let it be made clear.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he cannot agree with the hon. Member.

Transmitters for Border Areas

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- *308. **Shri Lila'dhar Kotoki:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Suman'a:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawan'i:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state now the programme of installing network of transmitters in the border areas is being implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Pending finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan of AIR, the Planning Commission have approved installa-

tion of 19 high power medium wave transmitters for improving service in border areas. Eleven low power medium wave transmitters for NEFA and 2 low power medium wave transmitters for Nagaland have also been approved. Arrangements for procurement of equipment for all the aforementioned projects have been finalised and orders placed. One of the 11 low power medium wave stations in NEFA has also been put into service at Passighat with effect from 6th Mar h, 1966. Preliminary work in connection with acquisition of land and construction of buildings for installing the equipment at the various centres have already been taken in hand and these projects would be commissioned successively in about three years time.

Shri Lila'dhar Kotoki: May I know the names of the countries from which the equipment has been obtained, and the cost of the equipment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some of these are from Japan and investigations in regard to the others are proceeding.

Shri Lila'dhar Kotoki: May I know the capacity of these transmitters and whether they will be able to counteract the high-power transmitters of foreign countries like China and Pakistan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Out of the ten which I have mentioned in the first part of my reply, seven are 100 k.w. medium wave transmitters and the remaining three are 50 k.w. medium wave transmitters.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether Government think that after the installation of these transmitters, we shall be able to counteract the powerful propaganda by China?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They will make a lot of improvement.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस से 1000 किलो वाट्स के शॉर्ट वेव के ट्रांसमीटर्स मंगाये जाने की चर्चा हो

उन के संबंध में मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं बतलाया कि उन की स्थिति क्या है, कब तक देश में आ जायेंगे और कब तक वह लग जायेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वह दोनों शीट वेव के नहीं बल्कि मीडियम वेव के ट्रांसमीटर्स हैं। उन के बारे में आशा है कि उन का सामान सन् 67 के आखिर में या 68 के आरम्भ में आ जायेंगे और वे या तो 68 के मध्य में या 68 के आखिर तक दोनों चालू हो जायेंगे, एक कलकत्ते में और एक राजकोट में।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : असम्पुष्ट समाचारों के अनुसार हमारे पूर्वी सीमाक्षेत्र में चीनियों के लगभग 50 ट्रांसमीटर्स काम कर रहे हैं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार उन की संख्या क्या है और उन का जवाब देने के लिए हमारी योजना इस पूर्वी सीमाक्षेत्र में कितने ट्रांसमीटर्स स्थापित करने की है और कितने वर्षों में ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इतना ही जवाब मेरे प्रश्न का है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हें सूचना इस की प्राप्त नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, one of his predecessors, Dr. Gopala Reddi, gave that information on the floor of the House, that the Chinese are operating about 64 transmitters all along the NEFA border.

Mr. Speaker: Let him write to me. I would like to find out.

श्री राज बहादुर : हिन्दी का उत्तर हिन्दी में देना था। अभी इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है।

12.00 hrs.

Short Notice Questions

Achievements of Third Five Year Plan

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- SNQ. 5. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:
Shri Bade:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastril:
Shri S. M. Bauerjee:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri A. V. Raghavam:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning and Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the estimate of the 'Economic Times' that in 1965-66, the real per capita and national incomes in India have fallen by 7.1 and 4.7 per cent respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that in terms of real per capita income, the achievement of the Third Five Year Plan has been practically nil;

(c) if so, whether the Planning Commission have carried out a thorough post-mortem of the Third Five Year Plan before finalising the Fourth Five Year Plan with a view to avoiding repetition of this failure; and

(d) the main conclusions of this post-mortem?

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is true that owing to a sharp fall in the agricultural pro-

duction and slow rate of growth in the industrial sector, the *per capita* and national income for 1965-66 is likely to show a fall as compared to those for 1964-65. Official estimates are still in preparation, and it is not, therefore, possible to give a precise quantitative estimate of the fall. The Planning Commission's assessment of the results of the Third Plan will be incorporated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, which will be presented to the Parliament during this session.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर गया है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में शुरू से औद्योगिक प्रगति और खेती की पैदावार की स्थिति कुछ ऐसी खराब रही है कि उसी समय चीन ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया और वही साल था जिस वक्त राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में और फी आदमी आमदनी में बिल्कुल वृद्धि नहीं हुई, अथवा वह नहीं के बराबर हुई थी। यदि इस बात की ओर उन का ध्यान गया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की खोज करेंगे और सदन के सामने विवरण रखेंगे कि क्या वजह है कि इतना पैसा लगाने के बाद भी उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है और फी आदमी आमदनी तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में नहीं के बराबर बढ़ी है या बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़ी है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस सवाल के ऊपर हमारा जो दो या तीन साल का तजुर्बा था उस के अनुसार प्लानिंग कमिशन ने 'मिड-टर्म ऐप्रैजल' पालियामेंट के सामने रखा था। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हमारी सब से बड़ी दिक्कत और कमजोरी ऐग्रिकल्चर प्रॉडक्शन में रही है। 1964-65 के एक साल को छोड़ कर, पांच में से चार साल तक लगातार कोई वृद्धि नहीं हो पाई और आखिरी साल में हम काफी पीछे गये। उस के कई सबब बार बार सदन के सामने आये हैं और अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो मैं उन को पेश करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है, हमारी कैपैसिटीज

बढ़ती रही है और काफी बढ़ी है। कई हिस्सों में उत्पादन में भी काफी तरक्की हुई। लेकिन आम तौर से फौरन एक्सचेन्ज की मुसीबत इतनी काफी बढ़ गई है पांच सालों में कि बढ़ती हुई कैपैसिटीज में से हम उत्पादन हासिल नहीं कर पाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का असली हिस्सा था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया कि चीन का हमला भी उसी समय में हुआ है जब योजना के बारे में और पैदावार के बारे में सरकार की अयोग्यता प्रस्थापित हो चुकी थी। इन दोनों में जो रिश्ता है उस की ओर भी क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि माननीय सदस्य क्या कहना चाहते हैं। इन पांच सालों में जो हमारी आर्थिक हालत रही है वह आप के सामने है। इस में क्या कमजोरियाँ हैं, और क्यों हैं, इस के बारे में भी मैं बतला सकता हूँ। लेकिन चीन ने जो हमला किया उस का एक ही खास नतीजा हुआ कि हमारे डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर में काफी वृद्धि हम को करनी पड़ी और इसलिये एकानमी में जो स्ट्रेंच ऐंड स्ट्रेंस थे वे सब से ज्यादा बढ़े।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप ने क्या बतलाया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि जब भारत की पैदावार घट रही थी और हम सकल नहीं हो रहे थे, उसी वक्त चाइना ने भी हमला किया। इन दोनों में क्या आप कोई संबंध देखते हैं ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: How do I know about it? How can the Planning Commission or the Planning Minister answer this question?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इस का जवाब आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। और अगर आप नहीं

दें स जो तो प्रधान मंत्री हैं उनको दिलवाइये। क्या प्रधान मंत्री हमारे लिये भी प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं देंगे। मेरे साथ क्यों नाराजी है। यह कई मेरा व्यक्तिगत सवाल नहीं है। वह प्रधान मंत्री हैं। सदस्य लोग जो सवाल पूछो? वह इतना हासिल करने के लिये पूछो हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य अब दूसरा सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आयेगा। यह बाद में आयेगा या कब आयेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह कहते हैं कि इस का जवाब निनिस्टर नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस का जवाब दिलवाइये। आप नहीं आयेगा तो क्या कल परसें आयेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप दूसरा सवाल पूछिये।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना की जो धीर और पूरी अतफाता है उस को मद्देनजर रख कर क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना इस आधार पर बनाई जायेगी कि उस में जो फजूल खर्ची है, चालू खर्च और आमदनी में, चाहे वह सरकारी क्षेत्र हो या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र हो, जो बहुत बड़ा फर्क है उस को घटा कर और सीमा में लाकर फिजल पैदावार बढ़ाने का और पूंजीकरण का काम किया जाये?

श्री अशोक मेहता: हमारे तजुर्वे से जो बातें निकली हैं उन के ऊपर ध्यान दे कर फोर्य फाइव इयर प्लान बनाई जा रही है। यह बात हो सकती है कि कई सवाल हैं जिन के बारे में हमारी अमली निति क्या होनी चाहिये उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई भाषिखरी जवाब हम इस डाकुमेंट में या

आउटलाइन में नहीं दे पायेंगे। मिरास के तोर पर माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, अगर मैं ठीक से समझ पाया हूँ तो, कि इतकम पर कोई सॉलिंग लगाई जायेगा या नहीं। यह ऐसा सवाल है जिस के ऊपर सिर्फ प्लानिंग कमिशन के अन्दर विचार नहीं हो सकता है। इस पर ज्यादा खोल कर अगर ज्यादा जगहों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन हमारे जो सुझाव हैं, जिन को हमने पेश किया है, उन को हमने डाकुमेंट में पेश किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन का यह सवाल है कि जो चालू खर्च है जिसको अवायेड किया जा सकता है और एलिमिनेट किया जा सकता है उस के बारे में क्या यह कोशिश हो रही है कि उस को बन्द किया जाये।

श्री अशोक मेहता: जहां तक एकानमी का सवाल है, जो सजेशनस हम को देने ये हम दे रहे हैं। सरकार को जो करना है वह भी हा रहा है और वह सदन के सामने है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दूसरी बात खर्च और आमदनी के फर्क पर सीमा....

श्री अशोक मेहता: उस के बारे में हम कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम पेश नहीं कर सक्ते। लेकिन कुछ मोटी बातें जो हम सामने रखना चाहते हैं, उन को मैं बतलाऊंगा। अगर उन को मंजूर कर लिया गया तो उस पर काम किया जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: उन्होंने कहा कि योजना प्रायोग सीमा रखने के बारे में फंसला नहीं कर सकता है यह तो उन की दुविधा वाली बात हो गई। वह सरकार के अन्दर हैं, योजना मंत्री भी हैं और योजना प्रायोग के उपाध्यक्ष भी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप इतकम श्रीर एक्सपेंडिचर की कोई सीमा रख रहे हैं, यह पूछा गया था क्योंकि आप सरकार के मंत्री भी हैं।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have replied to it; as far expenditure is concerned (An Hon. Member: Personal expenditure).... As far as that is concerned, certain policies are being pursued today and certain taxation and other measures and various policies are being pursued.... (Interruptions.) That is your view.

श्री मधु लिमरे : क्या आपकी तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना सफल हो गई ?

डा० राम मनेहर लोहिया : वह भूल जाते हैं कि वह मंत्री है। वह समझते हैं कि वह खाली एक कर्मचारी हैं।

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is only the outline; it is not the final document. In the outline while in some areas we have gone into great details in certain areas and policies we have raised certain issues on which the national development council will have to give its direction. Until it is done, it is not possible for us to finalise it. There are the stages; there is the outline stage, there is the final report stage. By the final report stage, we hope and trust that this will be done.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या और लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो सवालों में ही इस मिनट लग गए।

श्री मधु लिमरे : जवाब ठीक आये वो एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लगेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that the Third Plan had been signalled more by shortfalls than by its achievements, in view of the fact also that most of the members of the planning Commission are going to seek elections to the Lok Sabha to get seats on the treasury benches if possible and in view of the fact also that the midterm appraisal painted a dismal picture which has become

more dismal now, will the Government take a look at the constitution of the Commission so that it is better able to collate its policies with the ministries concerned either at the central level or at the state level?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not aware of any of my colleagues wanting to fight the election or wanting to get on to the Treasury Benches. Secondly, as for the role of the Planning Commission or the work it has to do, it is also one of the matters which is already being looked into by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शारत्री : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग की इन भारी अस्पष्टताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार प्लानिंग कमिशन के प्लानिंग का भी कोई विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और कैसे यह हो जायेगा ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have already answered that question that the Administrative Reforms Commission is already looking at the role and function of the Planning Commission.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं की नाकामयाबी के बाद अब चौथी योजना को कामयाब करने के लिये क्या यह सच है जो अखबारों में निकला है :

"Freezing of salary of Government staff proposed: The Planning Commission has proposed that the salaries of Government employees should not be increased in the Fourth Plan unless the revenue receipts rise at a faster rate than envisaged at present."

यदि यह बात सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों को घटा कर या उन को न बढ़ा कर इनफ्लेशन को रोका जा सकता है तो मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर साहब जैसे महान व्यक्ति का जो कमिशन बिठाया गया है, उन को उसका चेयरमैन बनाकर ह्वामख्वाह बेवकूफ बनाने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बेवकूफ किस को बनाने की आप बात आप कह रहे हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : श्री गजेन्द्र-गडकर साहब को ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा तो नहीं कहना चाहिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं वापिस नेता हूँ ।

यह जो कमिशन बिठाया है जिसमें गजेन्द्रगडकर साहब हैं, बी० एन० गांगुली साहब हैं और रंगाचारी साहब हैं इसको बिठाने की क्या जरूरत थी ? बाकी में यह फैसला अगर गवर्नमेंट ने ले लिया है तो कमिशन क्यों बनाया गया है और क्यों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को धोखा दिया जा रहा है ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not agree with the conclusions drawn by the hon. Member that the three plans had been a failure. When the proper time comes, I shall be able to explain the ways and wherefores of my reasonings. Secondly, as to what taxation the plan document is going to suggest, I am not in a position to indicate anything just now because, as I pointed out on earlier occasions, this matter is still to go before the Cabinet and the national development council. Only then it will come before Parliament. Lastly, the Gajendragadkar commission has been appointed to consider the question of dearness allowance; it is not a question of salaries. What suggestions we have to make on salaries will be incorporated when it comes before this hon. House. I would like to ask the hon.

Members through you not to be influenced by unauthorised reports that appear in the Press.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir....

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was whether this news is correct, this news in the *Times of India*. He did not answer that question whether in the Third Plan there is any proposal to freeze the wages of Central Government employees?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not said: No..... (Interruptions).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are the government of the view that the declining rate in the economy of our country is largely due to stagnation of production and that it has been brought about by an unconscionably high tax-structure and false sense of priorities? May I know what was being done to rectify this?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This again is a matter which would require a considerable amount of discussion. If savings have to be mobilised, if the whole structure of the economy is to be changed as to what should be the role of taxation in it, it is a matter which we can go into whenever you like.

As far as the priorities are concerned, this question has been fully discussed in the document and any time that the House goes into this document, it will be able to offer its comments. It is a sovereign body and it can change the document if it so desires.

श्री त्यागी : पिछले चन्द सालों से अन्न की कमी के कारण भारतवर्ष को मजबूरन जल्द जल्द से अन्न मांगना पड़ा है जिसकी वजह से भारत का प्रेस्टीज और इमेज बहुत नीचे चला गया है। मैं जानना चाहता

हैं कि क्या इस बार प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिस से कि एग्रीकलचर को फर्स्ट प्रायोरिटी दी जाए और गांव गांव में जहां पर सिंचाई का इंतजाम नहीं है वहां सिंचाई का इंतजाम कर दिया जाए ताकि दो साल के अन्दर अन्दर हम इस लायक हो जाएं कि हमें बाहर से अन्न न मंगाना पड़े ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जितनी हद तक माइनर इरिगेशन के काम को बढ़ाया जा सकता है उतनी हद तक उस में फार्नेइशियल प्राविजन किया गया है। एग्रीकलचर के लिए भी तीसरे प्लान के मुकाबले में चौथे प्लान में काफी ज्यादा फार्नेइशियल प्राविजन हुआ है। जिस तरह से प्लान बनाया गया है उससे यह उम्मीद होती है कि जहां तक फूड और एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्शन का संबंध है हम चौथे प्लान के अन्दर पूरे सैल्फ-रिलायेंट बन जायेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मैं में एक जबरदस्त खलबली होगी कि सिर्फ इस साल अनावृष्टि के कारण पैदावार में कमी नहीं हुई है बल्कि पूरे पांच सालों में खेती की पैदावार बहुत घी गी या खराब रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में मंत्री महोदय और उन की सरकार ने जो उर्वरक नीति बनाई है वह बहुत खतरनाक मालूम होती है क्योंकि सब से पहले जल नीति होनी चाहिए। जल नीति हो क्या इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय अगले पांच सालों में भारत की जो अभी इस समय 26 करोड़ एकड़ बिना पानी के भूमि है उस में से कम से कम बीस करोड़ एकड़ में—चार करोड़ एकड़ हर साल—किसी न किसी रूप से पानी देंगे, फिर चाहे जैसा पानी दें ? क्या कोई ऐसी नीति बनाई है उन्होंने ?

श्री त्यागी : आपकी इस बात में हम आपके साथ प्रतिक्रिया कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब इधर आ जाओ, उधर क्यों बैठे हुए हो ?

(इंटरपोज़)

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I have no seats to spare; I can only allow exchange of seats.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किसी दिन जरा ताव से सब सीट बदली जाएंगी तब मजा आ जाएगा।

श्री अशोक मेहता : दो तरह से पानी का इंतजाम किया जा सकता है। एक तो मेजर और मीडियम इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हैं। काफी स्कीम्स इस वक्त ये चल रही हैं। इनको तेजी से पूरा करने और इन का फायदा चौथे प्लान में लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है। दूसरा तरीका है माइनर इरीगेशन का। माइनर इरिगेशन के अन्दर जितनी हद तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उस का कुछ अंदाजा रख कर उसके बारे में भी काफी बड़े पैमाने पर प्राविजन किया गया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ठीक तरह से और ठोस जवाब दिलाइये। इस वक्त 26 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि बिना सिंचाई की है। क्या मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सा बतायेंगे कि इस में कितनी भूमि को, दस करोड़ एकड़ को, पंद्रह करोड़ एकड़ को या बीस करोड़ एकड़ को चौथी योजना में वे पानी की सुविधाएं दिला सकेंगे ?

श्री त्यागी : रुपया मंजूर किया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जाएं, जहन्नुम में रुपया।

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि कोई भी डिटेल्स के बारे में, मैं आखिरी बात इस वक्त हाउस के सामने नहीं रख सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कुछ तो कहो। फिर आप, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कहलें हैं कि बहुत देर होती है और 20 मिनट हो गए हैं।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the current controversy raging for some time about a big Plan and a small Plan in the background of the Fourth Plan outline, it seems that the mind of the Government is working in terms of a big plan. In the light of the so-called achievements of the third plan and specially in the light of the experience of all of us that agricultural production has lagged behind and the expansion of industrial capacity has not been properly utilised, what are the precise terms on which the Government are thinking and even if they decide on a big plan, how do they propose to ensure that the same fate would not overtake the Fourth Plan also? Is there any rethinking on the part of the Planning Commission in this matter?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is difficult to define precisely what is a big plan and what is a small plan.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Only yesterday the Prime Minister said something about the big plan. She should know it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The outlay of the plan that is sought to be presented will be lower than what we had indicated in the memorandum. This plan, as the Prime Minister made it clear yesterday, is the minimum in terms of the requirements of the country and we believe the nation is capable of putting forward the effort needed to put it through. It has been said that many difficulties have been encountered during the implementation of the third plan and it is asked whether care has been taken to see that these difficulties will not continue to dog our footsteps in the Fourth Plan also. All that I can say is that both in drawing up the programmes and in organising the implementation, adequate care is being taken. I am sure the hon. member realises that when we talk of the plan, we are thinking in terms of millions and millions of our people all over the country in fields, factories and offices putting forward their share of effort

and discharging their part of the responsibility. No single body or individual can give any kind of guarantee. But we hope that we will be reviewing this plan from year to year and if there are any difficulties or mistakes, they would be quickly corrected. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Calling Attention—
Mr. Kamath.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir, on the Calling Attention Notice.

Mr. Speaker: On this one which I have called?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not this one.

Mr. Speaker: Let me take up this one.

श्री किरण पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं श्रीर किरी माननीय सदस्य को नहीं बुला सकता हूँ।

श्री किरण पटनायक : इन में मेरा नाम भी है। जब दूरे माननीय सदस्यों का कोई सवाल होता है और उसमें मेरा नाम नहीं होता है तब तो बुलाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। मैं बार-बार उठ रहा हूँ और आप मुझे देख रहे हैं, लेकिन आप ने मुझे अबसर नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह झगड़ा न करें।

श्री किरण पटनायक : झगड़ा न करने से आप कहां मौका देते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री किरण पटनायक : मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। आप पूरक प्रश्न किस को पूछने देते हैं, इस बारे में आप हम को

हमेशा द्विधा में रखने हैं। उन के बारे में आप के पास कोई नीति या दिक्कत है या नहीं, या क्या हमें साकार नहीं करते हैं। जब किसी मसाल में हमारा नाम नहीं रहता है, तब तो आप बिल्कुल चुनते ही नहीं हैं और जब किसी मसाल में हमारा नाम रहता है हम बार-बार खड़े होते हैं, आपकी आंखों के सामने खड़े होते हैं, तब भी आप नहीं चुनते हैं। इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफ़ोस है कि इन मसालों में हमारे दिल में यह खाल आया है कि मैं इन के बारे में जान-बूझ कर फ़र्क करता हूँ।

श्री फ़िशन पटनाय : फ़र्क हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हुआ है, तो तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? मेरे दिल में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री मधु लक्ष्मण : अगर आप उनको बुलायेंगे, तो उन की शंका दूर हो जाएगी।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि वह कहते हैं कि हम इस योजना में ध्यान रखेंगे और कर्मचारियों को देखते रहेंगे और इस योजना को सफल बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन जब वह पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में यह काम नहीं कर पाये, तो हम यह आशा कैसे करें कि अगली योजना में वह इसको करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह पहले भी कोशिश करते रहे हैं और अब भी कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पहले के बारे में वह मान गए हैं कि वह असफल रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Support to GDR for U.N. Membership

*305. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of German Democratic Republic has

sought India's support for her application for U.N. membership; and

(b) if so, the attitude of Government thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. On the 8th March, 1966 the Head of the G.D.R. Trade Representation in New Delhi handed over to the Ministry of External Affairs a copy of Memorandum which the G.D.R. Government submitted to the United Nations on the 28th February, 1966 for membership.

(b) According to established procedure an application for new membership of U.N. has to be considered by the U.N. Security Council. India is not a member of the Security Council and will, therefore, not come into the picture for some time. Meanwhile, we will study the question carefully.

Indo-Ceylonese Agreement on Stateless Persons

*309. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

Shri Sezhiyan:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government have not honoured the Shastri-Srimavo agreement on stateless persons of the Indian origin;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the position of 1,50,000 stateless persons of the Indian origin, who were left out of the purview of this agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. Both the Governments have been cooperating in implementing the agreement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The agreement of October, 1964 provides that the status of these 1,50,000 persons will be decided later. This will be taken up after progress has been made in the implementation of the other provisions of the agreement.

Broadcast of Election Propaganda

*310. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether the All India Radio Forum will be allowed for broadcasts by the political parties at the time of the Fourth General Election; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No decision has yet been taken in this regard. It will depend upon the all-India political parties agreeing among themselves, in consultation with the Election Commission, on the principles of allocation of available broadcasting time and facilities.

(b) Does not arise.

Kashmir Issue in Security Council

*311. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Sari D. D. Puri:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Basappa:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press

reports that Pakistan is again trying to raise the Kashmir issue at the Security Council; and

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

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

(b) India's position on Kashmir has been made clear time and again in Parliament and in the Security Council. If Pakistan does raise the issue in the Security Council, Government will deal with the situation.

Air Space Violations by China

*312. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

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

(a) the number of violations of our air space committed by the Chinese planes during the last three months;

(b) the details of such violations; and

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

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

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

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

*313. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister will not be able to attend the forth-

coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b): No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Pak. Pressure on U.S.S.R. to Stop Arms Aid to India

***314. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is putting pressure on U.S.S.R. to stop arms aid to India; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is no arms aid by the Soviet Union to India.

(b) Does not arise.

Zambian Prime Minister's Suggestion about Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

***315. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zambian Prime Minister has suggested that the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference should be convened in India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether any official communication has been received from the Zambian Government to this effect; and

(d) whether this proposal has been considered by the Commonwealth Secretariat and other countries, and their reactions, if any, in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India informed the Prime Minister of Zambia that we would be glad to play host to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference if the majority of the members of the Commonwealth agree to its being held in New Delhi.

(d) Yes, Sir. On June 28th the Commonwealth Secretary General informed us that although "several Prime Ministers welcome the proposal for having the meeting in New Delhi, the consensus favoured London for this occasion".

Chinese Threat to Bhutan

***316. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Searchlight', Patna, dated the 8th May, 1966 under the heading 'Chinese threat to Bhutan grow's'; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are alive to the Chinese threat. As mentioned in the news-item, Bhutan's relations with India are extremely friendly and cooperative, and we are giving necessary help and assistance to Bhutan by mutual agreement.

Defence Plan

***317. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether reassessment of defence requirements in the light of China's growing nuclear capability is being made; and

(b) how far the suspension of both U.S. and British military aid has compelled India to bear her burden with her own rupee and foreign exchange resources?

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

(b) The Defence Plan contemplates procurement of certain equipment and stores from abroad as these are not available within the country. The assistance given by U.S.A. and U.K. helped to reduce the burden on our own foreign exchange resources in making such procurement. With the suspension of such aid, naturally there is additional burden on our free foreign exchange resources. It is difficult to assess the exact amount of additional foreign exchange outlay consequent on the suspension of U.S. and U.K. aid; besides it will not be in the public interest to give details of alternative arrangements made to procure supplies.

Co-operation from Burma Government

***318. Shri Rishang Kishing:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been receiving friendly and good cooperation from the Burmese Government in dealing with the hostile Nagas and Mizos;

(b) if so, in what form and way, the Burmese Government have been co-operating with Government;

(c) whether the representatives of Government discussed with the Burmese Government about the future measures to prevent tribal people in each country from crossing into the other's territory; and

(d) if so, the measures discussed and agreed upon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India have been receiving

friendly cooperation from the Government of Burma in preventing underground Nagas and Mizos from using Burmese territory as a corridor for crossing over to Pakistan or as a sanctuary.

(c) and (d). There have been discussions between the Government of India and Burma on measures of mutual interest to be adopted along the border, in this connection.

Manufacture of Helicopters

***319. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new type of high altitude helicopter is being manufactured at HAL, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The manufacture of Alouette III-B Helicopter has been undertaken at HAL, Bangalore Division under a licence agreement entered into with M/s. Sud Aviation of France. The manufacture has commenced and some helicopters have been delivered to the IAF.

Intrusions by Chinese into Sikkim and Bhutan

***320. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena; Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has perpetrated numerous military intrusions into Sikkim and Bhutan during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Detection of Flying Aircraft

***321. Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the claim of a Professor of Allahabad University to devise a mechanism which would prevent a flying plane from detection by any radar system; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to utilise his services in strengthening our defence needs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The possibility of utilizing his services would depend on the detailed scrutiny and feasibility of his research scheme which has been recently received by the Defence R. & D. Organisation.

Mules for Indian Army

***322. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous mule breeding industry has failed to cope with the Indian Army's demand for mules and a very large proportion of this demand is still being met by imports from abroad;

(b) if so, the percentage of the Army's demand for mules in 1965-66 which was met by the indigenously produced mules; and

(c) the special steps taken to become self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Army requires two types of mules:—

- (i) Mountain Artillery Mules, and
- (ii) General Service Mules.

Private Mule breeders in the country do not have any Mountain Artillery Mules and all purchases during 1962-63 to 1965-66 have been made from abroad. As regards General Service Mules, the numbers of adult animals

purchased within the country formed 38 per cent of the total purchases. General Service Mules are not proposed to be imported hereafter; but deficiencies of Mountain Artillery Mules till 1970-71 can be made up only by import.

(c) Indigenous production of General to purchase 350 General Service Mule young stock indigenously; and 335 were actually purchased, representing 95 p.c. of the number to be purchased. No adult or young stock General Service Mule was imported in that year. 540 Mountain Artillery Mules were imported.

(c) Indigenous production of General Service Mules in Breeding Areas in the Army's Breeding Studs is adequate. As regards Mountain Artillery Mules, a new stud has been sanctioned in 1965 and is being developed. The necessary further requirements of Mountain Artillery Mule Breeding Mares are proposed to be imported with a view to achieve self-sufficiency by 1971.

Nuclear Development Programme

***323. Shri R-m Sowak Yadav:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have submitted any draft proposal on nuclear development programme for the Fourth Plan period to the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the programme includes building up of a gaseous diffusion plant to separate uranium and yield uranium 238;

(c) the approximate cost of the plant; and

(d) whether Government have collected available information about the costs and production of the French Plant in Pierre lette in Provence.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Government have submitted proposals to the Planning Commission for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes during the IV Plan period.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Information regarding the cost and production of the French Plant in Pierrelatte has not been published. However, according to Mr. Leonard Beaton, a leading British science writer, the French Government had estimated a requirement of £288 million, (around Rs. 600 crores) for the gaseous diffusion plant at Pierrelatte, including the cost of the research and development work connected with it.

Bombing of Hanoi-Haiphong region by U.S. Planes

- *324. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India expressed 'deep concern' over the bombing of Hanoi and the port of Haiphong by the U.S. Planes on the 29th June, 1966; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India expressed deep concern and distress over US bombing of areas in the vicinity of Hanoi and Haiphong.

(b) The U.S.A. Government's position has been publicly stated. They claim that the bombing is necessitated by military requirements but they would be prepared to stop it if there is an indication from the other side that they would stop infiltration and hostile activities in South Vietnam.

Samadhi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

- *325. **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Secretary, Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee that precious stones have been removed from the Samadhi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Lahore; and

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

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

(b) Representations have been made from time to time to the Government of Pakistan on the general question of improving condition of Sikh shrines in West Pakistan which is unsatisfactory and the need for their proper maintenance and management. On the specific complaint about the removal of precious stones from the Samadhi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Lahore, further information is awaited from the Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and, if found necessary, this specific matter would also be taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Meeting of State Ministers of Information and Broadcasting

- *326. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether any meeting of the Ministers of Information and Broadcasting of different States was held recently at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the subject discussed and the conclusions arrived thereat?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed related to important matters pertaining to coordination of effort, optimum utilisation of resources in personnel and equipment and strategy of publicity programmes in the context of the role the Information media are called upon to play with the commencement of the Fourth Plan etc. The question of greater and more effective collaboration between the Centre and the States in conducting important publicity campaigns like family planning, increased agricultural production, export promotion etc. and coordination of publicity efforts in the media of broadcasting, films, press, publications, field publicity, song and drama, etc. were also discussed. The publicity requirements in border areas and the need for strengthening the publicity machinery for the purpose were considered in detail. The Conference also discussed the need to set up more cinema houses, to liberalise cinema licensing regulations, to rationalise entertainment tax, to create a Producers Fund as an insurance against Box Office losses and other measures to give relief to the Film Industry.

A statement of conclusions arrived at in the Conference will be laid on the Table of the House.

कच्छ विवाद के बारे में नकशों की जांच

* 327. श्री बंडे :

श्री हुकूम चंद कदवाय :

श्री सोनवने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री श्रीकारंलाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के कच्छ सम्बन्धी नकशों की जांच करने के

लिये पाकिस्तान से एक दल हाल ही में दिल्ली आया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान के वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय के नकशों की जांच करने के लिये भारत से एक दल रावलपिंडी भी गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, इन दोनों दलों के दौरों का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) .

(क) से (ग). गुजरात और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान सीमा क्षेत्र में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा के बारे में ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने जो मामला है, उससे संबद्ध भारत सरकार के पास प्रलेखों और नकशों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए हाल ही में पाकिस्तान से एक दल आया था। इसी तरह भारत से एक दल पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास रखे प्रलेखों और नकशों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए इस्लामाबाद गया था। दोनों दलों ने सुलभ प्रलेखों का निरीक्षण किया और कुछ प्रलेखों को नकलें लीं।

Centres set up in East Pakistan for Training Mizos and Hostile Nagas

*328. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-report to the effect that Pakistan Government have set up centres to impart military training to Mizo and Naga hostiles somewhere in East Pakistan;

(b) if so, details of this project; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this collusion?

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

(b) A number of Mizo and Naga training camps are reported to be functioning in East Pakistan near the Indo-Pakistan border. Their location change sometimes.

(c) Our Security forces are doing everything possible to prevent any unauthorised movement across the border to East Pakistan.

Intrusion by the Chinese

*329. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so, how many cases of intrusion by the Chinese have been observed during the last three months;

(b) whether there has been any case in which encounter between Indian and Chinese personnel took place; and

(c) if so, the result of encounter as to the casualties and capture of personnel on either side?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Three intrusions were made by the Chinese during this period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Srinagar-Leh Road

1554. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Srinagar-Leh (Ladakh) Road; and

(b) the total expenditure involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The length of the road from Srinagar to Leh is 272 miles. Formation cut to final specifications has been completed for the entire length. Soling, metalling and black-topping have also been done for 268 miles, 253 miles and 179 miles respectively up to May 1966. Further works are in progress.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the project up to March 1966 is Rs. 1117.44 lakhs.

Indian Cinema in Lancaster

1555. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian-owned cinema will shortly be started at Lancaster (U. K.) to screen Indian and Pakistani films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position of India film shows in the city?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However the Indian Workers Association of Southall recently purchased a Cinema House there and Indian films are regularly shown. There may be Indian-owned cinema houses in other parts of the U. K. but full information is not available. Recently an Indian-owned cinema at Leicester and another at Birmingham (Sme-thwick) have been opened.

Indians in Johansberg

1556. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the eviction order served on 3,000 Indians in Johansburg in South Africa; and

(b) the action taken by Government to prevent this order from taking effect?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Authoritative information on this subject is not available because we have no Mission in South Africa. However, from reports contained in South African and other newspapers, it is evident that the entire population of the people of Indian origin in Pageview numbering 5000, is to be evicted to make room for 'whites' as a result of that district having been proclaimed a group-area for 'whites' on the 24th May, 1963. According to the same sources, 3000 persons of Indian origin in Pageview are already reported to have been served with eviction notices.

(b) As India has broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa, Government are not in a position to take any direct steps in this matter. However, in the form of U. N., and elsewhere, we are constantly supporting such measures as are advocated by the General Assembly, to induce the Government of South Africa to abandon its policy of apartheid of which the present act is a part.

Sainik School in Jammu and Kashmir

1557. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Sainik School in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the location of the school; and

(d) the approximate expenditure involved therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) to (d). Sainik Schools are set up at the initiative of the State Governments. So far no formal request to open a Sainik School in the Jammu and Kashmir State has been received by the Sainik Schools Society from the State Government.

लेजर संचार प्रणाली

1558. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अणु शक्ति संस्थान, ट्राम्बे द्वारा आविष्कृत लेजर संचार प्रणाली के माध्यम में समाचार भेजने के तरीके का तथा ट्राम्बे पहाड़ियों और टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट आफ फण्डामेंटल रिसर्च के बीच इस प्रणाली में समाचार भेजने के सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रयोगों के क्या परिणाम रहे;

(ख) लेजर संचार प्रणाली के क्या लाभ हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रणाली में कम खर्च होगा?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) ये प्रयोग सफल रहे। लेजर संचार पद्धति की क्षमता का अध्ययन जारी है।

(ख) लेजर संचार पद्धति के निम्नलिखित लाभ हैं :-

(1) एक लेजर बीम पर अनेक चैनलों के कार्य करने की सम्भावना।

(2) संचार का गोपनीय रहना तथा उसका जाम न होना,

(3) दूर अन्तरिक्ष में संचार का सम्भव बनाना।

(ग) अभी यह प्रायोजना प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है। इसके आर्थिक पहलू अभी जानें जा सकेंगे जब इसके बारे में काफी आंकड़े मिल जायेंगे।

National Defence Council

1559. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 4957 on 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) what concrete advice was tendered or suggestion made by the National Defence Council to give effect to objects, functions and duties mentioned in (c) (ii) and (c) (iv); and

(b) the action taken by Government on this advice or suggestions during the course of the current year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The National Defence Council is a forum for discussion of matters principally relating to defence. The suggestions made by the members of the Council on military matters are examined and, where accepted, are implemented. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of such discussions. Some of the suggestions received through the Public Relations Committee of the Council and the Citizens' Central Council which have been implemented are:—

- (i) Strengthening of measures for propagation of correct news in border areas and distribution of community listening sets more widely for use in border districts;
- (ii) Production of films and other suitable literature on defence effort;
- (iii) Observance of the National Solidarity Day on 20th October every year throughout the country;
- (iv) Playing of the National Anthem in cinema houses.

Amendment of U. N. Charter

1560. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1546 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether in view of the difficulties likely to arise, should the Peking Government be admitted to the United Nations, Government have considered the suggestion of abolition of the division of Security Council Membership into a class of permanent and veto-wielding members and another class of non-permanent or non-veto-wielding members; and

(b) if so, whether they have initiated any move for amending the U.N. Charter so as to do away with this international caste system?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The abolition of the distinction between permanent and non-permanent Members of the Security Council can be brought about only by an amendment of the UN Charter with the concurrence of all the permanent Members of the Security Council. Government consider that there is no possibility of the UN Charter being amended in this way in the foreseeable future.

(b) Does not arise.

India's Stand on Tibet

1561. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1542 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have made it clear to the Government of China that a fresh aggression by China against India or incursion into Indian territory will compel Government to revise its attitude to its policy

of regarding "Tibet as a part of China"; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Military Supplies from West Germany

**1562. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that West Germany was prepared to resume military supplies to both India and Pakistan;

(b) the kind of military hardware which are available from West Germany;

(c) whether Government have kept themselves informed of the arms that Pakistan is getting from this source or any other source; and

(d) if so, the progress made by Pakistan in recouping its losses in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict and in expanding its war-making capacity?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Defence equipment has been categorised in three categories by the West German Government. Stores in category (a) cover major armaments like Atomic and Biological weapons, Missiles, Tanks, War ships and Fighter Bomber aircraft. These are not being licenced for export to both India and Pakistan. Weapons of Calibre upto 90mm anti-tank weapons, Grenades, Explosives, Armoured Cars and small Naval vessels and small arms etc. fall under categories (b) and (c). In respect of items falling in these categories the West Germany

Government have stated that they would examine each individual application for export on its merits.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government is keeping a careful watch on the efforts being made by Pakistan to get arms from abroad and on the progress made by it in recouping its losses in the last conflict and for expanding its war-making capacity.

(d) Pakistan has made good most of its armour losses and recouped all its air losses.

Demarcation of India-Pakistan Border

**1563. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) which parts of the borders between India and Pakistan still remain undemarcated;

(b) the extent of undemarcated border in each sector; and

(c) the decisions taken at the Eighty-third Indo-Pakistani Survey Officials, Conference held in Dacca in May, 1966 and the action taken pursuant thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Demarcation has not yet been completed on the:

(i) Gujarat-West Pakistan boundary for about 285 miles, where demarcation work has not yet started;

(ii) West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary at:

1. Berubari (approx. 25 miles)

2. Adjoining lengths on both sides of Berubari in the Jalpaiguri-Dinajpur Sector and the Cooch Behar-Rangpur Sector (approx. 3.62 miles).

3. Hili (approx. 6 miles)
4. Riverine sections running along the Mahananda, the Borung, and the Karatoa (approx. 28 miles)
5. 24-Parganas—Khulna—Jessore sector along the rivers Hankar Khal and Baikery Khal (approx. 32 miles).

(iii) Tripura-East Pakistan border at:

1. The Tripura-Sylhet Sub-Sector (approx. 188 miles)
2. The Tripura-Chittagong/Chittagong Hill Tract Sub-sector (approx. 156 miles)
3. The Tripura-Tipperah and Noakhali Sub-sector (approx. 22 miles)

(iv) Assam-East Pakistan border at:

1. Approx. 190 miles of Mizo District-Chittagong Hill Tracts Sub-sector.
2. Approx. 1 mile near Umapati Village.
3. Approx. 6 miles near Lathitilla-Dumabari villages.

(c) A record of proceedings of the 83rd conference of the Directors of Land, Records and Surveys, West Bengal and East Pakistan held at Dacca on the 27th and 28th May, 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-6695/66]. For various reasons progress of demarcation work in the Berubari and Hili areas has not been satisfactory.

Use of Toxic Chemicals by U.S.A. in South Vietnam

1564, **Shri H. N. Mukerjee**: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Control Commission on Vietnam has received any complaint regarding the use of toxic chemicals by U.S.A. against the civilian population of South Vietnam;

(b) whether the Commission has made any investigation regarding the complaint; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is understood that the International Commission has received complaints from the People's Army of North Vietnam about the use of toxic chemicals and gases by the United States of America in South Vietnam.

(b) and (c). The Commission sends reports of its activities to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference. No report has been received by the Government of India so far.

भारतीय क्षेत्र पर चीन का दावा

1565. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री ह० चं० सोय :

श्री जसवन्त मेहता :

श्री बड़े :

श्री सोतावने :

श्री यु० द० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने दावा किया है कि वास्तविक नियंत्रण से आगे का क्षेत्र जिसमें लोंगजू, छेडांग तथा अन्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, उसके हैं और वहां पर अपनी सेना भेजने का उसे पूर्ण अधिकार है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन में भारतीय दूतावास को इस आशय का एक पत्र दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उमका ब्यौर क्या है; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) 4 मई के चीनी नोट की एक प्रति मदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था एल० टी० 6696/66]

(घ) सरकार ने अपनी स्थिति 8 फरवरी 1966 के अपने नोट में स्पष्ट रूप से चीन बता दी थी। यह नोट 22 मार्च 1966 को संसद में पेश किये गये श्वेत पत्र सं० XII में शामिल है। इस नोट में सरकार ने चीन के इस दावे को कि लोंगजू, "चैडोंग" और दूसरे इलाके चीन के हैं, निश्चित रूप से अस्वीकार किया था और यह भी साफ कर दिया था कि इन इलाकों में चीनी सैनिकों का भेजा जाना कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों और चीनी सरकार की अपनी घोषणाओं तथा आश्वासनों का साफ तौर पर उल्लंघन है। यथा-समय में चीन सरकार को आगे और उत्तर भेज दिया जाएगा।

Women Pilots

1566. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. Barga:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether women are trained for flying aeroplanes and to work as pilots;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the

women pilots are permitted to use their skill at the time of aggression by the enemy; and

(d) whether any women pilots offered their services at the time of recent aggression by Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under Section 12 of the Indian Air Force Act 1950, females are not eligible for enrolment or employment in the Air Force except in such Departments/Branches etc. as the Central Government may by notification specify. Such a notification has been issued only in respect of the Medical Branch.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Manufacture of Atom Bomb by Israel

1567. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appearing in a section of the foreign press to the effect that Israel has decided to manufacture A-Bomb during the next year;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to gain international opinion against such move by Israel keeping in view the need for general disarmament; and

(c) if so, the reaction of foreign countries in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Government are opposed to proliferation of nuclear weapons

in any form and have sought to secure early agreement on a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. While there is widespread support for measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, no agreement has been reached on the terms of a treaty for this purpose. Our representative on the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee is actively pursuing the question of conclusion of such an agreement.

Assault on Civilian by Naval Personnel

1568. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 941 on the 4th April, 1966 regarding the assault on Civilians by some naval personnel and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The investigation revealed that the incident occurred as a result of a misunderstanding about the title to seats for sailors in a particular bogie in the absence of the display of the reservation chart indicating the names of persons for whom bookings were made at Cochin Harbour Terminus station. Action has been taken against the individual whose duty it was to maintain discipline.

Indian detenus in Burma

1569. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 4085 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether all detenus held in Burma for "economic offences" have been released; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of Burma. Our Embassy in Rangoon is continuing its efforts in the matter.

Development of Atomic Energy

1570. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes in the Third Five Year Plan and the amount proposed to be spent in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent to which atomic energy is likely to replace the hydel and thermal energies and the peaceful purposes it can serve; and

(c) the stage at which the Trombay Atomic Energy Plant and the Madras Atomic Energy Plant stand at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The details of expenditure incurred during the Third Five Year Plan period on the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes are given in the Table below:

Name of Scheme.	Plan expenditure during the Third Plan Period. (Rupees in Crores)
1. Research and Development	33.25
2. Survey and mining of atomic minerals; Industrial operations required to support the atomic power programme; Electronics Factory.	7.90
3. Nuclear Power (excluding advance action on Plan V nuclear power projects which are still under consideration)	32.13
TOTAL	73.28

The allocation for the Fourth Plan period has not yet been settled.

(b) Atomic Energy will serve as an additional source of power. Besides generation of power, the main objectives of the Indian atomic energy programme are the production of radio-isotopes and their application in the fields of Agriculture, Food Preservation, Biology, Industry, Medicine, Siltation Studies, desalination of water etc.

(c) No atomic power station is being set up at Trombay. Work preliminary to the construction of the Madras Atomic Power Station is in progress pending the finalisation of arrangements to meet the foreign exchange cost of the station.

Border Roads

1571. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the development of border roads in the eastern and other borders of the country during the current year;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out as to the necessity of constructing roads in the border areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the up-to-date progress made in the construction of such roads?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Budget provision for Capital Works has been made for Rs. 46.53 crores during the current year for the development of Border Roads in eastern and other borders of the country.

(b) Yes. The necessity for and *inter se* priority of roads included in the programme are decided after consideration of all factors including the plans of General Staff.

(c) The immediate programme of Border Roads Development Board includes new construction of 3,970 miles and improvement of 2,775 miles of existing roads in the North and North Eastern borders. In addition to the above programme of Board, the construction/improvement of 3,450 miles of roads in the Western border (Rajasthan and Gujarat) is included in the plans of the Roads Wing.

The progress made in the construction of roads included in the programme by the Board upto 31st March 1966 is as under:—

Formation cut (new roads)	Miles
Class 9 (20' wide road)	1,669½
Class 5 (16' wide road)	323½
Class 3 (8' wide road)	129
	2,122
Surfacing.	Miles
Sol ng.	2,204
Metalling.	1,871
Black-topping.	1,331

Improvement: This is a continuous process and it is not possible to state the linear progress.

In the Rajasthan and Gujarat Sector 53 miles of roads have so far been constructed and works are in progress.

आकाशवाणी द्वारा अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

1572. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना और प्रसारण के माध्यमों संबंधी चन्दा समिति ने आकाशवाणी की अंग्रेजी को किताबी भाषा बताया है ;

(ख) क्या इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजी बातचीत निष्प्रभावी होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों को बंद करने अथवा कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना और प्रसारण समीक्षा समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों की भाषा को पंडिताना, बंधी हुई, किताबी और लॉटन गर्भित कहा है, जिसका अर्थ किताबी तथा प्रभावहीन भाषा हो सकता है।

(ग) इसका इलाज यह नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों को बंद या घटा दिया जाए। समिति की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अंग्रेजी कार्यक्रमों को सुधारने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के निर्माण तथा पर्यटन मंत्री की पश्चिम जर्मनी की यात्रा

1573. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री भागवत झा अजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री अल्वारेस :
श्री सुरेंद्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री दे० द० पुरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के निर्माण तथा पर्यटन मंत्री को एक विशेष दूत के रूप में पश्चिम जर्मनी भेजा गया था ;

(ख) क्या भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच सम्बन्धों में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से उन्होंने पश्चिम जर्मनी सरकार से मध्यस्थता करने का अनुरोध किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं। श्री होमी तलवार खां जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य सरकार के निमंत्रण पर वहां की यात्रा करने गए थे।

(ख) जी नहीं ;

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी के एक कर्मचारी द्वारा नवशे की चोरी की जांच

1574 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 9 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4956 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के एक कर्मचारी द्वारा नवशे की चोरी किये जाने के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या विवरण में उल्लिखित उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई अप्रैतर जांच की गई है जिनके पाकिस्तान जाने के बारे में सरकार के पाम उम समय निश्चित जानकारी नहीं थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग), जांच समाप्त हो चुकी है और जहां तक नकशों की चोरी का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी का दोष नहीं पाया गया ।

(घ) जी, हां । जिन पन्द्रह कर्मचारियों को "अनापत्ति-पत्र" जारी किए गए थे और जिनके पाकिस्तान जाने के बारे में उम समय कोई सूचना नहीं थी, आगे पूछ-ताछ से पता चला है कि उन में से केवल पांच वास्तव में पाकिस्तान गए थे, बाकी नहीं ।

आयुद्ध कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण

1575. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 9 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5019 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने आयुद्ध कारखानों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिये कार्यवाही की गई है और शेष कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण कब तक हो जायेगा : और

(ख) क्या उत्पादन-लागत कम करने के लिये किये गये अन्य उपायों के साथ-साथ पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) आधुनिकीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी पुरानी फैक्ट्रियां हैं और आवश्यकताओं और प्रायः संसाधनों के अनुरूप वह कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक, योजनाएं सम्पूर्ण हो चुकी होंगी । तदपि आधुनिकीकरण एक निरन्तर प्रस्तुत रहने वाली प्रक्रिया है, विशेषकर, रूढ़ हथियारों के क्षेत्र में भी बढ़ते हुए मौफिस्टीकेशन के कारण ।

(ख) जी हां, इस शर्त के साथ कि प्राथमिकता यथासंभव मात्रा में सेवाओं की मांग पूरी करने को दी जाए ।

Malayalam Film 'Chemeen'

1576. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the opening day of the booking of Malayalee Film 'Chemeen' the President's Gold Medal winner, at the Films Division auditorium in May, 1966, only 25 tickets were offered for sale as against 1000 seats available; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. All the available 973 seats (in Vigyan Bhavan) were offered for sale and actually sold to the public.

(b) Does not arise.

Demarcation of India-East Pak. Border

1577. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachavaiya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the official teams of India and Pakistan have met recently to demarcate border with East Pakistan including that of Hili and Berubari; and

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in the matter?

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

(b) Joint survey and *ad hoc* demarcation along the Bagge Line in the Char Area bordering Mauza Manik Chak between Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Rajshahi (East Pakistan) was taken up and completed on 20-6-1966.

In Berubari sector survey work started on the 11th June, 1966, but satisfactory progress could not be made owing to the onset of monsoon; (ii) protest by local residents; and (iii) Calcutta High Court's injunction prohibiting construction of pillars. All survey/field work was

stopped from 22nd July, 1966, by agreement between Indian and Pakistani survey officials.

In Hili sector, survey work commenced on the 11th June, 1966, but little progress has been made because of the withdrawal of the essential Pakistani survey staff from the field.

2. On the Assam-East Pakistan border, there has been no progress of actual field work. Indian and Pakistani survey teams have drawn up a programme for joint field work to be undertaken during the next field season.

Development works in Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim

1578. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for giving aid to Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim for their development works during the First year of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the particulars of the works to be executed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) As the Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized, the details and quantum of assistance have not yet been determined. However, for the year 1966-67, Rs. 598.98 lakhs, Rs. 275 lakhs, and Rs. 175 lakhs have been earmarked by the Government of India for economic assistance to Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim respectively.

(b) Particulars of the Government of India's assistance fall broadly under the following heads:—

- (i) Communications
- (ii) Irrigation and Power
- (iii) Water Supply Schemes
- (iv) Education
- (v) Horticulture
- (vi) Forestry

- (vii) Health, and
(viii) Machinery and equipment.

नौसेना के विमान की दुर्घटना

1579. श्री विद्वन्नाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 18 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3S39 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नौसेना के आई० एम० एस० विक्रान्त फ्लेग शिप के एक समुद्री विमान के बम्बई के सान्ता क्रूज हवाई अड्डे के निकट वरसोवा के पास समुद्र में टूटकर गिर जाने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री प्रशान्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) विमान चालक ने विमान वाहक पीठ की ओर लौटते हुए देखा कि विमान के पिछली इंधन टैंकी की आग लगने संबंधी सावधान करने वाली बत्ती जल रही थी । विमान चालक ने तुरन्त निर्धारित आपाती कार्यवाही की, परन्तु बत्ती बुझ नहीं पाई । चालक ने संकट की सूचना दी और विमान से कूद गया ।

लगभग 10 मिनट के पश्चात् चालक मछली पकड़ने वाले एक जहाज द्वारा बचा लिया गया, और वहीं कौनिवाडा तट पर उतारा गया । उसे मामूली खराबें आई थीं ।

विमान की आग सम्बन्धी सावधान करने वाली बत्ती के जलने के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड ऑफ इन्क्वायरी किसी निश्चित निर्णय पर न

पहुंच सकी, क्योंकि विमान के अवशेष प्राप्त कर पाने के सभी प्रयत्न व्यर्थ गए थे ।

Surplus workers in E. M. E. and Army Station Workshops

1580. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers declared surplus in the Army, E. M. E. and Station Workshops throughout the country as a result of discard policy of Government have been provided with equivalent alternative jobs;

(b) if not, the number of those who are still on the surplus list; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide them with jobs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). Out of a total number of 2059 industrial employees who were declared surplus to the requirements of Army Base Workshops and Vehicle Depot Workshops in the E.M.E., as a result of the discard policy of 'B' Vehicles, only 196 employees remain to be offered alternative jobs. The strength of Station Workshops has not been affected by the discard policy.

(c) The surplus employees are being adjusted by a central agency against alternative appointments available within the Defence Organisation. Other Ministries of the Central Government, Transport Departments of State Governments and three commercial firms were approached for absorption of these employees. A large number of them have been given re-orientation training and absorbed as Machinists in Ordnance Factories. The period of protection from retrenchment, given to those who are not offered alternative jobs, has been extended upto 31st October, 1966. In the mean time, further efforts will continue to be made to find alternative jobs for them.

Statement by President Kaunda of Zambia Re: Rhodesia

1581. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made on the 22nd May, 1966 by President Kaunda of Zambia that he would seek Britain's expulsion from the Commonwealth, if the Rhodesian rebellion was not ended by July;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether there has been any communion of the Government of India with President Kaunda in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen a press release issued by the Government of Zambia, according to which President Kaunda is reported to have said that he would propose the expulsion of Britain from the Commonwealth, if the rebellion in Rhodesia had not ended by the time the next Commonwealth Conference meets.

(b) and (c). No approach has been made by the Government of Zambia to the Government of India and no action has, therefore, been taken in the matter. However, the position of Government of India regarding Rhodesia is well known and we shall continue to work for the establishment of a genuinely nationalist Government based on the principle of one man one vote.

अखबारी कागज की कमी

1582. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री इकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखबारी कागज की कमी को दूर करने के लिये और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भाषा समाचार पत्रों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके अखबारी कागज के कांटे में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) अखबारी कागज के आयात के लिए यू० एम० नान-प्रोजेक्ट लोन एंड की राशि में से 20 लाख डालर और दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) 1966-67 की अखबारी कागज नीति, वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय की मार्च/अप्रैल सूचना संख्या 54-आई ०टी० सी० (पी० एन०)/66 में घोषित की गई थी । इस सूचना की एक प्रति 26 अप्रैल, 1966 को मदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है । इसमें भारतीय भाषा के समाचार पत्रों समेत सारे अखबारों को अपनी प्रचार संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये और अखबारी कागज देने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ग) और अखबारी कागज मिलने पर वर्तमान कोटे को बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Children's Film Society

1583. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the Court case against the former Office-bearers of the Children's Film Society, Sapru House, New Delhi, for misappropriation of large amount of funds of the Society?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) A civil suit was filed on 29th

July, 1965 against the former General Secretary, Children's Film Society, for mis-appropriation of 50,000-Belgian francs, which he received from the International Centre of Children's Films, Brussels, on behalf of the Indian National Centre and for which he did not render any account. It is pending in the Civil Court at Delhi, and the next hearing for evidence has been fixed on 1st September, 1966.

परिष्करण संस्थाएं

1584. श्रीमती सावित्री निरमः क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेडियोधर्मों तथा अन्य विशिष्ट पदार्थों को परिष्कृत करने तथा उपयोगी बनाने के लिये संस्थाएं किन किन राज्यों में स्थापित की गई हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : केरल, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब। अशा की जाती है कि बिहार राज्य में स्थापित की जा रही यूरैनियम धातुक मिल अगले वर्ष चालू हो जायेगी।

Atomic Power Station at Kalpakam (Madras)

1585. Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken with regard to the location of the atomic power station at Kalpakam in Madras; and

(b) if so, when the project report is likely to be ready?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, subject to foreign exchange being available to cover the cost of equipment which has to be imported.

(b) The Project Report has already been prepared.

Talks with Mr. A. Z. Phizo

1586. Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya;
Shri D. D. Puri;
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Parliamentary Secretary visited London for talks with Mr. A. Z. Phizo; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Shri S. C. Jamir, Parliamentary Secretary, visited London in 1963 and had talks with Mr. A. Z. Phizo. He has not visited London since then.

(b) Outcome of his talks in 1963 was discussed on the Floor of the House on 16-9-1963 in connection with Starred Question No. 684.

Statement of Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

1587. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statements of the new Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission in his first Press Conference enumerating the pre-requisites for India before going nuclear;

(b) if so, what precisely these pre-requisites are; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up the type of industrial base envisaged by him during the Fourth Plan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The pre-requisites for developing a nuclear deterrent are progress in nuclear and aerospace science and technology, supported by a highly advanced industrial base, development in space technology, metallurgy and advanced electronics as well as manufacturing capabilities for such items as special grade materials, precision-fabrication and instrumentation, control systems, microwave electronics and high speed computers.

(c) The development of a sound industrial base involving advanced technology is as important for economic development and security involving conventional weapons, as it is for a nuclear deterrent. Government is actively considering steps for implementing the recommendations of the Electronics Committee and propose to take all possible steps, consistent with resources, to further a broad based programme in other areas.

Film Institute of India

1588. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the Film Institute of India has been able to produce enough trained men to meet the requirements of the Film Industry;

(b) whether all the persons trained so far have been employed; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to employ the trained persons in future?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 92 Diploma holders who have so far passed out of the Institute, 79 have secured employment and information regarding the remaining 13 Diploma holders is not available with us.

(c) The Institute is maintaining constant liaison with the various em-

ploying agencies in the Film Industry as well as in the Government to secure suitable employment for its Diploma holders.

Export of Goods manufactured by Public Undertakings controlled by Ministry of Defence

1589. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made to export finished goods manufactured by the public undertakings controlled by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the goods exported during the last two years; and

(c) the reasons for the manufacture of goods for export by these undertakings when the country itself needs defence goods?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) to (c). In view of the imperative need to earn foreign exchange, a drive to export some of the finished goods manufactured by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Ministry of Defence was launched in 1965. These Undertakings apart from manufacturing Defence equipment produce equipment for civil needs also. The items exported were from the normal civil production lines of these Undertakings and generally comprised machine tools, diesel engines and other engineering items.

Obsolescent Stores

1590. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a technical team set up to screen the

unwanted current and obsolescent stores, has recommended the disposal of stores worth Rs. 56.4 crores;

(b) if so, since when such stores have been accumulated; and

(c) what are the current unwanted stores which were recommended for disposal?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) A Technical Team, which was set up in July 1964 for the purpose of screening current and obsolescent stores has recommended for disposal upto 30th June 1966 stores valued at Rs. 54.39 crores.

(b) The surplus stores recommended for disposal have accumulated from time to time, and include also the surpluses of World War II.

(c) The surplus current and obsolescent stores recommended for disposal are those which cannot be consumed within the shelf life or during the remaining projected life of the related main equipment, vehicle and for which there is no alternative use either. They fall under the following broad categories:

- General Stores;
- Clothing Stores;
- Armament Stores;
- Engineers' Stores, and
- M.T. Stores

Separate figures in respect of current stores are not available.

Naval Base at Marmagao

1591. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Naval base at Marmagao has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether its project report has been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The project

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report prepared by the Consultants is still under the consideration of Government.

The main recommendations so far as the Navy is concerned, relate to the development around the Alparqueiros point, the Eastern half of the adjoining Vasco Bay being utilised for berthing of longer Naval ships and Vadem Bay being used as a small ship base.

Naval Facilities at Port Blair

1592. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to develop the Naval facilities at Port Blair such as, setting up wharf and construction of Workshops for repair facilities has been implemented;

(b) if not, when this will be done; and

(c) whether these facilities will be provided exclusively for defence purposes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The necessity for construction of a wharf at Port Blair has been accepted by Government and the procedure for execution is being considered. Proposals for construction of Workshops for repair facilities are still under consideration of the Government.

(c) These facilities will also be available for civil purposes.

राइफलों तथा पिस्तौलों का निर्माण

1593. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में बनाई जा रही राइफलें तथा पिस्तौलें सेना की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त हैं या अभी भी इनका आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) ईच्छापुर आयुध कारखाने में प्रतिदिन कितनी राइफलें बनाई जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का स्टेनगन तथा हल्की मशीनगन भी भारत में बनाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि ये शस्त्र पहले से ही भारत में बनाए जा रहे हैं तो उनमें कितने प्रतिशत पुर्जे देशों हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ० म० टामन) : (क) तथा (ख) राईफलों का निर्माण आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी ईशापुर में किया जा रहा है, और उत्पादन की रफ्तार सेना की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने के लिए काफी है। प्रतिदिन निर्माण की जाने वाली राईफलों की संख्या प्रकट करना लोकाहित में नहीं होगा। पिस्तौल भारत में नहीं बनाए जा रहे परन्तु उनका उत्पादन निकट भविष्य में आरम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है। फोरी आवश्यकताएं आयात द्वारा पूरी की जाती हैं।

(ग) स्टेनगन के उत्कृष्ट संस्करण जिन्हें कार्बाईन और लाईट मशीनगन कहा जाता है पहले से ही भारत में बनाए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) इन हथियारों के निर्माण के लिए किसी प्रकार के आयात संघटकों के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

Dismissal of Workers of Indian origin from Jaffna Municipal Service

1594. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dismissal of workers of Indian origin, from the Jaffna Municipal Service, in Ceylon;

(b) whether it is a fact that this constitutes violation of clause 7 of the Srimavo-Shastri Pact;

(c) the number of workers dismissed;

(d) whether the matter has been raised with the Government of Ceylon; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the

Ceylon Government and the decision of Government in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government are aware that some workers of Indian origin have been dismissed. They were employed by certain contractors at the Jaffna harbour and Kankasanturai harbour and not in the Jaffna Municipal Service.

(b) No representation from them has been received by our High Commission in Ceylon and it is, therefore, presumed that they are not covered by clause 7 of Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

(c) Twenty.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Union of Malaysia, Thailand Indonesia and Philippines

1595. Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the proposed union of Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Government have seen newspaper reports concerning a possible union of Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The proposals have not taken any concrete form. It is a matter for the countries concerned to decide. The Government therefore considers it premature for them to define their attitude to this proposal.

Rural Community Listening Sets

1596. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a target of providing every one of the villages in the country with a community listening radio set by the end of the Fourth Plan period has been re-

commended by the Directors of Information of the various States who met recently at Delhi; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our aim is to provide a radio set in each village in the country within the shortest possible period subject to the availability of funds, foreign exchange and the maintenance arrangements for these sets in the States. A sum of Rs. 5 crores is being considered for provision towards subsidy for the purchase of community listening sets in the Fourth Plan which is yet to be finalised. This will provide for the addition of 4,00,000 community receivers.

Employees of C.O.D. Kanpur

1597. Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some workers of C.O.D., Kanpur were dismissed from service summarily in June, 1966 without even charge sheet being served on them;

(b) whether such dismissals are illegal under the present rules; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The services of three casual employees of C.O.D., Kanpur were terminated on 3rd June, 1966 in accordance with the terms and conditions of their service. It was not necessary to serve charge-sheets on them before their services were terminated.

(c) Representations have been made to Government in this connection and they are receiving consideration.

Missiles

**1598. Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief of Army Staff at a Press Conference recently said that he was in favour of India possessing missiles; and

(b) if so, the arrangements Government are making to possess them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose any further information.

Missing Army Personnel

**1599. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

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

(a) whether there are some soldiers and officers still untraced who were engaged in fighting in the recent conflict with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any apprehension of some of them being in Pakistani custody; and

(d) whether enquiries have been made regarding the missing soldiers from Pakistani authorities?

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

(b) There were 399 Defence personnel (387 belonging to the Army and 12 belonging to the Air Force) still missing out of those who were engaged in fighting in the recent conflict with Pakistan. Out of them 212 (205 belonging to the Army and 7 belonging to the Air Force) have so far been presumed killed according to the existing rules.

(c) and (d). There is no apprehension of some of them being held in Pakistani custody. However the names of all missing personnel have been sent to the delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross to make enquiries about them from the Pakistani authorities.

Statement by Mr. A. Z. Phizo

**1600. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. A. Z. Phizo, rebel Naga leader, made in his home at Bromley, Kent (U.K.) on the 3rd June appreciating the Prime Minister's earnestness in finding a solution to the Naga problem; and

(b) what further progress has been achieved in settling this problem in the context of Mr. Phizo's pronouncement that the rebel Naga leaders saw no sense in a brother fighting a brother?

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

(b) The next round of talks with the underground Nagas is expected to start on 10th August, 1966.

Exhibitions on the Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's Photos, Etc.

1601. Shri Hanumanthaiya: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibitions so far held in India and in foreign countries of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's photos, articles, etc.; and

(b) the expenses incurred thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is as given below:

	No. of exhibitions held	Expenditure incurred
		Rs.
India	23	2,71,000.00
Foreign countries (Arranged by the Ministry of External Affairs)	11	22,62,648.55

Manufacturing of Rockets

**1603. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1044 on the 11th April, 1966 regarding the malfunctioning of the rocket launched on the 18th December, 1965 from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and state:

(a) whether the investigations in that regard have since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The Judi-Dart rocket with instrumentated payload, which was fired from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station on December 18, 1965, but which did not function properly, was one of several others, which gave satisfactory performance. The malfunctioning of the particular rocket was reported to the manufacturers, who have now intimated that, they are unable to locate the precise reasons for the inadequate performance of the rocket. They have offered to reimburse the cost of the rocket. It is proposed to seek a replacement of the rocket.

New Sainik School at Madras

**1604. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1056 on the 11th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of Madras Government for opening a new

Sainik School in the State during 1966-67 has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Madras Government for having a second Sainik School was approved by the Chairman of the Board of Governors Sainik Schools Society. The Madras Government have recently indicated that that Government are having second thoughts regarding the location of the second school at Kodaikanal in view of the present economy drive. This school will not now be opened from the January 1967 session as reported to the House in reply to Starred Question 1056 dated the 11th April, 1966.

Extension of Television Service with Hungarian Assistance

**1605. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3825 on the 18th April 1966 and state the progress made so far regarding the extension of the television service in India with the assistance of Hungary?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): The question of foreign collaboration for supply/manufacture of TV equipment is still under consideration. There is, however, no proposal to obtain assistance from Hungary at this stage.

Visit to Burma by Secretary to the Prime Minister

**1606. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**

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

(a) whether the Secretary to the

Prime Minister recently visited Burma to hold talks with the Burmese leaders;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Secretary to the Prime Minister visited Burma in order to obtain an additional supply of rice from Burma. A quantity of 80,000 tons was made available by the Burmese Government at our request

Medium Transport Aircraft

**1607. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Report published in Hindustan Times of the 15th June, 1966 that the Defence Ministry propose to meet the country's requirement for medium transport aircraft by the AVRO-748 aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Airlines Corporation have placed an order on the Hindustan Aeronautics for supply of 15 HS-748 aircraft. It is naturally expected that the further requirements, if any, of the Indian Airlines Corporation for medium transport aircraft during the 4th Five-Year-Plan period would be met by supply from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. This would be taken up at the appropriate time with the Indian Airlines Corporation,

Chinese Military Experts in Pakistan

1608. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th June, 1966 stating that about 300 Chinese military experts have been inducted into Kusthia opposite India's Nadia district; and

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

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

(b) Government have taken note of the report. As far as our information goes, the Chinese in this area are much smaller in number.

Indian Songs over Radio Ceylon

1609. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Umanath:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Indian film producers requesting help in preventing Radio Ceylon from relaying Indian films songs and advertisements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The individual Film Producers in response to a Resolution passed by the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association and the Film Producers' Guild have notified Radio Ceylon to stop playing recorded songs of their Films. Government is closely watching the situation and will take whatever further action is considered necessary.

Indent for I.A.F. Equipment

1610. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an indent was placed through India's Air Adviser in London for a few items which could not be identified though they were in stock of the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost was indicated as £ 4 whereas the actual cost was in the region of 93 thousand rupees;

(c) whether attempts were made subsequently to have the order cancelled as the items indented were already on stock; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

(d) The suppliers agreed to cancel only 5 out of 7 items. The two items for which cancellation was not agreed to by the suppliers were subsequently used to meet a later demand.

Peace Corps

1611. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the peace corps has started work in India; and

(b) if so, its functions, achievements and future programme?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Peace Corps has been operating in India since December, 1961.

(b) The Peace Corps volunteers are mostly engaged in India in the following fields of activity:

1. Food Production & Allied Programme;
2. Rural Public Health;
3. School teaching especially science & Youth work;

4. Small Industry, Consumer Co-operatives and Urban Community Action.

Within limitations the programme has been found to be useful. The number of volunteers coming to India are determined on a year to year basis against indications given by the State Governments.

Prices of Semi-conductors and Valves

1612. **Shri Sunrendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics Limited has agreed not to raise the price of semi conductors and valves despite the devaluation of the rupee; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the benefit of this measure passes on to the consumers and not to the manufacturers and middlemen?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the last meeting of the Radio Electronic and Television Manufacturers Association held on 22nd June, 1966, the members were informed that BEL had decided to maintain the pre-devaluation prices, and they were requested not to increase the prices of Radio Receivers to ensure that the benefit of maintaining prices of Valves and Transistors passed to the consumers. As regards sale of valves and transistors in the retail market BEL have taken action to advertise their prices (which are the same as before devaluation) advising purchasers not to pay more.

New Arms Factory at Tiruchchirapalli

1613. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether one more arms unit

has been commissioned at Tiruchchirapalli; and

(b) if so, the arms to be manufactured in this factory with its manufacturing programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factory will manufacture conventional Small Arms. It is not in the public interest to give details of the manufacturing programme.

मास्को में भारतीय दूतावास के बुलेटि गों का प्रचार

1614. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशोराम गुप्त :

श्री आंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मास्को में भारतीय दूतावास के बुलेटिनों के प्रचार पर प्रतिबन्ध है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में सोवियत साहित्य का व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है ; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) भारतीय दूतावास के बुलेटियों पर कोई विशेष प्रतिबंध नहीं है।

(ख) भारत में सोवियत राजदूतावास नीचे लिखे बुलेटिन, पत्रिकाएं आदि निकालता है ;

1. न्यूज एंड व्यूज ;
2. सोवियत लैंड ;
3. यूथ रिव्यू ;

4. प्रेस रिलीज़ ; और
5. सोवियत रिव्यू।

इसके इलावा, वह समय-समय पर कुछ पेम्फ्लेट प्रकाशित करता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Prices of Newsprint Consequent on Devaluation

1616. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that devaluation has created an 'unprecedented financial crisis' for newspapers and that it would be difficult for them to finance purchases of raw materials without help from Government; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) and (b). As a sequel to Devaluation the cost of imported Newsprint has gone up by 57.5 per cent., i.e., Rs. 400 approximately per metric tonne. This increase in price has been partially neutralised by the abolition of the Customs and Regulatory Duty amounting to Rs. 120 per metric tonne.

Government have agreed to pay from 1st August 1966, a surcharge of 10 per cent on advertisements, to be released to newspapers. Certain other measures to give relief to newspapers are also under consideration.

Request from Nepal Government

1616. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether Nepal Government has requested India to make arrangements for the supply of wheat bought by Nepal from India to railheads on

Nepal's Western border, in order to help her give relief to the areas hit by recent earthquake in Nepal; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Nepal requested us for diversion of 1000 tons of wheat purchased by them to railheads near Nepal's Western border for giving emergency relief to the earthquake affected areas of Nepal.

(b) The Nepalese request was fully met. The Government of India (on Nepal Government's request) also organized food drops over the earthquake affected areas.

एक अणुशक्ति वैज्ञानिक की मृत्यु

1617. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री राम सेवक प्रादव :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री 28 मार्च, 1966 के अतारंगिक प्रश्न संख्या 2919 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रासायनिक विश्लेषक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अणुशक्ति वैज्ञानिक श्री देवगन के पेट में विष पाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इसको दिल के दौरे के कारण मृत्यु बताया जाने के बारे में एक विभागीय जांच आरम्भ की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच-निष्कर्ष क्या है ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के रासायनिक विश्लेषक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार स्वर्गीय श्री के० के० देवगन के पेट की अन्तर्वस्तु तथा आन्तरांग के विश्लेषण से उसमें क्षारीय सायनाइड पाया गया।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**अखिल भारतीय राइफल संस्था के लिये
कारतूस**

1618. श्री राम सेवक दादव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में तथा 1966 में अब तक अखिल भारतीय राइफल संस्था को कितने देशी तथा विदेशी कारतूस दिये गये और उनमें से हर किस्म के कारतूसों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह संस्था इन कारतूसों का थोक व्यापारियों को संभरण करती है और यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसे व्यापारी कितने हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इस संस्था ने केवल कुछ विशेष ग्राहकों को ही कारतूस उपलब्ध करा कर तथा अन्य लोगों को ऊंचे मूल्यों पर कारतूस बेच कर पक्षपात किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) जहां तक हमें ज्ञात है, वास्तविक इस्तेमाल और चांदमारी प्रतियोगिताओं के लिए कारतूस अपने सदस्यों, संस्थानों तथा एक व्यक्तियों को एसोसिएशन द्वारा सप्लाई किये जाने होते हैं।

(ग) सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है। सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-6697/66]

N.C.C. Cadets in Regular Army

1619. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme for attaching N.C.C. Cadets to the regular army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objective and purpose thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A scheme of attaching N.C.C. Officers and Cadets to Regular Army Units was introduced in 1965. Under this scheme 100 NCC officers and 2500 cadets are attached to the Army Units annually for a period of 4 weeks during summer vacations. The Scheme aims at giving the NCC cadets an idea of how the Army functions in operational areas/peace stations and also helps in the social and emotional integration of the country.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

1620. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to revert persons recruited from the Services as Emergency Commissioned Officers back to their original places;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received against such a proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It is presumed that the hon'ble Member is referring to those Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been recruited from the ranks in the Defence Services. Such Officers can revert to their pre-commission status if they so desire on the termination of their Emergency Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Emergency Commissioned Officers who are within the prescribed age limits may apply for Permanent Commissions in the Army and, if selected, will be granted Permanent Commissions within the total quota of one third of the strength of the Emergency Commissioned Officers. The relaxation of age limits for the pur-

pose of granting Permanent Commissions as well as the grant of Permanent Commissions in the Special List cadre to such Officers is under consideration.

India's Participation in Bangkok Conference of Ambassadors of Asian Countries

1621. Shri Bade:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government participated in the recent Bangkok Conference of Ambassadors of certain Asian countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Bangkok Conference of the Ambassadors of certain Asian countries was a preparatory meeting of the Ministerial Conference of the Asian and Pacific countries which was held later in Seoul in June 1966. As Government had decided not to participate in the Ministerial Conference, they also did not attend the preparatory meeting at Bangkok. Government's attitude to the Seoul Conference was stated in the Lok Sabha on 1st August, 1966 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 846. While the Government of India is interested in promoting regional cooperation in Asia, Government would like such cooperation to be on a wider basis like that of the Colombo Plan, ECAFE and the Asian Development Bank, than on the basis of certain political groupings.

Dalai Lama

1622. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residential arrangements for Dalai Lama's stay were made permanently at Dharamsala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Dalai Lama now proposes to shift his headquarters to some other hill station, if so, to what place and for what reasons; and

(c) whether Government have approved the alternative arrangements?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): No, Sir; the arrangements are temporary.

(b) The Dalai Lama has, now and then, thought of transferring his residence to a suitable place in the Simla hills as Dharamsala is rather far and the climate there is damp. But he has not finally decided.

(c) Government will consider the matter at the appropriate time.

Protocol Rules Followed by Britain

1623. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Indian Prime Ministers including the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru during their visit to London were received by the British Prime Minister; and

(b) whether it is a practice that Britain follows in case of India or other countries also?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) According to British protocol a visiting Head of Government is met by a Cabinet Minister of the U.K. Government and not by the British Prime Minister. However, when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru visited U.K. on 8th July, 1955 at the invitation of the then British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, he was met by Sir Anthony Eden at the Airport and both the Prime Ministers drove straight to Chequers.

(b) It is understood the U.K. Government follows the same protocol for visiting Heads of Government of other countries also.

Indian Consul-General in South Vietnam

1624. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported interview of India's Consul-General in South Vietnam with the Hongkong Daily justifying U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, contrary to Government's stand; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have seen a report of an interview said to have been given by India's Consul-General in Saigon to a newspaper in Hongkong. The views expressed in that interview do not represent the views of the Government of India. The officer has been called back and the matter is under Government's active consideration.

N.C.C. Training

1625. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of material required for the army personnel for their dresses and training, while large stocks of such material for N.C.C. are lying waste in large quantity in every State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students except from Rajasthan, Punjab and U.P. are not taking interest in the N.C.C. training but bogus attendances are marked to get the facilities only; and

(c) if so, the detail of check exercised in such cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1626. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 28 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 803 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का सामान्य प्रयोग आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सभी भारतीय दूतावासों को हिन्दी के टाइप राइटर दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे कौन-कौन से मिशन हैं जहाँ एक भी हिन्दी टाइप राइटर अथवा हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट नहीं है ; और

(घ) उन दूतावासों में करारों आदि की आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, हिन्दी में टाइप करवाने के लिये इस समय क्या व्यवस्था है ?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)

(क) वुडापेस्ट, हनोई, कंधार, काठमांडू, मास्को, प्राग और सान फ्रांसिस्को स्थित हमारे मिशनों ने हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर में आम तौर से हिन्दी का प्रयोग करना शुरु कर दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) निम्नलिखित मिशनों को हिन्दी टाइपराइटर दे दिए गए हैं :

गंगतोक, हेग, कराची, काठमांडू, लन्दन, मारिशस, मास्को, न्यूयार्क, पीकिंग, सुवा, टोकियो और ट्रिनिडाड ।

इन मिशनों में से मास्को में एक और काठमांडू में दो प्रशिक्षित नियमित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट हैं ।

(घ) जब कभी करारों के हिन्दी रूपांतरों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है या उनके करारों का ख्याल होता है तो उनकी प्रामाणिकता का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए विधि एवं सन्धि विभाग, सम्बद्ध प्रादेशिक प्रभाग आदि से सलाह करके उन्हें मन्त्रालय में तैयार करना होता है।

Presentation of Rare Music Records to A.I.R.

1627. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Ustad Faiyaz Khan, who was employed by A.I.R. had presented a large number of rare music records;

(b) if so, whether these articles are in the possession of A.I.R. at Delhi; and

(c) whether these items will be preserved in our National Archives?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. Recording of about 125 items rendered by the late Ustad Faiyaz Khan are available with All India Radio, of which about 25 are rare items.

(b) and (c). These recordings are preserved in A.I.R.'s archives at Delhi. The question of their preservation in the National Archives of India will be considered in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

Parbhani A.I.R. Station

1628. Shri Lonikar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the broadcasting Station at Parbhani (Maharashtra State) has been completed; and

(b) when it will go on air?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

and (b). Construction work on the All India Radio Auxiliary Centre at Parbhani, which would relay programmes from Poona, is expected to be completed during the next financial year. The centre will go on air immediately after the construction is completed.

Voluntary Retirement in Armed Forces Headquarters

1629. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of voluntary retirement applied to the Central Secretariat Services will be extended to the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) whether the Chief of Army Staff is reported to have agreed to the suggestion when he met a four-member deputation of the Armed Forces Headquarters Association in New Delhi recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Subject to certain conditions, a civilian Central Government paid from the Civil Estimates, who has not less than 15 years' continuous service and is rendered surplus as a result of introduction of administrative reforms or studies by the Staff Inspection Unit, is eligible to opt for voluntary retirement, with an addition of up to five years in the service qualifying for retirement benefits. At an interview with representatives of the Armed Forces Headquarters Association on the 23rd July 1966, the Chief of the Army Staff indicated that he would recommend to Government the extension of this scheme to members of the Armed Forces Headquarters civilian cadre who become surplus owing to reduction of the Army Headquarters establishment. In principle Government have accepted this recommendation, which will be implemented to the extent it becomes necessary.

N.C.C. Cadets for Agricultural Projects

1630. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a plan to utilise the services of the National Cadet Corps for various agricultural projects;

(b) whether over 30,000 cadets are to be deputed for reclamation work in the Chambal area in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It has been decided that NCC cadets should participate in Young World Action for Food Projects under Freedom from Hunger Campaign in various States. Last year about 13,000 cadets participated in such projects.

(b) and (c). A copy of Reclamation Scheme of Chambal Area drawn up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, has been received by the Director General, National Cadet Corps for examination of possibility of utilizing the services of NCC cadets for doing part of the work. The matter is still under examination by the Director General, National Cadet Corps.

Bombs found near Nasik

1631. Shri Swell:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recovery of two bombs bearing army markings on the road, 25 feet away from the railway line, near Thetale village, Nasik on the 24th July, 1966:

(b) if so, whether Government have probed into the circumstances as to how the bombs found their way to that place from out of the army stocks; and

(c) with what result?

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

(b) A Court of Inquiry is being held by the Station Commander, Deolaji to investigate the case.

(c) The findings of the Court of Inquiry are awaited.

Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers

1632. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers who were disabled after the conflicts with China and Pakistan; and

(b) the number out of them who have been rehabilitated or employed so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 273 Defence Services personnel were invalidated out of service after the conflict with China. It is now expected that about 700 Defence Services personnel may have to be invalidated out of Service on account of injuries received during the conflict with Pakistan. They are undergoing treatment in Military Hospitals and will be invalidated at different times after completion of their treatment.

(b) As regards those who were invalidated as a result of injuries received during the conflict with China, 50 persons were rehabilitated in civil jobs, 30 persons were given vocational training in Industrial Training Institutes, 11 persons were settled on land. Some of the remaining personnel were also offered jobs but they did not reply or accept. As regards the disabled personnel during the Pakistan conflict, measures are being taken to ensure that all the persons who are suitable and willing for employment are rehabilitated in appropriate civil jobs after their invalidment. Their suitability for employment is considered on the basis of their functional capacity and normal medical standards have not been applied in their cases. So far, jobs have been located and offered to 61 persons due to be released in this month and to 51 out of 84 persons likely to be invalidated out of service in the next month.

**Special Services Fund for
Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen**

**1633. Shri A. V. Raghavan;
Shri Pottekkatt:**

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

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories have constituted Special Services Fund for the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen in the country;

(b) if so, whether any funds have been utilised for carrying out the objects by any of the Fund Committees;

(c) whether there is any ban to nominate ex-Servicemen from the ranks to these Committees; and

(d) if not, the committees which have nominated ex-Servicemen from the ranks?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 13 States and Union Territories have so far constituted the new Special Fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is provision in the Scheme *inter alia* for the nomination of not more than two persons taking interest in the welfare of ex-Servicemen by the State Governments/Administrations. The ex-Servicemen from the ranks may be nominated under this provision.

(d) This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Nagas imprisoned in Burma

1634. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that Sarvashri (i) Maiphai, (ii) Ram, (iii) Changthit, (iv) Heitheng and (v) Changpuileng of Phungyar-Phaisat Circle, Manipur were arrested on the 25th June, 1965 at Homalin, Burma and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Toungoo Jail;

(b) whether their release from the jail was due on the 15th March, 1966 but are continued to be detained in the said jail;

(c) the reasons for their arrest and detention;

(d) the reasons for their continued detention; and

(e) whether Government propose to take an early action to get the release of these Indian Nagas?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (e). The Government have no information. Inquiries are being made and action as required will be taken.

12.25 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
MASSING OF PAKISTANI ARMED FORCES
ON THE CEASE-FIRE LINE**

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported massing of Pakistani armed forces on the cease-fire line and the consequent threat of two-pronged attack on India."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 1st August I made a statement on the military build-up in Pakistan. In view of the interest shown by the Members to have further information on this subject I am making this statement. Contrary to expectations flowing from the Tashkent Agreement, all reports indicate that Pakistan is rapidly increasing its military strength. By

and large it has recouped the losses in creasing its military strength. By and large it has recouped the losses in arms and equipment it sustained in the September, 1965 operations. It has a programme to increase its army from 5 divisions to 11 divisions. It has already got two armoured divisions but the losses in armour it suffered in the September 1965 operations had depleted the strength of these divisions. Pakistan has received over 200 tanks from China which should go a long way in recouping the losses it sustained. Simultaneously, a number of new POK divisions have been raised and the POK manpower has increased to over 30,000 men.

The new raisings are at various stages of training and equipment. In equipping its forces, Pakistan has been largely assisted by China. China has agreed to supply enough equipment to arm at least two divisions. In addition, China and other countries have provided financial accommodation and with this help Pakistan has been able to procure, through certain other countries, large unspecified quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Pakistan Air Force has also recouped its losses of fighters and fighter bombers and has today 5 more squadrons of fighters and fighter bombers than in 1965. It has been able to build up its Air Force primarily by the supply made by China of MIG-19 and MIG-15 aircraft. It has also acquired a number of F-86 aircraft. These aircraft were originally in West Germany and are reported to have arrived in Pakistan through Iran. There are also reports that China has supplied Pakistan some IL-28 bombers.

Pakistan is also engaged in building defences and improving communications. We have information that Pakistan is improving its communications in Skardu and also trying to build up its forces in that area.

Till 1965, the equipment of the Pak Army consisted essentially of

arms and equipment received from the United States of America. The stoppage of supplies of supporting spares and ammunition following the September, 1965 operations had limited the utility of this equipment. But while the United States has imposed an embargo on such supplies, Pakistan has been able to replenish materially its supplies of spares and ammunition with the assistance of certain other countries which had such supplies received from U.S.A.

Pakistan has also a comparatively long term programme of augmenting its Navy.

Unlike India which is threatened by China, Pakistan has no threat to its security from any quarter. We have given Pakistan repeated assurances. Yet, Pakistan is arming at a frantic rate, and in this it has been assisted in a very large measure by China—in training its men, in equipping its forces and in building roads and communications. This action of Pakistan constitutes a grave threat to our security.

It is unfortunate that notwithstanding the agreement arrived at at Tashkent, Pakistan, with the instigation and assistance of China, should be making these warlike preparations. This is going to be a long-term threat. We cannot, therefore, afford to relax in our defence efforts. I am confident that, despite the strains which Pakistan's building up will impose on us, the country will not shirk its responsibilities and will face any threat to its security, coolly and calmly. It is regrettable that Pakistan should engage in such a massive build up which must be taxing its economic resources considerably. Both our countries have a big enough task of improving the economic well-being of our peoples for which resources are badly needed. Till the Chinese threat developed, India maintained a comparatively small force. We continued to do so notwithstanding the fabulous US arms aid to Pakistan. But Pakis-

[Shri Y. B. Chavna]

tan, which has no enemies on its borders and no threat to its security, has now embarked on this programme of expansion of its armed forces and is leaving us no option but to take adequate counter measures. It may suit China to try to attack India through the agency of Pakistani forces. I hope Pakistan will see the folly of any attempt to seek a solution by force; this, we are bound to resist. I trust Pakistan will decide to solve its problems with India strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Tashkent Agreement and desist from piling up armaments. We, on our part, have no intention of joining in such a race but, at the same time, we have to, and are, taking the necessary steps for the defence of our country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are Government aware that by a strange irony of fate China as well as the United States and some of the Western countries are jointly helping Pakistan to re-arm, the former in the east and the latter in the west, and, are there reasons to believe that the apparent readiness of Pakistan to come to the conference table for talks with India together with the present massing of troops on the cease-fire line in Kashmir may only be a smokescreen for mounting an offensive in the eastern region, where China may fight to the last Pakistani, and has Government told the United States Government that in the present context the resumption of aid to Pakistan will be an unfriendly act towards India.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have brought this particular matter to the notice of the United States Government.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): And also Kosygin?

Shri Y. B. Chavan:...yes, and Kosygin. We have pointed out that the resumption of arms aid to Pakistan would only end in active conflict between India and Pakistan. That has

been the experience of the United States before; that has been the experience of India before. So, we have certainly pointed it out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a smokescreen for mounting an offensive in the eastern region?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are some of the assessments of the operational possibilities. Whether it is going to be a smokescreen for the east or the west, certainly these things are going to be judged by the operational experts in this matter. I can only assure the House that we are studying these problems from day to day.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): By withdrawing from Haji Pir and other areas, our defence has been weakened. Knowing the great threat, as mentioned by the Defence Minister in his statement, what steps have we taken to safeguard that area? Is it not a fact that Pakistan has entered into our area and occupied 100 acres at a place near Hamirpur and thousands of infiltrators have come into Kashmir through Poonch-Rajouri area and about 20,000 persons are waiting on the Border? What steps have we taken to prevent these infiltrators from coming in? What are the arrangements that we have made in that direction?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must make one point very clear in the beginning. He made a mention of some 100 acres having been encroached upon. I have made checks and counter-checks about it and this information is incorrect. About the possibilities of infiltrations, naturally, we have to be on our guard and alert in these matters. We are exercising special vigilance in this matter. About the number he said that thousands of people have come; my information is not like that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How many? Does he mean to say that no people have come in?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as armed infiltrators are concerned, there are no armed infiltrators trespassing into our area. As to whether civilians have come in the course of the last few months after Tashkent and their number etc. I think, it is a matter possibly which will have to be dealt with by the Home Ministry. As far as armed infiltrators are concerned, certainly some had trespassed here and there and, maybe, some of them are the hangovers of the last group of infiltrators. There are some stray cases of sabotage, attempts at arson etc., but there is no organised effort of armed infiltration as yet.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Apart from the vitriolic statements made by Pakistani leaders against India, Pakistan has indulged in a massive military build-up, as the statement says, with the collaboration of the Chinese. They have procured arms and ammunitions from the Chinese and possibly from other sources also, Iran and might be other Arab countries. The Arab countries are all helping them; that also is a fact. Whatever that might be, *pari passu* with that, the bellicosity of the Chinese statements against India has also intensified. In the light of that may I know whether our Government are in a position to tell us that they apprehend an attack by China jointly with Pakistan in the coming October—China attacking us from the Sikkim-Bhutan side and Pakistan attacking us from the Assam side; if they do, whether our Government have brought this apprehension of theirs and all these facts to the notice of our friendly countries in time?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given the assessment of the threat that both Pakistan and China pose, the depth of their preparations and our awareness of this. Whether any particular country is going to make any attack at a particular time and date etc., it is very difficult to say; at the same time, I would like to warn this House that we must not show or display any attitude of panic . . . (*Interruption*).

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Shri Hem Barua: There is no panic anywhere.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad, but I am taking rather an additional precaution of warning about this point. We have to make preparations about that particular matter in view of the preparations that the other side is making. Naturally, though we do not want to join this arms race, at the same time we cannot neglect our responsibility to the national security; so we must take the necessary steps. We must make the proper assessment, keep our preparations ready and not get excited or rather alarmed by this.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister thinks that I have become panicky. There is an apprehension that China might attack us. Therefore I wanted to know whether we are prepared.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not suggested that he is panicky, not by a remote chance.

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be any apprehension of Shri Hem Barua getting panicky.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद सुरक्षा मंत्री सारे देश में घूम रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान विदेशी आक्रमणों और हमलों का मुहताब जवाब देगा। अभी अभी उन्होंने तैयारी की बात की और तालियां भी बजायी गईं। लेकिन मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या छम्ब जौरियां इलाके में 100 एकड़ का एक टुकड़ा अभी-अभी पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में चला गया है और टिकीचाक या टिकीछत क्या नाम है, यह कहना मुश्किल है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी में आया था, नहीं तो यह कहेंगे कि नाम में गलती हो गई, इसलिए जवाब में टालमटोल कर देंगे, तो इस तरह की जगह पर कोई पाकिस्तान की चौकी प्रस्थापित हुई है? यह ठीक तरह से सोच समझकर जवाब दें क्योंकि जब हमने वह 36 एकड़ का मामला

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उठाया था तो जवाब नहीं दे पाये थे और सन् 54 में वह इलाका पाकिस्तान में चला गया था जबकि उसके बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं था, सीमा के पत्थर लगे हुए थे। तो क्या छम्ब जौरियां में 100 एकड़ भूमि का टुकड़ा पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चला गया है और टिकीचाक या ऐसी ही किसी जगह पर उनकी कोई चौकी कायम है? यदि यह बात सही है तो हमारी सेना क्या कर रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is very concerned about the applause on this side. I would be prepared to joint in any applause if any comes from that side.

श्री मधु लिमये: जरा वह सोच समझ कर तालियां बजायें, तो हमें भी आनन्द आयेगा।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not want any applause. Certainly, I am taking my full responsibility in making the statement that this information that some acres of land have been occupied by Pakistani troops, which was circulated is incorrect. I said it and I repeat it.

श्री मधु लिमये: और जो मैंने पूछा है उसके बारे में छम्ब जौरियां के इलाके में...

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): In the face of the large-scale Pak-China threat on our borders, may I know whether the cut proposed in the overall budget is also going to be applied for the defence needs and, if not, whether the Defence Minister is coming forward with a phased budget to meet all his requirements so that he can adequately meet these threats?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our preparations necessary for the defence of India will not be affected by any cut.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत ही अवस्था बिगाड़ने वाली बात कही है। 1965 में जो पाकिस्तान की पलटन थी, हमने के पहले, उससे आज बड़ी पलटन हो गई है और अब पांच स्क्वेड्रन हवाई जहाज के ज्यादा हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में उन्होंने अपने बयान में कहा है कि—एक तरफ तो यह कि हम अपनी ठण्ड की, तसल्ली से सोचने की और छोटी पलटन की नीति पर कायम रहेंगे। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ....

श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण (पेट्रोल्लि): उन्हें छोटी पलटन नहीं बोला।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: या तो जो बोले हैं, वह गलत बोले हैं, या हमारी समझ में नहीं आया है, क्योंकि ये अंग्रेजी में बोले, अगर गलत समझ में आया है, तो बात समझने की है।

दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने कहा है कि हम समुचित विरोधी उपाय लेंगे, एडीक्वेट काउन्टर मेजर्स लेंगे। ये दोनों चीजें जब सरकार के दिमाग में साथ-साथ चलती हैं तो कोई नतीजा निकल नहीं पाता है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय, कभी पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में एक सम्पूर्ण नीति के सांचवाने के लिये अपनी सरकार को तैयार करेंगे कि जो पलटन की कमियां हैं, वे शायद राजनीति की खूबसूरती से दूर हो जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पूर्वी बंगाल के पांच करोड़ आदिमियों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ जो उठ खड़े हुए हैं और पाकिस्तान सरकार का विरोध कर रहे हैं। 16 अगस्त को अभी फिर से उनका विद्रोह होने वाला है। एक लाख आदिमी जेलों में हैं, सैकड़ों आदिमियों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया है। शायद ऐसा दिन भी आयेगा कि दोनों तरफ की जनता अपनी अपनी सरकारों को खत्म करके फिर एक हो जायेगी। (व्यवधान)

माफ़ करेंगे, ऐसे ही सिलसिले में मैंने कह दिया था। असल चीज़ यह है कि क्या पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में एक सम्पूर्ण नीति बना कर के मंत्री महोदय अपनी पलटन की कमियों को राजनीति की खूबमूरती से दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally, Government has got very specific and definite policy. The hon. Member is trying to find some contradiction in the latter part of my statement. It is not so. To me, it is not a contradiction. I would read again what I have said for his information. I have explained sort of frantic effort, on their part, in building their army, navy and air force. It seems they are starting some sort of an arms race. This is the assessment I am making. Here, I have said:

"We, on our part, have no intention of joining in such a race but at the same time we have to, and are taking the necessary steps for the defence of our country."

I personally see no contradiction.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह तो वाक्य ही ऐसा है — हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है दोड़ में शामिल होने का, लेकिन हम अपनी सब तैयारियां कर रहे हैं। इसका मतलब क्या हुआ ? यह कोई वाक्य है, दो बातें एक साथ कही जाती हैं, दो वाक्य कैसे एक साथ चलते हैं, यहां तो अर्थ व्याकरण पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, जो आपने सजेन्ट किया है, वहीं उन्होंने कहा है। जो कमियां हैं, उनका पूरा करना जारी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उनकी कमी पूरा कर रहे हैं, वह क्या खाक कर रहे हैं।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The hon. Defence Minister has stated about the Pak-China collusion and the defence preparation by Pakistan and that it is a threat to our national security. May I know whether the Government has informed our friendly countries about the Pak-China collusion and the defence preparation by Pakistan and, if so, what is their reaction?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About reactions I cannot say anything. I have already said that we have kept them informed of the preparations that they are making.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान की आर्थिक हालत बहुत ही ज्यादा खराब है और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान अयूबशाही के पंजों से निकलना चाहता है। क्या इसीलिये वह जंग का माहौल वहां पर पैदा कर रहे हैं ताकि लोगों की आर्थिक परिस्थितियां खराब होते हुए भी उसको मानें। यदि यह बात सच है तो जहां तक वह तैयारी कर रहे हैं, और खास कर काश्मीर और दूसरी जगहों पर, क्या ताशकन्द एग्रीमेन्ट के अनुसार हम लोगों ने जब अपनी आर्मी को हाजी पौर दरें और दूसरी जगहों से वापस बुला लिया था, तो क्या अब हम फिर उनका वहां पर तैनात करने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द एग्रीमेन्ट के खिलाफ़ काम कर रहा है, तथा हम अपनी आर्मी वहां रखें ताकि बाद में शोखा न खाना पड़े।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already said before on the Floor of this Chamber that as far as the positions that have been taken after Tashkent Decision are concerned, those positions will be very carefully watched and defended.

श्री प्रकारवीर शास्त्री (विजयनौर)
 मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे इस अवि-लम्बनीय लोक-महत्त्व के प्रश्न पर प्रारम्भिक रूप से बात पूछी गई है कि पाकिस्तान ने अपनी शस्त्र सम्बन्धी हानि को पूरा करने के लिये चीन से और दूसरे देशों से सहायता ली है, उसके अतिरिक्त भी क्या भारतीय सीमाओं पर विशेष रूप से काश्मीर, राजस्थान और पंजाब से लगते हुई सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

को सेनाओं का संग्रह पहले की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है, यदि हाँ, तो यह कहाँ तक सच है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About Rajasthan and other parts, I personally do not think that there is any further concentration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : काश्मीर एरिये में ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : काश्मीर के एरिये में है, यह मानना पड़ेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): I agree with the hon. Minister that we should not get panicky, but I must submit in all humility and sincerity that his statement has been very very alarming and that we cannot take it as philosophically as he wants us to take.

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I want to ask one question. We know that China is giving Pakistaned by F-4s and MIG fighters. I want to circulated how the sabre jet fighters repeat it. Manufactured in Canada under a from the United States of America to West Germany and from श्री म: Germany to Iran and from Iran उनके बारे kistan. Is it not a fact that those jet fighters are kept under

Shri D. C. Sharma: Manufactured by the United States Government because of the lease which they have given to Canada for their manufacture? Is it not a fact that, in addition to China which is building up the potential of Pakistan, the U.S.A. is also doing the same thing and the U.S.A. is also trying to give spare parts to Pakistan—those spare parts can mean anything from the body of a ship, from the body of a plane, from the body of a tank, to anything. Is it not a fact that the U.S.A. is also collaborating with China so far as the military build-up of Pakistan is concerned?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has not asked for any information from me. He has only given his own views. So far as that part of his statement, namely, that my statement is alarming, is concerned, I am afraid the hon. Member has not taken my statement in a right spirit. As a matter of fact, I thought it necessary to warn the Members of this House in advance in regard to that, because there are some people who are subjectively inclined to be alarmists. I am merely giving a realistic assessment of the preparations of Pakistan..

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about the USA?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Making a realistic assessment should really speaking give us a sense of confidence and strength and not a feeling of alarm. So, knowing the preparations of those who are likely to pose a sort of threat to us gives us a sense of confidence or a sense of proportion to make our own preparations. So, I hope that this statement will be taken and interpreted in the right way not only in this House but in the whole country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I did not want to raise it earlier because I did not want to interrupt the course of the supplementary questions....

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about the supply of arms indirectly to Pakistan and also in the shape of spare parts to Pakistan? The hon. Minister has not answered that question. Why does he not answer that question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not raise my point of order earlier because I did not want to interrupt the other supplementary questions on this calling-attention-notice. The hon. Minister is normally helpful in answering questions, but today he has been slightly different at some moments. I asked whether the United

States Government had been clearly and categorically told that in the present context or the present situation, the resumption of arms aid to Pakistan would be regarded by India as an unfriendly act. The hon. Minister has not answered that question at all.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know whether exactly those words used by the hon. Member in the latter part of his question had been used.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have very specifically told the United States that further continuation and further resumption of the aid to Pakistan would certainly go against the interests of India and that will certainly affect the relations of that country with India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have our Government told them categorically that it would be regarded as an unfriendly act?

12.53 hrs.

RE: CALLING-ATTENTION-
NOTICES

(Query)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order under rule 376(1) which reads thus:

A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question.....

I am confining myself to the enforcement of these rules.

On Saturday itself, some of us had tabled calling-attention notices under rule 197. Rule 197 reads thus:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker,

call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

Some of us had tabled a calling-attention notice purely on a Central matter, namely the firing in the Durgapur Steel Plant; we had also tabled a calling-attention notice on the proposed hunger-strike by the general secretary of the Swarnakar Sangh, Shri Anil Basu, outside the Parliament House in regard to the scrapping of the Gold Control Act. You, Sir, in your wisdom have disallowed these two sets of calling-attention notices. My submission is only this. If the firing in Durgapur on the employees of the Durgapur Steel Plant of the HSL cannot be a subject-matter for discussion by this House, then I do not know what matter can be discussed here. I would request you to kindly ask the hon. Minister to make a statement, if not on the calling-attention notice, at least *suo motu*, on both these subjects namely gold control and also the firing in Durgapur.

Mr. Speaker: It is really to be regretted that Shri S. M. Banerjee should raise these points in regard to calling-attention notices in this manner. There is no point of order at all. It is no point of order that he has raised. If he had wanted to protest against the fact that I had disallowed certain calling-attention notices, then he should have....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read the rules, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have read the rules. That is not the interpretation of the rules. Is the hon. Member relying on the proviso?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am relying on rule 376.

Mr. Speaker: Rule 376 is before me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 376 says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

This item was not before the House. Sub-rule 1 of rule 376 reads thus:

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules....."

You have rejected our calling-attention notices under some rule. I have a right to question that rule.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He means to say that it should have been before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, I would submit....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly sit down. That is all I can say.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Apart from what Shri S. M. Banerjee has said about the rules, I was really surprised when I got the information that you had not been pleased to accept our calling-attention notices on a subject which was directly within the jurisdiction of the Centre. I am not speaking about the firing. It is the result of certain other things. There is a lot of trouble going on in the Durgapur Steel Plant and it has been going on for some days and it has culminated in all sorts of things....

Mr. Speaker: If he can convince me that even in Durgapur it is not the business of the State Government to preserve and maintain law and order....

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The Steel Plants have their own security force, and, therefore, it is the concern of the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should first hear me. If I can be convinced either by writing of a note or by personal discussion....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should you reject it? How can you reject it?

Mr. Speaker: I can reject it; if I am of one opinion; and if I am wrong, I have always allowed hon. Members to bring it to my notice pointing out where I am not correct, and if I am not correct, I am prepared to reconsider the matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We can convince you.

Mr. Speaker: If he can, then certainly I shall be prepared to reconsider. Either he may write to me or he may discuss it with me. I am open to conviction. There is no harm in their writing to me or discussing it with me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय (देवास) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपने नोटिस के बारे में . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा प्वाएंट फ्रॉफ़ आर्डर सुना जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

An hon. Member: I want your guidance....

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): My submission is this. I had submitted a calling-attention notice on the Dibrugarh situation....

Mr. Speaker: I would point out to hon. Members that these calling-attention notices should not be raised in this manner. If I have to discuss every calling-attention notice that I have dealt with in my Chamber, then there are at least forty of them every day and I have to discuss all of them here. How can we take them up here one by one and then discuss....

Shri Hem Barua: I am just trying to....

Mr. Speaker: I would request Shri Hem Barua that if he has also got any grievance, then he may also write to me.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission to you?

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly write to me.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : बिहार में गुंडा राज्य के सम्बन्ध में मैंने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक नोटिस दिया था कि छम्ब जोनिया में 7000 पाकिस्तानी घुस गये हैं। उस क्षेत्र के एस० एल० ए० ने तार दिया है। मैं ने वह तार भी भेजा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० कछवाय, इस तरीके से मैं बार बार हर एक मेम्बर को कह रहा हूँ और कहता चला जाऊँ और वह पेश करते चले जायेंगे तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि वहाँ छम्ब जोनिया के रकबे में आप को मेम्बर ने बतलाया है तो एक तो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने उसको कंट्रैडिक्ट किया है और दूसरे अभी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने उसका कंट्रैडिक्शन किया है और कहा है कि उस में कोई बुनियाद नहीं है और वह गलत बात है तो मैं अब कैसे इसकी इजाजत दे सकता हूँ जो आप बराबर उठाते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वहाँ के क्षेत्र के एम० एल० ए० का तार आया है और वह तार भी मैं ने आपको भेजा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : बिहार में संविधान टूट गया है और वहाँ कानून और व्यवस्था की रक्षा के लिए गुंडों को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के खिलाफ मैं ने एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव किया था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप के बर्गरे कहे हुए ही यह कहने वाला था कि आप ने मुझे जो विशेषाधिकार . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मैं ने क्या पाप किया है कि जो आप मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात मेरी सुन लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जो कुछ भी कहना हो बाद में कहियेगा। मैं ने एक प्वाएंट ऑफ़ आर्डर रक्खा है पहले उसे सुन लीजिये। सब को आप सुनेंगे, केवल मेरे लिए कोई नियम है कि इन को नहीं सुना जायगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : माननीय सदस्य अध्यक्ष महोदय को डांट रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन डांट रहा है ? मैं नहीं डांट रहा हूँ, डांट तो आप रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब डांट को रहने दीजिये। मुझे यह अफसोस है कि जो मेम्बर सब से ज्यादा अपोरचुनिटीज़ लेता है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मेहनत कर के मौके पाता हूँ। किसी की दया से नहीं। और न मेरे ऊपर कोई मेहरबानी कर रहा है। 16 घंटे काम करता हूँ तब मुझे मौका मिलता है, कोई मेहरबानी मुझ पर नहीं कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेहरबानी कैसी और किस लिए ? मेहरबानी का यहां कोई सवाल नहीं है । मॅम्बरस को अपने अपने राइट्स लेने हैं । मेहरबानी का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बार बार यह क्यों कहते हैं कि मुझे मौके मिलते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौके आप को मिलते हैं सिर्फ इतना कहने से आप क्यों उन पर नाराज होते हैं ? व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे मैं मान लूँ ? मैंने आप से कहा कि मेरी बात सुनिये उसके बाद व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना, यदि आप आवश्यक समझें तो मैं आप को सुन लूंगा लेकिन, आप हैं कि आपसे बाहर, होते चले जा रहे हैं ।

मैं ने यह कहा है कि आप ने जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न दिया है उस पर कुछ कहने के पहले मेरी बात सुन लें कि आया उसके सम्बन्ध में है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : हाँ उसके सम्बन्ध में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव आप ने लिख कर भेजा है उसमें आप ने यह नहीं लिखा है कि कौन सा विशेषाधिकार है जोकि इस में भंग हुआ है ? पहले मुझे यह लिख दीजिये फिर मैं आप को इसके उठाने की इजाजत दे दूंगा । यह बतलाइये कि कौन सा विशेषाधिकार भंग हुआ है ?

What is the privilege enjoyed by a Member of the House, that has been breached? If there is any such privilege which has been breached, then I shall certainly allow the hon. Member; and if I feel that there is a privilege which has been breached, then I shall allow him to raise that point.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने ठीक ही पूछा कि मेम्बर को बतलाना चाहिये कि सदस्य का, सदन का या सदन की किसी कमेटी का कौन सा विशेषाधिकार भंग हुआ है । अब मेरी यह राय है और मैं ने लिख कर भेजा है, इस प्रस्ताव में भी मैं ने साफ साफ कह दिया है कि सदन के सदस्यों के इस विशेषाधिकार का भंग हुआ है । उसी के बारे में आप मुझे अर्ज करने दीजिये क्योंकि मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कौन सा विशेषाधिकार है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बतला रहा हूँ ।

आप जानते हैं कि श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी ने पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के बारे में राज्य सभा में जो वक्तव्य दिया था और यहां भी जो वक्तव्य दिया था उस को ले कर मैं ने एक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाया था । श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी की वान को मैं ने ध्यान से सुना है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चार बातें अर्ज करना चाहता था । उनको मैं ने पत्र के द्वारा लिखा है । वह पूरी नहीं हो पाई हैं सदन में इसलिये मैं चैम्बर में आप से मिल कर उन को पेश करूंगा ।

5 तारीख को जैसी मैं ने आप को पहले नोटिस दी थी, मैं मोगरका साहब से चार या पांच प्रश्न पूछना चाहता था । जब मैं ने नियम की ओर संकेत किया तो आप ने मुझे इजाजत दी और श्री मंगरका ने जवाब दिया । उस वक्त श्री मुबद्दप्यम के बारे में जो मेरा विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव था उसके लिये आप ने कहा कि उसे अलग से लेंगे, मैं सवाल पूछूँ । सवाल का जो जवाब आया और पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो 55वीं रिपोर्ट आई है उसके आधार पर मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा विशेषाधिकार टूटा है ।

यह पी० ए० सी० दोनों सदनों की कमेटी है। उसके जिम्मे कोई काम सौंपा गया है। वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है। यह परम्परा से चला आया निर्णय है कि उस रिपोर्ट के खंडन करने का या उसके खिलाफ बोलने का काम कोई भी सरकारी प्रवक्ता या मंत्री न करे। इस के विपरीत जब यहां 17 तारीख को सवाल पूछा गया कि किस मंत्री का उस में नाम है, कौन है वह मंत्री, तो मंत्रियों के बीच में फ्री स्टाइल कुश्ती हो गई। आप जानते हैं कि श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह ने कहा कि वह मंत्री मैं नहीं हूँ, श्री मुब्रह्मण्यम है और श्री मुब्रह्मण्यम कहते हैं कि वह मंत्री मैं नहीं हूँ। 18 तारीख को श्री मुब्रह्मण्यम ने अपनी गलती को स्वीकार किया। उसके लिये खेद भी प्रकट किया और उस वक्त उन्होंने एक लम्बा बयान दिया। श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने और पी० ए० सी० के कई सदस्यों ने उस पर आक्षेप उठाया कि उनको यह लम्बा बयान नहीं देने देना चाहिये था। मैं ने यह ऐतराज किया था कि उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के नाम पर यह बयान दिया था। व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के लिये जो नियम हैं उनकी और मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। आप जरा 357 को देख लीजिये।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): What is it that he wants to say? He is taking the time of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी आप को पता चलेगा, आप को थोड़ी सी सहिष्णुता दिखलानी चाहिये। इसमें लिखा है :

".....A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise".

अब इस धारा में मिनिस्टर साहब बयान देते हैं, और न केवल विवाद वाला बल्कि भयानक विवाद वाला एक मसला छेड़ देते हैं। वह पी० ए० सी० के बारे में आरोप लगाते हैं कि उनके सामने सारी सामग्री नहीं थी। इसके बाद जी पी० ए० सी० की 55वीं रिपोर्ट है उसको भी आप देख लीजिये। यह पृष्ठ हैं 21 और 25। 21 में श्री मुब्रह्मण्यम कहते हैं :

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"These materials were not placed before the P.A.C. Let them go before the P.A.C."

और फिर पृष्ठ 25 पर कहते हैं :

"I was never given an opportunity to appear before the PAC as far as this matter is concerned. It was said that if Ministers want to make certain observations, the option is given to the Minister to appear himself or through the Secretary. I am not aware that this point was being considered by the PAC at any time. Otherwise, I would have certainly placed all these things before the Committee."

अब तक की परम्पराओं के विपरीत, उनके साथ कोई अन्याय न हो, इसलिये आपने अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर के कहा कि इसके ऊपर पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी दुबारा विचार करे। चूंकि यह आपका फंसला था इसलिये हालांकि कई सदस्यों को अच्छा नहीं लगा तब भी आपकी इज्जत करने के लिये, आप का आदर करने के लिये सदन ने और सदस्यों ने इसे स्वीकार किया।

इसके बाद कमेटी की बैठक हुई। उसकी नोटिस लोक-मभा के बुलेटिन भाग 2 में निकलती है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयम् कह रहे हैं कि उनको सूना नहीं गया। तब फिर उत्तर यह कर्तव्य था कि वह चेअरमैन, पी० ए० सी० से मिलते और उनसे पूछते कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

वह कब बैठक कर रहे हैं। वह भी उन्होंने नहीं किया। लोकसभा के बुलेटिन में जो खबर छपी उसका भी उन्होंने कोई लिहाज नहीं किया और इतना तुच्छ व्यवहार पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के साथ किया कि 26 जुलाई को जो आपके द्वारा रिफरेंस किया गया था और आप ने कमेटी की बैठक करने के लिये अन्तिम निर्णय लिया था, उस वक्त तक मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की जरा भी परवाह नहीं की जब कि उनके कहने पर, उनकी मांग पर आज तक की परम्पराओं के विपरीत आप ने अपने विशेषाधिकार का इस्तेमाल करके यह रिफरेंस किया था। मंत्री महोदय का फर्ज था कि अगर उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है तो वे कमेटी के सामने जाते। वह खुद तो गये नहीं। नोटिस छपती है। उसका भी उन्होंने कोई खयाल नहीं किया। उसके पश्चात् उनको किसी तरह से पता चला कि कमेटी का ऐसा फला हुआ है। आप पूछेंगे कि कैसे मुझे को यह मालूम हुआ। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मैंने सवाल पूछा था। यह प्रोसीडिन्स छपी नहीं गई हैं। मेरी मांग है कि इस बात को भी छपा जाये और परिचालित किया जाये।

पी० ए० सी० बैठक की कार्यवाही का भाग 2 क्या कहता है इस पर ममिति ने पूछा था कि आप को कैसे पता चला कि हमारा फंसना हो चुका है। क्या आप को पता चला कि अन्तिम निर्णय हुआ था। वह कहते हैं कि अन्तिम निर्णय तो मैं नहीं जानता था कि हुआ है। अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के कोई दो निर्णय नहीं होते, जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने आर्डर के बारे में कहा है कि वह ड्राफ्ट आर्डर था फाइनल आर्डर नहीं। कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट होती है वह अन्तिम होती है। वह कहते हैं कि जैसा कोई अस्थायी या टेन्टेटिव निर्णय हुआ करता है। मैं अन्तिम निर्णय के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानता था। यह बात पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी

के निवेदन के दूसरे हिस्से में साफ आ गई है कि उनको किसी तरह से पता चला। उस दिन भी श्री मोरारका ने कहा कि मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्हें किस तरह से पता चला। यह पता चला 26 जुलाई को पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी का फैसला हो चुका है। तब वह खत लिखते हैं। आप उसकी तारीख याद रखिये। 26 तारीख को 55वें रिपोर्ट दी जाती है पी० ए० सी० के निर्णय की और 27 तारीख को मंत्री महोदय कमेटी को लिखते हैं। मोरारका साहब को यह लगा कि यह अच्छा नहीं है, तब आपकी भी सलाह ली गई। तब आप ने इनायत की दृष्टि से देखा और पहले की हमारी परम्पराओं के और पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की इज्जत के बखिलाफ उनका व्यवहार होते हुए भी उन पर मेहरबानी कर के फिर उन्हें मौका दिया कि वह पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने जायें। इसके बारे में मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है। बिल्कुल परम्परा के विपरीत काम हुआ है और यह जानते हैं। जाने के बाद क्या निर्णय होता है इस पर मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

अब मैं बतलाता हूँ कि कौन सा विशेषाधिकार भंग हुआ है। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के तीन वाक्य हैं जिनको पढ़ कर मैं यहां पर सुनाने वाला हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कारण बतला रहा हूँ। मैं कारण देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से विशेषाधिकार का भंग हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर सारी कार्रवाई बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक तो असह्य भाषण। उन्होंने यहां कहा कि मैंने जो आर्डर पास किया था या नोटिंग किया था वह मस्विदे की शकल में था। फाइनल आर्डर नहीं था, ड्राफ्ट आर्डर था। अब सेक्रेटरी साहब

कमेटी के सामने कहते हैं :

"There was a slight or minor error in the Minister's statement....."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिटेल् की जरूरत नहीं है। आप ने कहा कि अमत्य भाषण . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा कि मस्विदा अन्तिम नहीं था। मैं केवल पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का परिच्छेद बतला रहा हूँ। 1. 17 में मुन्नह्मयम साहब स्वयम् कहते हैं कि वक्तव्य में गलती थी और मेरी यह धारणा थी कि अन्तिम आर्डर था। मस्विदा रिपोर्ट में दम्यानि अर्स के लिये था, यह बात नहीं थी। मैं पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के एक वाक्य को पढ़ूंगा :

"1.17. It is significant to note that the orders of the Minister dated 28th June, 1963 were specific, complete and final and they were conveyed to the Iron and Steel Controller as such on 29th June, 1963. In view of the above facts, the Committee are unable to accept that these order were 'in a draft form'."

यह माफ है, काले अक्षरों में है। मंत्री महोदय का एक-वाक्य मैंने अपने प्रस्ताव में दिया है। आपने पूछा है कि क्या विशेषाधिकार टूटा है ? इन्होंने पी० ए० सी० के खिलाफ 18 मई को यह आरोप लगाया है, यह इनमिनुएशन किया है :

"It is rather surprising to me that an observation should have been made suggesting that I had reconsidered certain orders without adequate reason."

इसके बारे में कमेटी कहती है कि असंगत बात है। एक दफा कहते हैं कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के कहने पर, फिर खुद कहते हैं कि उन्होंने रिपेटेंस किया, पश्चाताप किया यानी अमीन चन्द प्यारे लाल ने। क्या कभी इन लोगों को पछतावा हो सकता है ? फिर भी

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इनको पछतावा हुआ है, इसलिए आर्डर बदला। अब कमेटी कहती है कि इसमें असंगति है, रीजन आब-सक्योर है। आबसक्योर रीजन का मतलब तो बहुत ज्यादा हुआ करता है। दांडेकर साहब उसके बारे में कुछ कहेंगे, मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर आरोप है जोकि पी० ए० सी० की ओर से उनके बारे में किया गया है। आखिर में पी० ए० सी० कहती है 18 मई को उनके इस वाक्य के बारे में कि . . .

"It is rather surprising."

क्या सरप्राइजिंग है भाई। यह कमेटी कहती है काले शब्दों में :

"In view of the above facts, the Committee feel that the above observation of the Minister was rather unfortunate."

मैं इस कमेटी को एक दृष्टि से बघाई भी देता हूँ क्योंकि यह बात सौम्य, सौम्यतर, सौम्यतम शब्दों में अपनी रिपोर्ट में इन्होंने लिखी है। मेरे जैसा आदमी होता तो शायद दूसरे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करता। मगर मैं कमेटी को धन्यवाद और बघाई देता हूँ इस काम के लिए, व्यक्ति चाहे जो भी बोले कमेटी की बात अलग है। उस दिन मुझे धन्यवाद और बघाई देने का वक्त नहीं मिला था।

अब मैं यह कहूँ कि पी० ए० सी० की पचासवीं रिपोर्ट में और इसमें जब सारी बातें आती हैं तो उसके आधार पर जितने इस्पत मंत्री हुए हैं उनकी, दो तीन स्टील सैक्रेटरी हुए हैं, जीन स्टील कंट्रोलर हुए हैं उनकी—मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ क्योंकि दाण्डेकर जी नाराज हो जायेंगे—तथा दूसरे जो छोटे अधिकारी हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी निश्चित होनी चाहिये और पता लगना चाहिये कि इनकी अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारियां क्या हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि इसका भी मुझे बहुत गुस्सा आता है कि मंत्री लोग हमेशा भाग जाते हैं और किसी न किसी अफसर को वे सूनी पर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

चढ़ाते हैं, सैक्रिफाइस कर देते हैं। वे बच निकलते हैं। इस परम्परा को खत्म करने के लिए भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक निष्पक्ष जांच समिति बनाई जाये जो जांच वाला कानून है उसके मातहत। पी० ए० सी० ने भी कहा है कि जांच समिति नियुक्त की जाये, लेकिन वह एक अलग बात है। यह जो 55वीं रिपोर्ट है यह इसलिए करनी पड़ी है कि खुद मुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने यह मामला छोड़ा था। मैंने छोड़ा होता तो मैं केवल जांच समिति कहता। हर एक की जिम्मेदारी निश्चित होनी चाहिये। खुद उन्होंने परम्परा के खिलाफ जाकर मामला छोड़ा और आपने इनायत नज़र से देखा और यह मामला पी० ए० सी० के सामने भेजा। वह नहीं आये। बार-बार आपने मौका दिया कि वह स्टेटमेंट करें। 27 जुलाई को पत्र आया। कमेटी ने फिर उनको मुना और उसके पश्चात् कमेटी का जो निष्कर्ष है वह आपके सामने है। इस वक्त मुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब यहाँ नहीं हैं। सदन के नेता और प्रधान मंत्री यहाँ हैं। उनसे मैं यह विनय करूँगा, यह अर्ज करूँगा कि मेरी बात उनके कानों तक वे पहुँचा दें कि इस रिपोर्ट के बाद जोकि उनके कहने पर कमेटी को देनी पड़ी है—नहीं तो इस रिपोर्ट को देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी—इनके खिलाफ जो लांछन कमेटी ने लगाये हैं उनको देखते हुए कोई भी स्वाभिमानी आदमी एक सैक्रिड के लिए भी मंत्री नहीं रह सकता है, उसको मंत्री पद से हट जाना चाहिये। सदन की जो परम्परायें हैं, पी० ए० सी० की जो परम्परायें हैं और हमारे जो विशेषाधिकार हैं संविधान की धारा 105 के अन्तर्गत और जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ और पढ़ कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जानता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सदस्य नहीं जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : हर एक सदस्य नहीं जानता है। आप मुझे धारा को पढ़ने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस धारा को पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह लिया है आपने।

श्री मधु लिमये : आखिरी बात कह देता हूँ।

हमारी जो परम्परायें हैं उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए और पी० ए० सी० की इज्जत को बचाने के लिए अगर आप स्वेच्छा से हट जाते हैं तब तो अच्छी बात है, नहीं तो अगर बहस प्रस्ताव और प्रिविलेज मांशन के जरिये ही करवाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए भी हम तैयार हैं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): You have to decide the point of privilege, but what I want to urge is this. We are happy that you announced that day that after the report of the Public Accounts Committee if a notice is given on a specific matter, it could be discussed. The Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee not only reveals the default of Mr. Subramaniam, but it reveals that probably in this affair two Ministers, two Iron and Steel Controllers and the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Ministry are deeply involved. This is a very grave matter. Therefore, I would request you, and the Government should agree, to have already given a notice, to allow this report to be discussed in the House as early as possible, because it

is fair, after this report, to demand the resignation of this Minister, at the same time some other Ministers are also involved. Therefore, let the report be taken into consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It should be discussed before Independence Day.

श्री मधु लिमये : विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी सवाल ही इस वक्त है। डिवेदी जी का जो मुझाव है वह अच्छा है। उसको बाद में लिया जा सकता है। पहले विशेषाधिकार भंग के बारे में आप अपना निर्णय दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय विशेषाधिकार के अलावा आपने दूसरे सवाल छोड़े हैं कि इनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये, इनको छोड़ देना चाहिये। आपको इन दूसरी चीजों को नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये था . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : स्वाभिमान नहीं है तो न दें और अगर है तो इनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी वक्त आप इजाजत भी देंगे मुझे कहने की ?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Is it not surprising that the Minister continues like this after the PAC report? Are they going to keep him in the Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: So far as this PAC report is concerned, I have received notices that this should be discussed. I have admitted one notice. That was all that I could do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government should find time.

Mr. Speaker: I have admitted that notice because I thought it was important.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस का नोटिस है। मैंने सबसे पहले दिया है। मुझ से पहले किसी ने नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस किसका पहले है मुझे पता नहीं है और न मैं कह सकता हूँ। नोटिस आफिस में जा कर आप देख सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : देख कर तो कह रहा हूँ। मेरा पहले का है। मैंने पहले नोटिस दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मुझ को वक्त याद है कि किस ने किस वक्त दिया है। मैंने नोटिस एडमिट किया है। हर वक्त मुझ पर इस बात का दवाव . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। मैं जानकारी चाहता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस वक्त दिया, क्या लिखा हुआ है, क्या यह सब मैं जानकारी दे सकता हूँ इस तरह से इस वक्त ? अजीब बात है।

इन्होंने बहुत जोर दिया है इस बात पर कि इनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। जहाँ तक इस्तीफे का सम्बन्ध है मुझे इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे नोटिस मिले हैं और मैंने एडमिट किये हैं। जहाँ तक प्वाइंट आफ टाइम का सम्बन्ध है वह रिसीट पर होगा और उसके मुताबिक नाम रखे जायेंगे। जिस समय नोटिस आता है वह समय भी उस पर लिख दिया जाता है नोटिस आफिस में।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मैं जानता हूँ (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितनी बहस की गई है उसमें कोई भी बात नहीं बताई गई है कि यह प्रिविलेज हाउस का है या यह जो चीज है यह भंग हुई है। एक तो ज्यादा जोर इस पर दिया गया है

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You kindly allow us to say.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है उसकी बाबत मुझे आज सुबह टेलीफोन मिल चुका है। मैं चाहता था कि यह चीज मुब्रह्माण्यम साहब की हाज़िरी में पेश हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह जवाब दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी को बोलने भी देंगे। कोई हद भी होनी चाहिये। किसी वक्त आदमी को खामोश भी होना चाहिये।

मुब्रह्माण्यम साहब का मुझे सुबह टेलीफोन आया था। वह कहीं बाहर गये हुए थे। वह वापिस आ रहे थे कि आज कहीं रास्ते में किसी गुड्डू ट्रेन का डीरेलमेंट हो गया और उनकी गाड़ी आगे नहीं आ सकी। वह टिले हो गई है। इसलिए जहाँ तक उस बात का ताल्लुक है अभी तक मुझे उन्होंने बताया नहीं है। लेकिन वह लिखना चाहें तो वह भी मुझे लिख दें। मैं मुब्रह्माण्यम साहब को मुन लूंगा।

एक बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि मैंने तमाम ट्रेडीशंस को तोड़ कर उनको इजाज़त दे दी और कह दिया कि मिनिस्टर वहाँ पेश हो जायें . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : तोड़ कर नहीं कहा। आपने इनायत की, यह कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने साफ कहा है कि जो ट्रेडीशंस हैं या जो परम्परायें हैं उनके खिलाफ जा कर . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : तोड़ में बहुत फर्क होता है। तोड़ में आरोप होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस हाउस की कोशिश रही है कि पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट को जितनी मान्यता हो सके दी जाये और कभी ऐसा कोई झगड़ा यहाँ न छेड़ा जाये जोकि मिनिस्ट्री और पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में हो।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शारत्री (विजनौर)
अब तो वह आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिए तो मैं ने इस पर बहस की इजाज़त दे दी है। मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को इजाज़त दी थी, उनको सलाह दी थी कि वह कमेटी के सामने पेश हो जायें, ताकि यह सवाल न पैदा हो कि उनको सुना नहीं गया और चूंकि उनको सुना नहीं गया है, इस लिए यह रिपोर्ट एक तरफा है। मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनने के बाद कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, वह हाउस के सामने है। इस बारे में मैंने कोई ऐसा गुनाह नहीं किया है कि बार-बार यह कहा जाये कि मैंने कोई भेदरवानी कर दी है। आम तौर पर कमेटी के सामने मिनिस्टर पेश नहीं होते हैं, सेक्रेटरी और दूसरे अफसर जाते हैं। मगर जब कोई मिनिस्टर कहे कि मेरा केस नहीं सुना गया है या उन को मौका नहीं मिला है, तो मैंने समझा कि पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट को और ज्यादा महत्ता देने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह जो कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, कह लें और उसके बाद पी० ए० सी० अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे। यह सब कुछ इस लिये किया गया कि पी० ए० सी० की इज्जत और ज्यादा हो। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मिलमिले में मुझमें कोई गुनाह नहीं हुआ है, कोई बुराई नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा ही हुआ है। मैं अब भी इस बात पर यकीन रखता हूँ कि मैंने जो कुछ किया, वह अच्छा किया और वहीं करना चाहिए था, ताकि मिनिस्टर साहब को शिकायत न रहे। मैंने इस बारे में बहस की इजाज़त दे दी है। हाउस ने रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या फ़ैसला लेना है, या गवर्नमेंट ने क्या फ़ैसला लेना है, इसके बारे में मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ ?

श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) जनाव, पी० ए० सी० की प्रैस्टीज इस हाउस की प्रैस्टीज मानी जाती है और कमेटी के प्रिविलेजिज

इस ह्राउस के प्रिविलेजिज माने जाते हैं। इस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उस से साफ़ है कि—

Mr. Subramaniam to say the least is guilty of *suppressio veri suggestio falsi*; this is the immediate guilt brought home against him; we may also say that he deliberately misled the House and the Committee. If we do not go that far, the gravamen of the charge immediately would be that he is guilty of *suggestio falsi, suppressio veri*.... .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : मिनिस्टर साहब कल आयेगे और मैं उनको सुनूंगा। मैं तब देखूंगा कि क्या मैं अपनी कनसेंट दे सकता हूँ या नहीं।

श्री दाजो : आप उनको भी सुनिए और हमें भी सुनिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आपने प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में पायंट्स मांगे हैं, जो कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने आपके सामने रखे हैं। आप पार्लियामेंट में इस पर बहस की इजाजत इस लिए नहीं दे रहे हैं कि मुब्रह्मप्यम साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अखबारों में यह निकल चुका है कि पी० ए० सी० रिपोर्ट डिस्कशन बाई दी कॅबिनेट टुडे। 7 अगस्त को कॅबिनेट ने इस बारे में डिस्कशन किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस से मेरा क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप नाराज न हों। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। श्री मुब्रह्मप्यम और श्री बृथलिंगम के बारे में पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट की चर्चा शुरू होने के बाद श्रीमन् चन्द्र प्यारेलाल के आदमी दिल्ली में इस तरीके से घूम रहे हैं और इतना ज्यादा प्रेशर डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अगर फ़ोरन इस बारे में बहस नहीं होती है, तो वह सारा मामला दबा दिया जायेगा।

उनको मालूम है कि उनकी किताबें सरकार ने पकड़ी हैं। इस मामले में एक मुब्रह्मप्यम साहब नहीं बल्कि और बहुत से मुब्रह्मप्यम साहब जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत बड़े बड़े आदमी इन्वाल्ड हैं। गवर्नमेंट पर इतना ज्यादा प्रेशर पड़ रहा है—अखबारों में निकला है कि कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों ने भी इस बारे में चिन्ता प्रकट की है—कि मुझे खतरा है कि बाद में कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस सदन में बहस बंद कर दी जाये और सारे मामले को दबा दिया जाये। मुंदड़ा कांड और दूसरे कांड हमारे सामने हैं। इस वकन श्रीमन् चन्द्र प्यारेलाल देश में मुंदड़ा ही बने हुए हैं।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Because of the involvement of the Food Minister in such a dirty and scandalous affair, as pointed out by the PAC, why is it that the hon. Prime Minister does not ask the Food and Agriculture Minister to resign to set up high moral standards in public life?

Mr. Speaker: That is not my business.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने दो काम किये हैं, जो विशेषाधिकार के अन्दर आ जाते हैं : एक तो असत्य बोलना और दूसरा मंत्री पद के सम्बन्ध में अपराध करना। एक असत्य तो उन्होंने यह बोला है कि उन्होंने कमेटी के सामने जाकर भी यह नहीं बताया कि वह सेठ, जिस के हक में उन्होंने हुकम निकाला था, उन से मिल चुका था। यह बात उन्होंने दबा दी थी। यह बात कमेटी को किसी और तरह से मालूम हुई हो, तो मालूम हुई हो, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात नहीं बताई। जब कोई इतना बड़ा गवाह कमेटी के सामने जाये और पूरी बात न बता कर के, एक बात, जो इतनी ज़बरदस्त है कि वह सेठ, जिस ने अपराध किया है, उन से मिल चुका था, न बताए, तो यह बिल्कुल असत्यवादन हो जाता है।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

यह तो सेठ के सम्बन्ध में है। दूसरे, नौकरशाह के सम्बन्ध भी उन्होंने असत्य-वादन किया, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा कि यह ड्राफ्ट आर्डर है, जब कि वाद में पता चला कि वह आर्डर था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कम्पलीट आर्डर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ड्राफ्ट आर्डर या कम्पलीट आर्डर, मतलब यह कि वह आर्डर था। यह असत्यवादन हो गया।

मंत्री, नौकरशाह और सेठों का जो एक तिगुट्टा इस वक्त मुल्क में चल रहा है, जिसके कारण देश का पैसा, खेती और कारखाने बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, अगर वह इस मामले में माफ़ नहीं होता है, तो किस से होता है। यह विशेषाधिकार का सवाल फ़ौरन, इसी वक्त, आ जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि श्री बनर्जी ने कहा है, बहुत से मंत्री इसमें शामिल हैं, लेकिन मुझे इस वक्त यही कहना है कि तान्त्रिक-हिन्द की चोरी, डाके और शूट वगैरह की जिननी भी दफ़ात हैं न जाने हजारों आदमी उनको तोड़ने रहते हैं, पचासों मंत्री उनको तोड़ रहे हैं। अगर उन में से कोई मंत्री गिरफ्त में आ जाता है—और वह बड़ी मुश्किल से गिरफ्त में आया है—और उसके बाद आप उसको गिरफ्त से छुड़वा दें, तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा। अगर इस प्रश्न को किसी तरह से भी दबा दिया जाता है, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैसेज फ़्राम राज्य सभा।

13.26 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1966”.

13.26 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.27 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—
contd.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फरूखा-वाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे बातें कर रहा हूँ—मैं कोई आसमान से बातें नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह रिकार्ड हो गया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह विशेषाधिकार का सवाल आप फ़ौरन ले लें। मंत्री महोदय ने असत्यवादन किया है, अपराध किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब आज यहां नहीं हैं। वह कल आयेंगे। मैं इसको फ़ौरन कैसे ले लूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जवाब के वक्त ये बातें तफसील में आनी चाहिएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको फौरन कैसे ले सकता हूँ ? मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब लेट हो गए हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है रेलगाड़ियां भी म.के पर ही चलती हैं ।

13.27½ hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
 (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1965

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, which was introduced on the 3rd December, 1965.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order, under rule 110.

It says that the member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill on the ground—

That is to say, the Minister should state to the House on what grounds and for what reason the Bill is sought to be withdraw. That has not been done. Let him explain it.

Shri Hathi: A statement containing the reason for which the Bill is being withdrawn has been circulated to the Members on the 1st August, 1966.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Circulation is not enough, Sir; it does not form part of the record.

Mr. Speaker: Direction 36, relating to the withdrawal and removal of Bills, reads as follows:

"When a Bill pending in Lok Sabha is sought to be withdrawn

by Government, a statement containing the reasons for which the Bill is being withdrawn shall be circulated to members by the Ministry concerned sufficiently in advance of the date on which the motion for withdrawal is sought to be made."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then rule 110 does not apply? When it is circulated, it does not form part of the record.

Mr. Speaker: That does not form part; we can place it on the Table of the House; Members could see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then let it be placed on the Table of the House.

[The statement was laid on the Table. Placed in Library, See No. LT-6694/66]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, which was introduced on the 3rd December, 1965."

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

13.29 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
 (AMENDING) BILL, 1966*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952."

*Publishing in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8-8-1966.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. If you will kindly read the language of rule 110, the same rule: under which the other Bill has just now been withdrawn, and the new Bill is being introduced on the same subject, you will find that sub-rule (b) reads as follows:

"(b) the Bill is to be replaced subsequently by a new Bill...."

Though my knowledge of the English language is very meagre, yet, to my mind, the word "subsequently" is used in a different sense from the word "immediately". This Bill has been introduced immediately after one Bill has been withdrawn on the same subject. When once a Bill has been withdrawn, he should take at least 24 hours before introducing a new Bill. "Subsequently" does not mean "immediately". I would request you to let us know whether "subsequently" is the same thing as "immediately". Let us have a reply.

Mr. Speaker: If it is immediately after the first, then it is subsequent to that. I will put the question again. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

13.32 hrs.

**JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY
(TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT)
BILL.***

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping

Company Limited, for a limited period in order to secure the proper management of the same.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Bill clearly says that it is meant for taking over the management of the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping Company for a limited period. I would like to know whether we are not seriously thinking of amending the Constitution, in cases where such concerns are taken over for better management, especially after the mismanagement, by the people, and especially when some concerns have been taken over and then handed back to the capitalists—

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into the merits of the matter now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this Bill makes this point clear or not.

Mr. Speaker: If he objects to it at the introduction stage, I can allow him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is exactly the time when the Bill is sought to be introduced. I oppose its introduction.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can oppose it. I will have to give the Minister an opportunity to explain it then.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, Sir. After that, I will have my say.

Mr. Speaker: The introduction of the Bill is being opposed.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are taking it up for five years to begin with. There is provision to extend it up to 10 years, and if necessary Parliament has power to take it over permanently also. Nothing prevents it from doing so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While I welcome the Government's decision to take over this company, because this has become a scandal and the Gov-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8-8-66.

ernment, naturally, has been helping it out of way by giving loans of Rs. 2 crores, 10 crores and so on. Now the Government have realised that their fiability is more than the assests, Rs. 47 crores or something like that. Now, having realised this, they want to take it over and manage it for a limited period. Then hon. Minister now tells me that it is taken over for a limited period, while the Constitution itself empowers the Government to extend the period.

We have many undertakings, many textile mills and many sugar mills which have been taken over, where controllers have been appointed and receivers have been appointed, and after the mills or the concerns started making profits, and the Government have spent crores of rupees on them, the mills or the undertakings were given back to the previous management, the capitalists. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is the intention of the Government to take it over permanently, or why not nationalise this concern once it is taken over?

Mr. Speaker: These are not the matters which could be discussed now.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I want to say something.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the Member who opposed the introduction of the Bill.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am not opposing it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over of the management of the undertaking of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited, for a limited period in order to secure the proper management of the same."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I introduce the Bill.

13.34 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION LEVYING OF EXPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN ITEMS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): I beg to move the following resolution on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1696 dated the 6th June, 1966, as amended *vide* Notification Nos. 43(3)-Tariff dated the 6th June, 1966, S.O. 1841 dated the 15th June, 1966, S.O. 1940 dated the 27th June, 1966 and S.O. 2133 dated the 15th July, 1966, levying export duty on sacking (cloth, bages, twist, yarn, rope and twine), jute manufactures of certain description, cotton waste (all sorts), tea, all oil cake other than copra, groundnut oil cakes, tobacco, unmanufactured mica, all sorts, hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned, all sorts, but not including manufactures of leather, and coir and coir manufactures from the date of such Notifications."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 76, and also would like to state that you have ruled twice or thrice before that when a motion or a Bill is put in the name of a Minister, Shri Manubhai Shah in the present case, and if the Minister concerned is not present in the House, the reasons for his absence should be given. They have been consistently violating this. I think this is the third or the fourth time. They have not given us the reasons for his absence.

Mr. Speaker: I must explain that when the Minister concerned is not here to move the motion, some reasons should be given:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they got any explanation at all?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I have taken your permission to move this resolution. I may state for the information of the House that the Minister is busy in a meeting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a valid excuse. If he is outside Delhi, it is all right. (*Interruption*) He has no respect for the House. It is contempt of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I am sorry to hear him say like that. Is that meeting more important than Parliament? He must as usual be made to apologise to the House. It is surprising.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not be so sensitive. I may point out, however, that the business of the House must get first priority unless there is some State business which is so important that it cannot be avoided. But in this case, when it is said that the Minister is busy in a meeting, that does not explain what kind of meeting it is, what importance has to be attached to that meeting, and whether that should be given preference to attendance in the House. If it was very urgent and important, the Minister could write to the Speaker so that I might inform the House that it is because of inability he is not coming and so on.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I wish to make one observation. This is a statutory motion, a most important one, arising out of devaluation in so far as the export and import impacts are concerned, and really it should be the Minister who should deal with this matter, because there are a number of important issues arising out of it.

Mr. Speaker: I hope he will be coming soon.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): He will be coming.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: He will be coming soon.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): This is not the first time.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The Government of India took a decision....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, how long is it going to take? He is going to read what the Secretary has written and the Minister will also do the same. How long will it take?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I may state for the information of the hon. Member that I have heard with attention the discussion in the House. The Secretary's brief, in order to help us, may be there, but I have my own knowledge of the devaluation problem and allied problems, I know the subject with which I have to deal.

Now, as I said, the Government of India took a decision to refix the par value of the rupee with effect from 2 a.m. on the 6th June, 1966. The new par value has been fixed at Re. 1 equal to 0.1185 gramme of gold as compared with the earlier par value of Re. 1 equal to 0.1866 gramme of gold. The rupee has thus been devalued by 36.5 per cent.

13.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This corresponds to a new rate of exchange of Rs. 7.50 to 1 US dollar which again corresponds to Rs. 21 to 1 pound sterling as compared with the rates of Rs. 4.76 to 1 US dollar and Rs. 13.33 to 1 pound sterling before 6th June, 1966. This decision to change the par value of the rupee was taken after the fullest consideration when the Government became convinced that it was in the best interests of the Indian economy. A copy of the Press Note dated the 5th June 1966, issued by the Ministry of Finance, has already been placed on the Table of the House.

With devaluation a revision in the present range of import duties has also become necessary. In carrying

out this revision, Government have kept in view the need to avoid any adverse effect on the budget. At the same time, the new range of duties would be such that the total import cost, especially for machinery items, is not out of line with the cost of similar or comparable items produced in India.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। क्या सदन में गणपूर्ति न हो और बिल रखा जा सकता है ? मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि यह बिल न रखा जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: In the case of those our traditional exports which required relatively little assistance prior to devaluation, it became necessary to levy appropriated export duties so as to mop up windfall profits, but at the same time leaving a sufficient edge to the exporter so as to give him a competitive advantage. Thus export duties were levied on a small number of specified items to ensure that (a) the unit value in foreign exchange of traditional items of export did not decline significantly and (b) there was no windfall for the exporters as

a result of devaluation. Thus with the change that has been made in the par value of the rupee on devaluation, an exporter who earns 100 dollars will now be able earn Rs. 750 as against Rs. 476 earlier. This is a strong stimulus to our export effort in respect of items which were more or less competitive before devaluation, in the world market. Quite apart from helping competitiveness of our exports, this will provide a strong inducement for the flow of investment into export industries and thereby progressively strengthen our export position. Now such a stimulus was not called for in the case of certain traditional items of exports. In such cases, the Government has levied export duties to moderate the stimulus and yet leave sufficient incentive for growth.

In the first notification which was issued, the levy was put on jute manufactures, tea, all oilcakes other than copra cakes, tobacco unmanufactured, cotton waste all sorts, mica all sorts hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned all sorts but not including manufacture of leather, coir and coir manufactures. Subsequently certain other notifications were issued and the final position regarding statutory rates of export duty as it obtains today, as a result of the five notifications, is as follows:

Jute Manufacturers:

(i) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn rope and twine)	Rs. 600 per metric ton
(ii) all other descriptions of jute manufactures not other wise specified.	Rs 600 per metric ton

Tea

All oilcakes other than groundnut and copra cake	Rs. 125 per metric ton
Tobacco, unmanufactured	75 paise per kilogram
Cotton waste, all sorts	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Mica, all sorts	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned, all sorts, but not including manufactures of leather	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
Coir and Coir manufactures	
(i) Coir fibre and yarn	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
(ii) other coir manufactures	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>

[Shri Shafi Qureshi]

This is the net result of all the five notifications.

I will not take much time of the House, but in conclusion I would like to emphasise that the whole object of these measure taken by the Government is to put our economy on a sound footing and pave the way for further progress and development. This objective would, however, be defeated unless the necessary discipline is observed to keep the inflationary pressures under control. Only by so doing can we defend the value of our currency and prevent the recurrence of a similar situation in future.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"In prsuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S. O. 1696 dated the 6th June, 1966, as amended *vide* Notification Nos. 43(3) — Car'66 dated the 6th June, 1966, S. O. 1841 dated the 15th June, 1966, S. O. 1940 dated the 27th June, 1966 and S. O. 2133 dated the 15th July, 1966, levying export duty on sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine), jute manufactures of certain description, cotton waste (all sorts), tea, all oil cakes other than copra and groundnut oil cakes, tobacco, un-manufactured, mica, all sorts, hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned, all sorts, but not including manufactres of leather and coir and coir manufactures from the date of such Notifications."

The time allotted is one hour.

Shri N. Dandeker: This is an extremely import resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I extend it by another hour.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। आपको ध्यान होगा कि सदन में कोई भी कार्यवाही चले उस समय मंत्री मंडल के मंत्री को उपस्थित रहना चाहिए। यह इतने महत्व का विषय है लेकिन मंत्री मंडल का एक भी मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है। इसलिए पहले मंत्री मंडल के मंत्री की प्रतीक्षा की जाय उस के बाद इसको चलाया जाय।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि श्री मनुभाई शाह बुलाये जा रहे हैं कहीं आ रहे हैं, वह रास्ते में है क्या ?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: He is just coming, Sir.

Shri N. Dandeker: Sir, I would like to add my protest to the one made earlier. This set of measures that has just been announced in relation to adjustments of certain import duties and imposition of certain export duties is among the most important follow-up measures connected with devaluation and it is astonishing I am glad Mr. Manubhai Shah has now come but it is astonishing that none of the two or three Ministers concerned with devaluation—the Finance Minister, the Minister for Industries and the many other Ministers concerned with economic affairs, who are also vitally concerned with this fundamental set of follow-up measures is present in the House. However, I will proceed to deal with this motion from two different standpoints: first of all, what was the situation that devaluation endeavoured to cure in the narrow sphere of external trade and, secondly, just exactly what these measures will achieve. I would like to preface that, however, by saying that it is, perfectly clear from the Commerce Ministry's Report of 1965-66 that the Ministry of Commerce, at any rate, and certainly the Minister of Commerce admittedly....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। मैं इसके बारे में आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. I would request hon. Members to sit in the House at least for some time. In ten minutes we had to ring the Bell twice. Shri Dandekar may now continue his speech.

Shri N. Dandekar: Sir, I was saying it is well known and indeed it is evidenced by the Commerce Ministry's Report for 1965-66 that the Minister of Commerce and the Commerce Ministry were completely convinced that there was no cause for devaluation at all. When the debate took place on the demands for grants in the months of April and May that was one of the matters I touched upon and I then dealt with the enormous jungle of various types of export incentive schemes that then existed with a view to stimulating what are known as non-traditional exports.

The crux of the matter, in so far as the situation demanding devaluation in relation to the balance of payments—just that narrow field—is concerned was this, that over the years, and in particular since the year 1966 onwards, while on the one hand the price level in India was rising and costs were rising, the artificially pegged value of the rupee was gradually and steadily widening the disparity between the purchasing power of the rupee in India and the supposed purchasing power parity at which it was pegged in terms of its foreign exchange value. The situation was one of increasing disparity between these two values. When that sort of situation prevails over a period of time what happens and what did happen in this country is that import-oriented industries are at a

premium, industries that are concerned with the domestic markets are at a premium, but export oriented industries are at a discount. They are at a discount for two reasons. While their internal costs and prices are rising the cost of these goods to the foreigners (at the false rate of parity given to them is higher than that at which they could be produced and exported on a large scale. In other words, translated into economic terms the long-term consequence is a continued incentive to deployment of resources in import-oriented industries and in domestic-market-oriented industries, but not in export-oriented industries. The effect of this will always be that there will be an awful drag on exports and a tremendous boost on imports, and that in turn will be reflected in adverse balance of trade and subsequently in adverse balance of payments.

That this was realised is obvious from the fact that a whole lot of measures, which virtually amounted to discriminatory devaluation, were taken with a view to encouraging the export trade in non-traditional items. There was a very wide range of multi-tiered arrangements ranging from tax credit, straight export subsidies, import entitlements and various things of that kind in varying degrees for different types of non-traditional industries whereby it was hoped they would get by the left hand what they were losing through the right hand and, therefore, they would have an incentive to boost their exports.

Now I come to devaluation. I should have thought the follow-up action that was necessary was not to negative but to re-inforce the boost provided as a result of devaluation to the deployment of resources in export-oriented industries; not just a temporary minimum boost of current exports or the minimum dampening of current imports, but a positive impact on the total structure of deployment of resources, such as would shift them more and more in the immediate future towards export-oriented industries and less and less,

[Shri N. Dandekar]

comparatively, to domestic market industries and in so far as capital inputs were concerned less and less to import oriented industrial structures.

But what the Commerce Ministry has done, by the set of import duties and export duties referred to in the motion, is almost wholly to negative the entire basis reasons for devaluation in their impact upon foreign trade. Let me take, first, the import duties. Last year, there were two sets of import duties imposed precisely as an *anti-dote* to devaluation: one set was imposed early in February known as regulatory duties and the other set was in a supplementary budget in September 1965 in the shape of an enormous increase in a whole range of import duties so as to make them more expensive in rupee terms than would otherwise be the case, on the ground specifically then mentioned, to defend the rupee and stave off, if possible, the need for devaluation.

Devaluation having come, it is not enough to so to adjust those import duties that although the rates have been lowered the quantum of their impact by way of import duties still remains the same as in 1965, and that is exactly what was done. Reduction in import duties has been, broadly, only of that magnitude by which the rupee amount impact on a whole range of commodities has been kept just the same as in 1965. What is the consequence of this? The consequence is this, that not only do we add to the value of goods by the depreciated value of the rupee in terms of amount of money you have to give for a given amount of foreign currency, but the monetary impact of import duty levied at a time when devaluation was not there and enhanced as a specific alternative to devaluation, that also remains. This is going to bring about, in so far as impact on import is concerned, quite an unforeseen heavy impact in terms of rupee cost of imported goods, twice over so to speak, once in terms of anti-devaluation

duties which, *qua* their amount remain the same, again in terms of devaluation.

14 hrs.

The situation is even more serious on the export duty side. In the first place, the whole argument proceeds on a complete fallacy—the fallacy that there would be, if no export duties were imposed, a fall in the rupee value of the goods exported and, consequently, a fall in the foreign exchange value of the goods exported and, consequently, perhaps a fall in the amount of foreign exchange earned. The proof that this argument is wrong is immediately furnished by the second reason which the Government has advanced for the imposition of export duties, namely, windfall profits ought not to be allowed to be made. In other words, the prices of these commodities in rupee terms, but not in terms of foreign exchange, would go up so that the foreign exchange prices of these things would remain the same, in which case it is true that considerable profits would be made in export industries. But, if that is so, the argument that you would be earning less foreign exchange would become meaningless. If, on the other hand, you would be earning less foreign exchange because rupee prices would drop, then the fear of rising prices and unforeseen profits become meaningless. So, Sir, there is a lot of *mumbo jumbo* in this relating to the immediate situation.

The real point for consideration is this. Even these so called traditional industries, were they or were they not in need of a boost of one kind or another? The Finance Minister has said—he made it quite clear in his statement the other day; he has repeated it in the Supplementary Economic Survey also—that a very large section nearly 70 per cent of the traditional export industries was in receipt of certain types of assistance, direct or indirect, in various forms. The funda-

mental question therefore, is this: is it or is it not the government's desire that even in regard to traditional industries there should be larger and larger deployment of resources in those industries? I do not know whether you are aware, Sir, that in the deployment of resources over the last ten years, the traditionally export-oriented industries have received the least.

The tea industry, for instance, has been suffering from dearth of capital resources over a number of years. There have been committees and special reports about the supply of finance in order to enable them to undertake rehabilitation, modernisation and replantation programmes; and in order to enable them to do that, there were also tax concessions in relation to the new plantation and replantation of tea estates and so on.

My submission is that these countervailing export duties, so to speak, for—that is what they are—they are designed to take away from export-oriented industries, both traditional and non-traditional, particularly traditional, the main situation that was intended by devaluation, namely, that there should be a diversion of resources to them, so that there would be greater and greater deployment of resources in the export-oriented industries. The smaller ones, the so-called 20 per cent of the foreign trade which is non-traditional, are being spoon-fed by a whole mass, as I said, of export promotion schemes, so many in fact that you could not really find your way around unless you were an expert. The great shortcoming of that whole scheme was that, in the first place, there were all kinds of assumed calculations of the extent of need for export incentives and export promotion schemes of one kind or another for different industries, but more particularly there is a paragraph in the Red Book—I wish I had it with me so that I could quote it,—in the volume relating to import export policy which says that these export promotion schemes of all sorts were

really temporary, being subject to such decisions as Government may take from time to time, with the result that all these schemes while providing tremendous incentives for trading profits to be made, did not provide incentives for deployment of resources of a long-term character to the industries concerned with the non-traditional exports.

Now what is sought to be done is this. It is assumed that most non-traditional export industries will now be adequately enthused to go in for exports in a big way and to go in for further deployment of resources in those industries by the mere stimulus of devaluation. Actually, I know, and I think the Minister knows, that a good deal of export trade in non-traditional items has come to a standstill. Nobody knows which way they are pointed; not even the Ministry knows which way they are pointed. In consequence, of this I am told they are now working out, after taking a measure of the stimulus provided by devaluation, the extent to which further devaluation, or rather further differential devaluation in terms of export promotion schemes etc. is necessary; and so on.

I will conclude by saying, it looks to me as if, almost deliberately, the statutory resolution before the House is calculated—it has certainly that effect—to negate the benefits that are otherwise likely to accrue from devaluation in terms of relative deployment of long term resources. I think it is altogether bad and they ought not to impose these monstrous export duties on the contrary, they ought to make those industries, even the traditional export industries, reactivated and stimulated by devaluation so that they may attract more and more resources and things of that kind. Only in that way can we really get our export industries established on a firm, solid foundation, and not a flimsy foundation of all sorts of schemes of export promotion and import entitlement, tax concession, straight subsidy and so on. For these reasons,

[Shri N. Dandeker]

Sir, I do oppose this motion. I think these duties are all wrong and they will undo the effect of devaluation.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my remarks only to item No. (3) of the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 wherein some changes have been proposed in the export duty on tea.

Tea plays a very vital role in building the economy of our country. It is one of the two highest foreign exchange earners and also one of the biggest employers. The benefits reaped by the country from this industry are many and I need not repeat them here. The tea industry is now passing through a very depressing state. I find the Minister is smiling at my so saying. I hope he will go into this matter deeply.

If we look at the profitability of the industry for the last ten years, we find that it has come down from 9 per cent to 4 per cent in 1964. In 1965 and 1966 the industry have got wage increase on the recommendations of the Wage Board and payment of bonus. These two items are hanging above the head of the industry like Damocle's Sword. I do not think the Government or the people are fully alive to the present lot of the industry. Of course, the trouble will not be alone on the industry; it will have to be shared by the Government also, because 90 per cent of the benefits of the industry go to Government and only 10 per cent goes to the industry. So, I hope Government will look into the matter and set matters right before it is too late.

There is a fall in the output of tea; from 372 million kg. in 1964 it dropped to 362 million kg. in 1965. It is gratifying to note that this year the production is better; it is a phenomenon not peculiar to India but appli-

cable all over the world. Every major tea-producing country has got a bumper crop this year. That will naturally mean keener competition for the Indian tea in the international market during the coming year.

Coming to exports, we have lost the fight for being the leader of the world in supplying tea, a position which we have enjoyed during the last 65 years, at the hands of Ceylon. Politics plays a big part in every field, particularly in international trade, and tea is no exception to it.

Since the year of our independence import of Indian tea into UK, which is our mainstay, is gradually declining and not only in UK but also in USA, UAR, Canada and some other countries. In 1964 we exported 120 million kilograms of tea to UK but in 1965 it had come down to 110 million kilograms. So, there is a loss of about 10 million kilograms of Indian tea in the UK market. Similarly, the exports to USA declined from 9 million kilograms to 8 million kilograms and to Canada from 5½ million kilograms to 5 million kilograms.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is it due to competition?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Naturally we have been priced out. Our cost of production is very high.

I have told you about exports to UK, USA and Canada. Now I come to UAR. UAR has signed an agreement with Ceylon last month under which Ceylon's main export will be tea and this will surely affect our export of tea to UAR. Coming to Iran, India's share in Iran's total tea imports declined from 47 per cent to 38 per cent. In 1963-64 India's share was 66 per cent in that country's import of tea. Iran also produces some tea of its own and they import tea from outside for blending. That tea for blending purposes was generally taken from India,

but now they are gradually switching over to Ceylon. The First Secretary of the Embassy of India at Teheran says that the causes of this continuous decline in the import of tea from India are the higher prices of Indian tea. Then, all the requirements of Syria and Libya are going to be taken from Ceylon and India stands nowhere in the picture there.

This is the position of exports of Indian tea. There are many other countries where also we are not faring well, but I do not want to take much time of the House in making out a list of all the countries. Our energetic Minister, my hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Shah, will possibly say, "Produce more, cut down your internal consumption and increase in exports will automatically come". I admit that an increase in production must be a must for the development of Indian tea, but we should not forget that our cost of production is also one of the factors because of which we are gradually being priced out of the market and for this high cost of production our fiscal policy is mainly responsible of which a part is going to be played by today's Resolution, that is, fixing of Rs. 2 per kilogram of tea as export duty.

I have said already, the fiscal policy is no less responsible for our increasing cost of production. I may cite a few examples of that. Apart from the Central Income tax and agricultural income-tax, there is possibly no duty or tax up till now evolved or levied by our Finance Ministry which is not applicable to the tea industry. All sorts of duties and taxes are paid by the tea industry. First of all, there is the excise duty. Excise duty is being paid from 18 paise to 54 paise per kilogram. That means, the average excise duty on one kilogram of tea comes to about 34 paise because most of the tea comes from the Zone where 54 paise is fixed as the excise duty on one kilogram of tea. Then, there is the cess which comes to 4.4 paise per kilogram; West Bengal Entry Tax comes to 13.25 paise per kilogram;

Assam Passengers and Goods Tax comes to 10 per cent of the freight; Kerala Sales Tax comes to 5.25 per cent *ad valorem* on prices realised at the Cochin Auctions. All these go to raise the cost of production of the commodity, viz., tea.

Then, comes the export duty which has been proposed to be fixed at Rs. 2 per kilogram. If we take that our export will be in the order of the previous year, that is, 199 million kilogram, straightaway Rs. 40 crores the industry will have to bear, if this Resolution is passed as it is.

Apart, from the excise, export and other taxes mentioned earlier, the Plantation Inquiry Commission had listed what are the other duties and taxes paid by the industry. They are land tax, licence fee for factory and vehicles, land cess, education cess, health cess, vehicle tax, profession tax, panchayat tax, district board tax, terminal tax, road cess, conservancy rates, water and lighting rates, octroi and house and building tax. So many are the cesses, taxes and duties dumped on the tea industry; a small list indeed.

It is not possible yet to determine the effects of devaluation on tea exports but if exports are maintained at the 1965 level, i.e., 199 million kilograms, as I have already said, the Government receipt and for the matter of that cost of tea will rise by Rs. 40 crores, which surely is not a very small sum. Then, inevitable rise in prices of materials, higher wages.... (Interruption).

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : इस में इन्वैशन् फ्रंड और जोड़ दीजिए ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Nothing about elections here Sir.

Then, inevitable rise in the prices of materials, higher wages, statutory minimum bonus, provision of labour amenities at higher costs, over which the industry has little or no control,

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

all add to the increase in the basic cost of Indian tea. On top of these port charges increase as well as ocean freight and in spite of the industry's best efforts to increase production to lower the cost per unit, a situation has arisen where the industry has to ask the Government for direct assistance.

Apart from income-tax and agricultural income-tax, all other taxes and duties go towards directly increasing the cost of production. I do not want to take much time of the House. There are two important suggestions which I want to make under this Resolution. One regarding excise duty and the other export duty. Excise duty has been made refundable in all cases of exportable commodities in the country with the single exception of tea. I do not understand what offence tea has done for which it has to pay excise duty for the exported part also. So, as I said many times in this House, which is also supported by the Tea Finance Committee, Government refund at least 18 paise per kilogram. It is a *via media* suggestion; not taking away the whole of it but a refund of 18 paise per kilogram may be given. That is one thing about which I make an appeal to the Commerce Minister. Of course, I know, he also is helpless. How can he say anything? It is a question of finance.

Shri Tyagi: Is excise duty realised on exported tea and not refunded?

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is the only industry which has to pay excise duty on the export commodity. I want our energetic Commerce Minister to fight the Finance Ministry and see that this is done for the good of the country, for the good of the industry and for the better earning of foreign exchange.

Then, about export duty, Rs. 2 per kilogram has been fixed. I think, it is too much. If you want to fix a duty on account of devaluation, you do it, but Rs. 2 per kilogram is arbitrary.

There was some news recently in the papers that during the last few sales in Calcutta some very high prices have ruled. The Minister, in his reply might say, tea price fetching Rs. 129 per kilogram, Rs. 100 per kilogram and so on and so forth. Let there be no mistake that these are only prestige prices. Not even 1 per cent of the production is sold at such high prices. Some producers think, "Let me make name having very high prices" and they pick up very good leaves, collect them and sell them at the cost of remaining people only to be satisfied at the big headlines appearing in the newspapers that tea has been sold at Rs. 129 per kilogram and so on.

Actual average price is Rs. 7 per kg. or so for quality tea now. On that, add Rs. 2 as export duty. It comes to Rs. 9 per kilogram. Even then, it has got some market because of high quality of Indian tea. But there is common tea. It is 50 per cent of the tea that is produced and for that common tea, there is no chance of its export for high cost. It is very doubtful whether, following the devaluation, this common tea will be possible to be exported out of India. It will be subjected to great discrimination. I, therefore, suggest that either there should be a reduction in export duty or an *ad valorem*— I do not know to what extent it will help and if it is fixed to help to some extent the exporting of our common teas. If that is not possible, if that is considered as a cumbersome process, let there be a simple reduction of 50 per cent and make the export duty fixed at Rs. 1.50 per cent per kilogram. This is an appeal of the industry to the Minister. If this is done, it will act as a stimulant for export and make devaluation a success so far as tea is concerned which will go to the ultimate benefit of the country.

With these words, I support the Resolution with the request that the hon. Minister will reconsider the

suggestions, if not immediately, after some time and I hope that he will take up the matter with the Finance Ministry and see that the minimum demand of the industry is accepted.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister has stated that following devaluation there is a windfall as far as profits are concerned for the exporters of traditional goods to the foreign markets. There may be some logic in the argument of the Government as regards certain items mentioned in the Resolution. I cannot speak about every industry because I am ignorant about many of them. But, as far as one industry is concerned, I know the position of that industry and my apprehension is that in the name of mopping up part of the profits which they are going to get, the Government may be putting this industry in greater difficulty. I am referring to the coir industry.

Sir, already everybody knows, the Minister himself knows, that the coir industry is passing through a very serious crisis. Specially, after the Second World War, due to the discrimination practised by the countries that import our coir goods, and even because of the discrimination in the freight charges of the international shipping lines, our coir products are practically kept out of many of these Western markets and following this drop in exports of coir manufactures, practically, the manufacturing sector of the coir industry is closed down. As you know, Kerala is the home of the coir industry and I have the privilege to represent that particular area where the manufacturing sector of the coir industry is situated and Mr. Manubhai Shah knows that practically all the major factories had been closed down during the last ten years and there had been splitting up of all the major units. If there is one single industry in the whole country where the worker, the primary producer, is not at all benefited by the various kinds of schemes that his Ministry has brought up for boosting exports, the incentive schemes and all that, it is

in this particular industry that the producer has not yet at all benefited.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): There is no incentive scheme for the coir industry.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There was, I am a member of the Coir Board. We had discussed the incentive scheme in the Coir Board and always it was felt in the Coir Board, and even the Chairman of the Coir Board had agreed, that it is a scheme that during the last so many years the Board or the Government would do, practically, nothing to see that the wages or the remuneration of the workers in the manufacturing sector of the coir industry could be helped.

The Government wants to mop up part of the profits for itself. I look at the problem, perhaps, from a different angle than that of my friend Mr. Dandekar and, I am afraid, as far as this industry is concerned, the result of this action will be that this industry will still remain as a sick child and that it will not get out of its difficulties. You should remember, and the Minister should know, that the industry taken as a whole is giving employment to nearly 4 lakhs of people—it is not a small matter—and their conditions had been very pitiable. Following devaluation, some of the manufacturers and exporters themselves told the labour representatives that perhaps now they may be in a position to pass on part of the benefit to the working class. Actually, there was an interim increase in wages immediately after devaluation. Of course, we had a feeling that the benefit passed on to the producer, that is, the worker, was not enough, was not sufficient and, perhaps, much more could be done.

Now, the Government has come forward with this proposal. I do not know what will be the situation following that. I am certain about one thing that it will stop with that interim award and that nothing more will come out as far as the workers

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

are concerned. We are the people who believe that unless the primary producer is taken care of, whatever the Government thinks about boosting up exports, they are not going to succeed.

The biggest weakness, the drawback, in the policy of the Government is that they never take into consideration the real producers. They think about their Treasury, they think about the profits of the exporters, they think about the incentive schemes, and all that, they think about everything else, but they can never think about the vast masses of the people who really put this industry on their legs. I am reading the reports about the crisis in the jute industry—I do not know; maybe, the reasons are different. That is one of the major exports. Following the recommendations of the Wage Board, as far as tea is concerned, I have seen apprehensions expressed by the representatives of the manufacturers. These are some of the major traditional items of our exports and, I do not know, I have my doubts as to whether Government has really given serious thought to all aspects of the problem when they come forward with this proposal.

I do not want to speak about other industries. But as far as the coir industry is concerned, I want to get an assurance from the Minister that this will not stand in the way of some little benefit for the working class. They are speaking about windfall of profits. Let the Government take some prompt action to see that part of the benefits that they claim have come due to devaluation should go to the real producer and that they should see that the industry, as a whole, including all parts of the industry, should be helped to come forward to thrive following the recent developments. They should see that a single industry, especially an industry like the coir industry should not be throttled by such measures.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The measures that have been proposed, arising out of devaluation, to mop up the excess profits that are expected to come on some of the export items, have so far been good, but one or two items need our consideration.

So far as tea is concerned, the target for the Fourth Five-Year Plan is 1,000 million pounds and for the Fifth Five-Year Plan it is 1,200 million pounds. These targets can be attained only if an additional acreage of 25,000 acres is brought under tea annually and that will need a lot of funds. The Tea Board has been given a certain amount of money by the Government for advances to tea industry, but I am told that the terms of such loans are very stringent and they are not at all attractive. Therefore, I feel that the Tea Board and the Government should take into consideration this fact and liberalise the terms; they can make a distinction between two kinds of loans, namely, the commercial loan which is taken for ordinary purposes and the other loan which is taken for developmental purposes; the terms of loan for developmental purposes should be more liberal and the companies which require loan for purposes of development should be given loan on easier terms than those allowed for commercial loans. I feel that this is an important point and should be taken into consideration. If the tea industry cannot increase the production, it will be impossible to reach the targets that have been proposed for the Fourth and subsequent Five-Year Plans for export. In that connection, it also needs consideration as to whether the export duty of Rs. 2 per kilogram on common tea will be justified. As has been mentioned very ably by Mr. Borooah, we have been priced out so far as common tea is concerned. Africa and Ceylon are replacing Indian common tea on account of competition in price. I am told that there are no labour laws so far as Africa is concerned, and,

therefore, the cost there is much less than the cost in this country. We are meeting with very heavy competition so far as common tea is concerned and I feel that the rate of export duty so far as common tea is concerned should be reduced by at least 50 paise per kilogram, if not more.

As regards jute, as you know, this country produces less jute than what we need. This country had to import raw jute from Pakistan and other places. On account of the conflict last year with Pakistan, no jute could be imported from Pakistan. The country has been importing a certain amount of raw jute from Thailand; the quality, of course, is not good, but whether it is good or bad, it does not matter because we need a certain quantity for our production. But unfortunately on account of devaluation of our rupee, the price of imported jute has gone up very considerably, by about 57.5 per cent more than what it was costing before. Therefore, the jute industry needed a certain amount of relief; a certain amount of relief has been promised recently, but there has been considerable delay in that relief being announced; therefore, very little jute could be imported, and I do not know what will be the position, whether we shall be able to meet our demands for the same.

As regards non-traditional items also for export, I think attention should be given to see that they get impetus for export and whatever is required in that regard, should be done; otherwise, the country will lose all chances of getting any benefit that could possibly come out of devaluation. Unless we increase our exports, the devaluation will be not only absolutely meaningless but it will also be very injurious to this country.

As regards rising prices also, Government should give due consideration. We have been speaking of

holding the price-line, but one State after another is increasing the sales-tax. Some States have increased the sales-tax from 5 to 6 per cent. The Central sales-tax has also been raised from 2 to 3 per cent and excise duty on a number of common items of daily use is very high. As a result of these, the prices are not coming down and they cannot come down, specially when the production is not increasing. Therefore, steps have got to be taken to increase the production of the items of consumer goods which are required in the country.

A large amount of money has been pumped into the economy on account of non-developmental, non-productive items and, therefore, there has not been sufficient production of goods to meet the demands that have been arising on account of the excess money that has been pumped in. Therefore, steps have also got to be taken to see that production increases in the country.

In this connection I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Commerce Minister to the fact that there is a talk in the country that certain items which are being produced in the country in excess of the requirements of the country, are also intended to be imported and one such item that has been mentioned is carbide. I do not know whether it is a fact, but there is some rumour that carbide is going to be imported. There is excess production of that in the country; one company has come up in the South also. If the production of carbide is in excess of the requirements of the country, I feel that import of that should not be permitted. After all, devaluation can be of any benefit only if we can cut our imports and increase our exports. Therefore, all possible steps should be taken in order to help these two things, namely, cutting out imports and encouraging import substitution in our country, and increasing exports.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I am not concerned with duties here and there, but I am concerned with our entire international trade. We have reached a stage wherein we can be strangled.

Our foreign debts on June 5, 1966, were Rs. 2,733.86 crores and as a result of devaluation, they have jumped up to Rs. 4,102.57 crores. How are we going to pay off these debts? Then, at the end of the First Five-Year Plan, we had a debt of only Rs. 114 crores and at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, it jumped up to Rs. 2,629 crores. We can pay off all these foreign debts, this mass of foreign debts, only by earning valuable foreign exchange. No doubt, we have a very dynamic Minister for International Trade, but the results are very undynamic!

Our exports in 1964-65 were to the tune of Rs. 816 crores and they declined in 1965-66 to Rs. 810 crores. How did this happen? What were the measures that were adopted by the Ministry of International Trade? What did we do? Did we bolt the stable after the horse had jumped out or did we devise some measures at least?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The agricultural production went down by 30 per cent.

Shri Joachim Alva: Australia was in difficulties in the Thirties, but lately they have increased their foreign trade and they earned Rs. 1,600 crores during the recent years with fewer national resources than ours. What are we doing here to increase our trade?

I want to know in what way did the Ministry of International Trade prod the Ministry of Agriculture in regard to cashew nut production, in regard to cotton production, and in regard to coconut production. It is true that the Minister of Foreign Trade has given us a valuable data about cotton production. The cotton

production has not at all been upto the target every year. That is the service he has done. I wish it had been done earlier to wake up the alert MPs to ask why our cotton production has not been upto the target every year. We are paying off valuable foreign exchange for importing foreign cotton and our own cotton production has been lagging behind. We are just incurring lot of expenditure here and there and are doing nothing in the sense of pushing up our exports and foreign trade. I also want to know why cashewnuts are still being imported from Africa in order that we may tin them up and send them abroad. We have got vast tracts of our land where if you just throw one cashewnut on the soil a tree will grow in three to five years, and we can earn thereby chunks of foreign exchange. I want to know in what way this Ministry has gone about prodding the Ministry of Agriculture to see that our production of cashewnuts increase not hundredfold but thousandfold so that we can stop the imports of cashewnuts from Africa.

Regarding coconut also, the story is the same. It is the same pitiable distressing story. Coconut production has not increased at all. The price of coconut oil has increased tenfold and we are importing coconuts from Ceylon or from some other countries, and we are not increasing coconut production at all.

Then, I would submit that the most important thing that we have to do is that we should nationalise our export trade. At present, the substantial part of export trade is in the hands of a few parties; it is in the hands of about a dozen or 25 or 100 parties only who have been keeping valuable foreign exchange in a secret way in foreign banks. We have seen that the STC has increased its activities, and the STC has secured a lot of benefit for the national exchequer, because it has plugged many loopholes and earned a good amount of valuable foreign exchange. In the

same way, the STC can serve to nationalise our foreign trade also. Foreign trade should not be in the hands of the sharks in Calcutta or in Bombay or in Delhi. At present, however, it is in the hands of quite a number of sharks whom we have not been able to prosecute at all even if we have been able to find them. The story of Chamanlal Brothers of Delhi is there for anyone to see. The Finance Minister or the Minister of Commerce has to tell us why the foreign exchange was misappropriated and how it came here and there and so on. No doubt, the Finance Minister has given some explanation, but somebody has to explain how the foreign exchange could go there and then partly accounted here again. We would like that these notorious violators of the foreign exchange regulations should be prosecuted and punished, however big they may be, and however big their names may be.

During the debate on the no-confidence-motion, I had brought to the notice of the House how at Budapest we had to bow down our heads in shame. Five Members of Parliament headed by Shri K. D. Malaviya had been sent there by Shastriji. When we were there, they told us that about 500,000 metres of cloth just stuck like gum, and yet the Hungarians had not complained in the manner that they should have done. We have got the Bombay Dyeing cloth which has earned a good name for us abroad, and the people in the East European countries want our cloth. But are we going to sell them cloth which will stick like gum and are we going to sell such cloth and lose our foreign exchange earning? If certain companies in the private sector could earn a good name, why should the other textile concerns also not do likewise? The hon. Minister must see that those particular textile concerns, the shady ones, the black-marketing ones—and we have the spokesmen of Big Business in this House too—the ones which have violated the spirit and brought a bad name to our country are not given

export licences any more. That is the least that we can do by our country. If the hon. Minister wants he can get the names from any one of the five Members who had gone to Budapest on that delegation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But I must tell the hon. Member as I had told him before also that this is completely false; the Hungarian Government have made no complaint to us, and not a single yard of bad cloth has gone.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whatever, it is, I am amazed at this explanation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am surprised that the hon. Member should have cast aspersion on our country and also the other country whose name he has mentioned, though they have made no complaint to us. I had been to Budapest only recently.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want the hon. Minister to take the explanation from the five Members of Parliament or the others who had heard about this. Then he will hear another story.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am telling the House the real position.

Shri Joachim Alva: Then, what happens to the story told to us—the five Members?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is only a story.

Shri Joachim Alva: Perhaps, they are stories which can be white-washed and washed away.

Then, I am also concerned about jute which is going via Nepal into China. These are certain items where we can plug the loopholes and do something on behalf of our country. But we find that whenever the real stories are brought to notice, they are just white-washed and washed away.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am amazed at the remarks which my hon. friend Shri N. Dandekar had made that instead of passing the benefit of devaluation to the exporters or the exporting units and the exporting industries, Government, through this statutory resolution relating to several notifications levying export duties on commodities, had frustrated or taken away the benefits of devaluation. If he examines the scheme of export duties, and if he had looked into the percentages of the export duty, he will find that the maximum duty that we have levied on any commodity is on jute, where it comes to about 30 to 40 per cent, about 40 per cent on sackings and about 32 per cent on hessian and carpet-backing cloth. As hon. Members are aware, the devaluation percentage is 57.5. Therefore, clearly we have left 17.5 per cent as a certain amount of benefit to the exporters.

The scheme of export duty was not so much to devise a means of profit for Government as to see that the country did not lose foreign exchange. If the prices are expressed in Indian rupees and if devaluation brings about a reduction in the foreign exchange earnings, then the House will hold the Government responsible for such a mishap. If hon. Members would read the Finance Minister's speech at the time of devaluation they will find that it is estimated that the total duty that we have levied through the notifications of our Ministry would come to about Rs. 160 crores, or in terms of sterling, to about £125 million. If these things had been left untapped, then since there are not a few exporters, as my hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva has said, but more than half a million or a million exporters, and they form a vast crowd going round the whole world, what would have happened is that they would have under-sold and under-cut, because naturally the commodity prices everywhere would not be pushed up by 57.5 per cent; and it would have been disastrous for the country if the

prices had been allowed to rise by 57.5 per cent.

Therefore, the scheme of things was this. Firstly, it was intended to protect the foreign exchange earnings of the country from those commodities which in the past had not very much been assisted otherwise. Those commodities which were moving without incentives range from coir to jute goods; they form a vast gamut consisting of coir, iron ore, bauxite, silmenite, tapioca, tobacco, leather, hides, cashewnut, different grades of tea, numerous grades of mica, jute and jute goods. I would not go into the names of these commodities. There are about 85 main commodities which constituted 80 per cent of the exports of India before devaluation, and which went without any major assistance. The minor assistance of 1 to 2 per cent or 5 per cent referred to by Shri Vasudevan Nair was not part of an incentive scheme but it was part of a service scheme only and it did not really help the exporters of those commodities to get any compensation out of it so as to effect a reduction in price. Therefore, nearly 80 per cent of the commodities was such that devaluation was not going to add to the unit value of the product; therefore, they had to be protected, as far as the nation is concerned, from the run-down of prices or a several cut in prices, which would have been disastrous for the country. Therefore, the proportion of the duties which we have put are also *pro rata* or are equated to the unit cost of production and unit value of realisation.

My hon. friend Shri P. C. Boroah had mentioned about tea. Different grades of tea are there. It is difficult in a commodity like tea to have *ad valorem* duties. For instance, there is common tea, the Lopchu tea, Orange Pekoe tea, Cachar tea, Darjeeling tea and so on; there are about 10,000 to 20,000 varieties of tea which are sold according to the blends in packings at the London auction, the Calcutta auction, and the

Cochin auction. There are different types of auction taking place practically twice or thrice a week. Is it possible for us to devise an export duty to protect the unit value of the tea? May I, therefore, remind the House of the fact that the real problem before any government whenever devaluation is effected either here or elsewhere, is to see that the unit value of the earning of foreign exchange does not go down even if it cannot go up, and at the same time, a certain amount of profitability is retained, as Shri Dandekar has pointed out, for the exporting industries and units so that they can make a little more profit for investment and for development and production.

Shri Joachim Alva: But Ceylon had pushed us out of our first position before devaluation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I shall come to the hon. Member's point. I was just explaining the scheme of things in regard to export duties. The House should appreciate that without the scheme of export duties, it would not have been possible to protect the country's interests in the vital sector of the earning of foreign exchange which under all circumstances should be protected. And yet the minimum slab we left was 17½ per cent. That is in jute goods where the maximum export duty on any product is 40 per cent; that also we divide into two parts; sackings and carpet backings and hessian cloth. In regard to hessian cloth and carpet backings where with devaluation the unit value was higher, we purposely kept Rs. 600 ton which comes to about 30 or 32 per cent. In the sackings, where we have Rs. 900 a ton, as the House will see, it comes to 40 per cent.

So that to the primary producer, wage-earner, broker, manufacturer and exporter, we left a chunk of 17½ per cent. As a matter of fact, in some of the commodities where we overlooked this feature, we had to take immediate measures within 15

days of the devaluation announcement. I will give the example of mica. Hundreds of mine-owners came to me; as soon as we made a slight error and placed the mica floor price at a certain lower level, immediately the pressure from the foreign buyers mounted on them and the floor price was raised by 20 per cent. We had to revalue in the sense of the floor price which we had announced before 15 days. We had on the 21st June to renotify it and bring it up to 44 per cent on the previous price so that only 3 per cent was left for negotiability.

It is this particular sensitive section, which, I hope the hon. House will appreciate, that we had to protect by way of export duty. Of course, incidentally the advantage was that the exchequer earns revenue, the exporter and manufacturer are left with a sizeable profit and the country does not lose foreign exchange. So in the overall picture, about Rs. 160—180 crores are expected to come to the central exchequer as a result of the export duty on these products.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What about the workers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Automatically when the price goes up, everywhere the wages are going up. I am surprised that Shri Vasudevan Nair should have made the remarks he did about the coir industry. It is as a result of the Coir Board's establishment in 1954 and thenceforth for the last ten years that from a position of terrific unemployment in Kerala—if you see the old reports concerning coir, you will know about it—the industry has reached the present position by means of the assistance given by the Board. Coir is not an elastic item of export. You cannot sell more coir even if you sell at half the price. As a matter of fact, the coir workers and the coir manufacturers came to us only three weeks ago and we had to raise the duty of 10 per cent to 25 per cent on yarn. A

[Shri Manubhai Sha]h]

supplementary notification had to be issued. When the duty was only at 10 per cent., we thought it would give the maximum amount of margin to the coir workers and coir producers. Therefore, instead of 57.5, we levied the duty at only 10 per cent which left a chunk of 47.5 to the coir industry. We found it was disastrous. The yarn prices sagged and we lost much of foreign exchange because the price the foreign buyer was paying went down. We brought it from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. Now it has stabilised to some extent. I am not satisfied with this; perhaps a little more could have been done.

The latest notification is about some mineral ores, where we had kept a bigger margin, Talcum, silminite and various other types of minerals, where we had not levied duty in order to see, as Shri Dandekar mentioned, if the industry would export and get the benefit. But the price was knocked down. From Rs. 1 crore it came down to almost Rs. 62 lakhs. Rs. 38 lakhs worth of foreign exchange was gone. I do hope the House will appreciate that the purpose of devaluation was not that. Where legitimately an industry is making a loss and the exporters require certain benefit or incentive or assistance or some profit, we have in this scheme of things left enough cushion or margin to those industries to take that benefit. But for the rest, we had to protect not only the rupee but also the sterling and dollar earnings. That is why this scheme of things is there.

Then the question comes in regard to other items where we were giving assistance of 18-20 per cent. There also we have taken certain steps. In respect of jute goods not an assisted item—as Shri Himatsingka rightly pointed out, we have announced an import relief of about Rs. 250 per ton for Thai Mesta and Rs. 500 per ton Pakistani long jute and long jute from other countries. That is in order to assist the import of raw

jute, where world prices had gone up since devaluation, to bring the raw jute and produce jute goods here to export the same. By that method, we hope to earn a sizeable amount of foreign exchange.

Even in the past we used to import raw jute. It is not being imported, as Shri Alva was saying, because we were just fond of importing raw jute or cotton. In the context of the overall production, the raw material requirement of the two industries is so large that we are still deficient in this respect and we have to import. Therefore, we have taken this step.

Other items are also being carefully studied. The scheme regarding diamonds and jewellery was immediately approved and an announcement made. We have announced a scheme concerning raw film. As I said, other items are being closely studied. I can assure hon. Members that wherever we find that the 57.5 per cent devaluation has not adequately helped exports to move, we will take action because the basic purpose of devaluation is to promote larger exports. We will calculate the disabilities and take appropriate action. It cannot be done in a rush because the whole scheme of things is based on a different orientation now from what it was in the past. It is not just a question of 57.5 per cent across the board benefit in all cases in view of the world prices. Therefore, we have to be careful in our study of these things.

Therefore, I can ask for the co-operation of the House. If any hon. Member or if any friend concerned with a particular gamut of industry can put us wise and say that these are the products which still suffer disparity in world prices and to that extent it has to be corrected, we will have to devise some measures of export pro-

motion and give due assistance to such products, provided they are in bulk provided the potential export is large and provided that they have the capacity in the long run to dynamise and activate the export. It is not just a question of looking into a few stray items here and there. We had the previous scheme. We had the import entitlement scheme. It was not to cover paltry products; it covered schematically 16 groups of products to which we had given assistance. Maybe out of that some of them can move without any assistance because of devaluation assistance.

But there will be still a large amount of manufactured goods for which studies are going on and as we get proper data, I do hope the exporters will co-operate with us in working out the data more scientifically before we can make a firm announcement.

But there are many things where we can clarify the position. As regards what Shri Borooah said, take the question of tea, for instance. If the tea industry can tell us that they want to change over from specific to *ad valorem* or that they can deal with the slab on a specific basis instead of the flat slab of Rs. 2 per kg that we have to have, we are prepared to consider the matter. We are not dogmatic in this respect. I can assure him in regard to the lowest priced tea, the common tea, which is Rs. 4.8 a kg, at Rs. 2 it leaves 7 or 8 per cent after the 57.5 per cent devaluation. Even to the poorest tea, except dust perhaps, we have not much margin. If you take the case of Lopchu or Darjeeling tea, you will find that the margin is much larger.

श्री हुकन चन्द कड़वाय : इतना अच्छा भाषण हो रहा है लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। सदन में गणपूर्ति होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

15 hrs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I was saying, if only hon. Members interested

in the tea industry can give us some scheme by which the specific duty of Rs. 2 per kg. could be converted into an *ad valorem* duty in certain slabs. Or even the specific duties could be so identified clearly that there should be three or four slabs for different qualities of tea, Government would be very happy to consider that matter, because our basic approach to export promotion has been that the duty should be only that much which will leave enough margin for the industry to refinance their development and export promotion with greater vigour since devaluation.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): People in foreign countries prefer more of Ceylon tea than Indian. Is it as a result of propaganda? What is the reason?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think this is a misnomer. Ceylon is a country with 8 million people with a production which is two-third that of Indian tea. Their consumption is round about 13 million kg. and their surplus is about 247 million kg. They consume only 3 per cent of the tea that they produce. India consumes practically 45 per cent of the tea we produce, and then the population goes up. In one of the notes circulated to Members of Parliament, it will be recalled it has been shown that 54 million kg. was the consumption in India in 1956, while today the consumption is 191 million kg. or even more. Ceylon in the same period has remained at 13 million kg. of consumption. If all the people of India or most of them are going to increase consumption of tea by one cup more, you require 20 million kg. As Mr. Borooah said we should economise and export more. When the going is good, when the country's problems are mounting, when the resources are scarce and development needs require more foreign resources, it is incumbent on us to export more of such products as tea and consume them a little less. It is not a great amount of sacrifice that we are asking if we

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ask the people to reduce their consumption of tea from three to two cups a day for instance. Therefore, it is necessary to produce more and consume a little less and have larger surplus for exports. That is the only way in which exports could be built up. If anybody thinks that surplus will come only out of production minus consumption, then I can assure you that no exports are possible. Exports cannot be made just from Heaven, they do not grow on trees, they come out of production out of Mother Earth.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): You inform the Finance Minister too, because on the day of devaluation he said that he could increase exports immediately.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Internal propaganda of the Tea Board should be stopped.

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the last ten years there has been no internal propaganda. All the Tea Board offices and bureaus have been stopped. A psychological atmosphere has to be created by the hon. House as the leader of public opinion, that consumption of goods should be reduced. I am not talking of the goods consumed by the masses. Their belt is already tightened, and I am not advocating tightening it too severely beyond endurance. What is wanted is a selective basis of reducing consumption of items which the world market requires and where the masses of this country are not hurt basically in their nutrition standard. We have to wait to become completely saturated with all consumer goods, maybe for another five or ten years. We should have less consumption and intensified production. Production is the key. I have been all the time saying that no amount of any money currency valuation or incentives or assistance or propaganda can do the job which production alone can do. Therefore, all the time the slogan which I have been placing before the

country all these years is: produce and produce more of all the goods that you can, because there is a world market for all goods.

India is fortunate today in having diversified its exports during the last four years particularly, where more than 10 to 11 thousand products of Indian origin are entering the world market. As a matter of fact, this morning a gentleman was telling me that he was surprised when he went to Algeria to see some of the Indian products exhibited there. He said: "Is India an exporter of all these things? We thought you are still beginning industrialisation, you must be importing all these things." That is the type of image that the exporters of this country have created in the world.

Therefore, I would join issue with Mr. Alva when he blames all the importers or exporters. We tend sometimes to overgeneralise. If we say every producer is not honest, all merchants are not honest, all labour people are not honest, all industrialists are not honest, then who remains in this country? Therefore, we have to be careful. There may be a small section, a few black sheep, for which the whole nation cannot and should not be tarred. I am proud of our exporters. They have done a marvellous job. They have exported Rs. 820 crores worth of goods in the face of keen and fierce world competition; in the face of problems of international trade, the terms of trade going in favour of industrialised countries. Our exporters go to the wide world and sell goods. We can also sell more if the production apparatus, backed by the masses of the people of this country, can give them more agricultural products, more tobacco, more jute, more cotton, more sugar, more oil, more cake, more coffee, tea and engineering goods and pig iron.

Really I thought the subject was more to explain the export duty, but because it has arisen, I say it will not be correct to generalise from a few

causes. The case of Hungary was quoted. The other day the Hungarian Minister was here. She was greatly pleased and she purchased for the first time more than Rs. 25 million worth of cotton textiles, and when I went to Hungary they again expressed great satisfaction. Yet, there can be some defects. We are very happy to know they are having less and less complaints because of the Export Inspection Council, compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection. Even so, complaints can be there. Even in the case of United States and Germany there are complaints sometimes. We had got some machinery for a cement factory in U.P. from the industrialised country of Germany which has been making them for 150 years, but the plant did not come up to expectations. Once in a while that do happen in the best of industrialised countries.

I am not saying that everything is good in the Garden of Allah, but by and large the Indian exporter stood the test of time and delivered goods in right time and of the right quality everywhere.

Nationalisation of foreign trade has been talked about. I do not mean to take up the cudgels here. We have expanded the public sector in foreign trade from practically Rs. 10 crores before a decade to Rs. 200 crores. All the public sector corporations of India, the STC, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the Metals Scrap Trading Corporation, the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation, the Handloom and Handicraft Export Corporation, between themselves today command practically 10 per cent of this Rs. 200 crores worth of foreign trade. In terms of the new rupee, it will be nearly Rs. 320 crores per annum. Selectively wherever we have felt that a commodity can be oriented to give a better return to the community by taking over by the State, we have never hesitated to do so. I have been telling my friends in the trade that we might make over and canalise cotton imports from the various East African countries, U.A.R. and

from the U.S. under PL 480 we have tried to canalise non-ferrous Metals; we are canalising asbestos, rock phosphate and mercury; we have from time to time taken decisions in the last few years on mineral ores, manganese and iron ore. I must also assure private trade in this country that as long as they act as well as they are doing, as long as they promote exports, and diversify exports, it is no good for the State to interfere with no benefit to the community. Therefore, nationalisation of foreign trade as a credo has never been acceptable to this Government. I have said so repeatedly. We are for canalising through the State trading sector those items which give in bulk the contractual benefit of negotiation with the foreign partners. Such products we have never hesitated to take over in the State sector, in spite of the clamour raised by private trade from time to time. As the House knows, we have fought almost argumentative battles over months and months with the mineral ore trade. Even today a controversy is waging between the cotton importers and the Central Government on this issue whether imports of cotton should be taken over. Therefore, we are carefully looking into each commodity. If in the totality, if the House is convinced that this particular commodity is more likely to serve national interests if taken over by the state trading in any particular sector of the corporation, we have never hesitated to do so. At the same time, to keep the democle's sword hanging, to keep the air of uncertainty is bad. I find every time they say: take over and a nationalise the foreign trade. If that can increase export and reduce import, we can certainly go in for it, but worldwide experience has not been like that. We have a mixed economy. The bulk of the production in this country, in the consumer products, various products is in private hands. It will be difficult, almost impossible and impractical and harmful to the country's interests to talk of taking over all the types of trade which we in the public sector would not find any way profitable or easier

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to handle nor worthwhile for the country to go in for. From time to time friends from the Communist Party of India had been advocating it. . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): The present affairs confirm what we say.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The state of affairs is not at all bad. Do not confuse monetary reform with the state of affairs in the country and completely tar black the whole of India. Indian people do not deserve it. The Indian people have done well in the last 18 years and they are going to do well and in fact better in the next 10-15 years under the guidance of the ruling party and the great political movement which had won freedom for India. I want to caution against this. I have been listening to debates in the last few days with a little sense of disappointment and the monetary reform is being projected as if some earthquake has taken place. It is not like that. It is like the mountain climbing; you go on a long pilgrimage, a long march towards economic emancipation. You walk on and the mountain comes to be climbed; with courage, steadfastness and skill you can climb the mountain and come to have better health. That is what the process of devaluation means. Devaluation is not the result of despair. We have had remarkable achievements in the past and will continue to do so in future. (*An Hon. Member:* All speeches but no production). Speeches being made here make planning the economic growth of this country possible: the stimuli given to the society and the community had come from all the speeches of the hon. Members opposite as well as hon. Members on this side of the House. I would only beseech them for a little consideration of proportion and apportionment of blame only by identified methods rather than in a generalised way. I have nothing more to comment on this subject except to say that this resolution may be adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), this House approves of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1696 dated the 6th June, 1966, as amended *vide* Notification Nos. 43(3)-Tar/66 dated the 6th June, 1966, S.O. 1841 dated the 15th June 1966, S.O. 1940 dated the 27th June, 1966 and S.O. 2133 dated the 15th July, 1966, levying export duty on sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) jute manufactures of certain description, cotton waste (all sorts), tea, all oil cakes other than copra and groundnut oil cakes, tobacco, unmanufactured mica, all sorts, hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned, all sorts, but not including manufactures of leather, and coir and coir manufactures from the date of such Notifications."

The motion was adopted.

15.14 hrs.

MOTION RE: ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY--*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri on the 26th July, 1966, namely:—

"That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration."

The time taken is 3 hours 55 minutes; we have 11 hours and 5 minutes left. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may continue his speech.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, when I had to break my speech in the midst of an unfinished sentence that day, the Chair was pleased to remark that I may resume tomorrow. Since that day I have remained a dupe of 'tomorrow' because of the no-confidence motion. . . (*Interruptions.*) I wonder today whether there was at all a necessity of bringing in a motion of no-confidence before the Finance Minister's motion. You must have noticed, Sir, that the debate on the

no-confidence motion has virtually been a debate on devaluation with a slight mixture of Viet-Nam. Where was the necessity of the insistence that the debate on the motion of no-confidence should come before the Finance Minister's motion except to satisfy the vanity of some sections of the Opposition? In any case that is over now. My friends are agitated. I was going to make another remark. Where was the necessity of the uproarious scenes which preceded that demand? I was going to add that. Some members from the opposition had made a number of quotations from foreign authorities and I shall make some quotations for their benefit. They have quoted from foreign authorities and I shall quote from an Indian authority. It is Prof. B. N. Ganguli, Pro Vice Chancellor of Delhi University. Replying to critics on devaluation, he writes:

"If one argues that the devaluation of the rupee has been an unwise course the onus is on the critics to demonstrate that the alternative system we were working is better. If one argued that both are evils I would say it is a choice of evils and that devaluation is the lesser evil in the circumstances. I would go a step further and say that it can be a blessing in disguise if we know why we have adapted it whether it means a parting of ways and, if so, what is the new path we hope to tread."

Regarding the timeliness of devaluation, he says:—

"I believe that devaluation has come not a day too soon. The nettle had to be grasped courageously. Sooner or later. The sooner we did it the better. Time was indeed ripe for this inescapable decision."

Explaining and justifying why the intention to devalue was not announced beforehand he says:—

"It is my judgement that for quite sometime the rupee has been subjected to "concealed" devalua-

tion and what leaps to the eye now is 'open' devaluation. In thirties we had instances of countries trying to give up maintaining an artificial exchange rate and letting it depreciate in accordance with purchasing power parity... In most cases the rate was not depreciated openly all at once but step by step."

Refuting the charge that it has been done under pressure he says:—

"Let me deal with the argument currently bandied about that the rupee has been devalued under duress as the result of pressure exercised by aid givers... our creditors are interested as much we are in the productive use of the aid as reflected in the growing viability of our economy. If they have misgivings which they express in a spirit of enlightened self-interest that should not be interpreted as arms twisting."

This disposes of the four categories of adverse comments on Devaluation. Incidentally he supplies the answer to Shri Anthony who commented about "licking American boots" and this is the answer he gives.

"It is improper, if not churlish, to single out to vent our spleen on, a single country which happens to be the principal aid-giver."

That is the opinion of an Indian economist.

In any case as I have said before, the decision to devalue has now been discussed at such great length, and in such details on both sides in the no-confidence motion that my speech today would be different from what it might have been had I the opportunity to complete it on the same day or the day following. I shall only go into certain fundamentals, but before that, I shall stress again that the decision that the Government has taken is an honest and bold decision and that compliment has been paid to the Government from an unexpected quarter, that is, the "Spectator" of London. Writing in a lead-

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ing article under the heading "Indian Courage" it advised the British Premier "to show some of the Indian courage" and follow the Indian example. So, that is the compliment that the Government has received.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)

इतना मुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been demanded.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What I now want to say does not relate to the present subject. It is something different. Could I say something off the record? (*Interruption*).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him sit down now. There is quorum. He may continue the speech.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The leader of the Right Communist group has attributed the credit of this decision to three Ministers only. I do not know why he is in love with three particular Ministers and why he has not allowed this credit to be given to the whole Cabinet including the Prime Minister. That is of course his business. In any case, devaluation is now an established fact and all our approach to it should be constructive and not critical. The three main considerations before us now are, to increase exports, to increase the import substitutes and to check inflation. We should see to it that we succeed in these three main necessities at the present juncture. To export more, there should be exportable surplus, and to have an exportable surplus, we have got to produce more, and to export things at a competitive price in the international market, we have got to produce more without raising the cost of production. That is a very essential consideration to which our attention should go.

There should be a quick production scheme. The strength of a country's economy depends on the level and

growth of production. Even the holding of the price-line requires a very generous out flow of goods. That should be remembered at the present juncture. On top of that, it is necessary that there must be discipline: discipline all round, discipline in the Government as well as among the people. The Finance Minister has called for fiscal discipline at the Centre and in the States. I go further. I call for an all-round discipline, self-discipline of the nation in speech, in conduct and in activities. That is necessary for the essential considerations to which I have referred already.

To maintain discipline, it is necessary that we must shun excitement. But instead of that, what do we find? We find an organised attempt to provoke the people to excitement and disorder. These are the reports every day in the newspapers. The other day, the leader of the Right Communist Group was making a virtue of becoming angry. He is always in the habit of getting angry whenever he speaks. This has become so much of a habit with him that he flew into a rage when I gave him a very innocent information that I do not edit any paper at present. He got angry with me. What can I do? It is very necessary that this attitude must be shunned. At the same time, the name of Gandhiji was taken, completely forgetting that Gandhiji had repeatedly insisted that none should act in anger. That was one of the very creeds of action that he advised for the benefit of the people. Acharya Kripalani sits there and claims a monopoly of Gandhism, but with his canter, with his sarcasm, with the very synical humour that he speaks out, he adopts a mode of speaker entirely un-Gandhian. If there is anything foreign to Gandhism, it is the mode of speech that the Acharya adopts in the House. I have been hearing him all these days. (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): He was not really angry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I draw the attention of my hon. friends here to another stress that Gandhiji laid? Even at the height of the movement he carried on, he repeatedly stressed that he did not want to produce in the country a state of "unsettled unrest." These are the words I am quoting from "young India" from memory. Everyone who takes the name of Gandhiji should remember that that was the advice he gave to the nation, when we were carrying on the fight with the foreign government, that there must not be any state of unsettled unrest. But my hon. friends in the Opposition aim only at that; that has been the be-all and end-all of their existence. At a time when the entire energy of the people should be mobilised for increasing production in industry and agriculture they are out to distract and dissuade people from doing what is very urgent now.

Almost every day we see there are strikes and marches and similar other movements reported in the papers. How shall I characterise it in the present situation except as attempts to sabotage? In the interests of national self-discipline of which I have spoken, it is necessary that there should be a moratorium on such movements. Strikes, go-slow, pen down, stay-in, 'bandhs'—all these should be taboos till we get ourselves out of the woods or at least till we regain our equilibrium.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

If Shri H. N. Mukerjee were here, I would have reminded him of the Indian tradition; he loves to refer to Indian tradition so many times in his speech. In the Indian sociological writings, the movements to which I have referred just now are described as "*Karmachaurya*" that is, theft in action or theft in the performance of duties to which you are appointed. That is the way the Indian mind looked at these things, and these are the things in which there is so much indulgence on the part of the Opposition groups now-a-days.

Shri U. M. Trivedi referred to the phenomenal progress that West Germany has made. Had he cared to probe into what is the reason for it, he would have found one thing. I had been there in 1954, about 10 years after the cessation of the war. I asked them, "What is the cause of your stupendous progress in a decade?" The answer was one short sentence: We have no strikes". That is the secret of Germany's progress. Here is an object lesson which India can take and should take now.

I should mention the need for another restraint—the restraint to be put on the slogan of raising the standard of living. In practice, the raising of the standard of living has come to mean living beyond one's means. This habit is responsible for many of the ills and evils we are suffering from. The habit of living within one's means has got to be inculcated, practised and cultivated for the good of ourselves and of the nation.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Who will set the example of living within one's means?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The opposition criticism of the Government's decision proceeds not from fiscal or economic considerations, but from political motives. They deny that when it is pointed out to them that what they are doing now is nothing but pre-election propaganda and preparation. The leader of the Right Communist Group let the cat out of the bag when at the conclusion of his speech on the no-confidence motion, he asked three Ministers to resign and seek re-election. Of course, why three, all of them will seek re-election and my opposition friends will have the choice to contest them. So far as devaluation is concerned, let them not be in a hurry. Let them wait and see the results materialise. In the meantime, may I request them to fall in line with the Government and strengthen the country's economy. Let us work for self-sufficiency, for increased production, larger exports, stabilisation of prices and removal of excessive dependence on foreign aid. These are the objectives to which all

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the energies of all the political parties and of the whole nation should be bent now.

I have already referred to national self-discipline. In the end, I want to quote an instance, to show how this self-discipline is being disturbed. This is from a statement of the Chief Minister of Tripura published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of 26th July. He says:—

“The left communists are openly supporting the hostile Mizos responsible for trouble in the Mizo Hills.”

I ask again: “How shall I characterise this except as sabotage?”

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Sir, I believe that the motion ought to have been worded differently. The Minister ought to have moved that the House should take into consideration the economic crisis in the country. It is not enough to say that the House should consider the economic situation. I hope he will not contest the fact that India is passing through the severest crisis after independence, which is all-pervading. I hope today the members belonging to the ruling party will speak out their minds without being obsessed by the complex they had when they were participating in the no-confidence motion.

At the outset, I should like to express my anxiety and concern at the news that has appeared in today's newspapers. During the Question Hour also it was mentioned. It seems the Planning Commission is going to recommend that during the Fourth Plan, there should be a wage freeze as far as Central Government employees are concerned. They want the State Government as well as the private sector to take up that slogan. Also there are signs of further naked and shameless surrender before the pressure of monopolists inside our country and outside. Recently news has appeared about certain further collaboration agreements that are in the offing in the fertiliser industry. It

seems that as a result of this, the private sector will have the predominant say in the field in the years to come. In spite of all-round protest and opposition to the line of surrender and doom that this Government is pursuing as far as the economic policies are concerned, maybe we are not in a position to stop the drift on the part of Government. I am not surprised that there are members in the ruling party like Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya. If they are in a dominant position, much worse things will happen. I heard my hon. friend from Kerala, Mr. Cherian Kappen, also the other day. Such members seem to think that a dozen more devaluations are good. A friend was saying that devaluation was a blessing in disguise. You can refer to the record. If members of the ruling party look at this problem in such a superficial manner and are unable to understand the deep currents behind it, nobody can save this Government, not even God.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Do you believe in God?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If there is one.

At the outset, I want to tell the Finance Minister and the Government that if there is going to be a proposal for wage freeze that will be stoutly opposed. The idea of wage freeze and salary freeze without fundamental and radical steps to control the economy and hold the price-line will be an attack on the working people and they are not going to take it lying down. Let there be no doubt about it.

As far as the economic crisis is concerned, I need not waste much of my time in citing facts and figures. They are already well-known. All the same, I should like to refresh the memory of the House by stating a few facts. In regard to whole-sale price index, we have perhaps defeated all the countries at least in Asia. We can be proud of that. Taking the whole-sale price index as 100 in 1953, it is 184 in 1966.

Out of this, the rise of 54 points was in the last 2½ years, and the cost of living index as far as the working class is concerned, in the Third Plan it rose at a rate 3½ times fast than in the first two Plans. What about unemployment? The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was 8 million and at the end of the Third Plan it is 12 million. About stagnation in agriculture I need not dwell much upon it at this stage, although I am going to take up the question of agriculture in a little detail later.

Now, take the question of deficit financing. This Government had an estimate of Rs. 550 crores of deficit financing during the Third Five Year Plan. The actual amount went up to Rs. 1,400 crores. What a jump it was! This Government has absolutely no control over its policies.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Chinese aggression.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I will come to Chinese aggression a little later. The crisis in industrial production is well known. At least there was a stagnation during the Third Five Year Plan period. As far as exports and imports are concerned, our imports increased by Rs. 413 crores since 1951 while our exports have increased by Rs. 75 crores after 1951. Shri Manubhai Shah—he is not present now—was just now waxing eloquent about the performance of exporters in this country and he was giving credit to them. Our foreign exchange reserves in 1950-51 was Rs. 1029 crores and in 1965-66 it is Rs. 299 crores only.

These are facts and figures sufficient to prove what kind of a deep crisis we are in. Naturally, the impact of this in the life of the people should be very clear to every one with an eye to see and ears to hear, except to people like Shri Bhattacharyya who is completely blind to realities, who is only obsessed with the agitation of the Opposition and all that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I only want national discipline and that is what you are sabotaging.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Who will not sabotage if you are going to sabotage the whole country. I should like to say, if there are saboteurs in the country it is on the Treasury Benches, in the Ruling Party and not in the Opposition. Therefore, Shri Bhattacharyya should not talk too much of sabotage like that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He does not understand.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I need not go into the living conditions of the people. Naturally, coming from Kerala, I should like to throw light, again to refresh your memory and give some information to people like Shri Tyagiji, on the living conditions of the people there. Very interesting figures have been brought out by the Census Report of 1961, which has only been published now. After 1961 the situation would have been much worse. In that particular State—I do not compare that State with other States but the situation should not be very different now—36.86 per cent of the families have a deficit budget—they have gone into the budgets of families there. This relates to 1961. After that, I do not think it would have become surplus. As far as meals taken by the people there are concerned a very interesting study has been made as to how many meals a family takes or a person takes. There are 14.35 per cent families in that State who get only two meals a day. After 19 years of freedom you cannot give them even three meals a day. There are some unfortunates who have only one meal a day—the percentage is very low, it is 0.06 per cent. Even then there are families with only one meal a day. 45.35 per cent of the families are in debts and the average debt of a family is 503.1 paise. It is shocking to see that in that State only 33.31 per cent of the people are employed whereas the All India average is 42 per cent.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

What about the cost of living, rise in prices and the problem of inflation. Shri Manubhai Shah, the other day, answering question in the House, was trying to prove that there was no appreciable increase in prices, there was no appreciable increase in cost of living following devaluation. I have here the figures given by the Government of Kerala as far as my State is concerned. They are here comparing the months of May and June. In every district, in every town, like Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Calicut, compared to May the figures for June show an increase in the cost of living by 12 points, 8 points, 11 points, 18 points, 10 points, 11 points and so on. There is absolutely no place where at least the cost of living is static or it has gone down. There is great significance in these figures because they relate to May and June, and this trend is in spite of the jugglery of statistics that this Government is trying to present before the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Jugglery of statistics, that is exactly what you are doing.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: These are figures given by your Government in Kerala, if you call that your Government.

Shri Tyagi: What publication is it?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a publication of the Statistics Department of the Government of Kerala. It gives the figures of cost of living every month. I have taken these figures from that. These are not my figures.

Sir, in the morning, answering a question the Minister of Planning had to accept that the *per capita* income as well as national income during the last year of the Third Five Year Plan have gone down. That has caused a lot of concern and anxiety to the people. This is the picture of our country. This is where we stand.

What is the fundamental reason for this—I would also like to touch upon some fundamentals as Shri Bhattacharyya? I do not, naturally, want to speak about devaluation today because we have debated so much on it. Devaluation, according to us, is only a culmination of a series of wrong, dangerous, anti-national, anti-people policies pursued by this Government, and we feel that this is the result of a capitalist policy pursued by this Government. All the while talking about socialism, with that sign board hanging before the Ruling Party and the Government, what the Government had been following all these years has been a policy of capitalist development in our country, and it should have its inevitable consequences, its inevitable crisis (*Interruption*). With all my respect to senior Members, whom I respect. I should like to tell the Congress Members that the Congress Government is a Government of capitalists, for the capitalists, by the capitalists (*An Hon. Member: Question*).

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Socialist—of course, not pro-Chinese.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is a naked fact. There is no other reason for this deep crisis in which we are in. Unless there is a basic departure from these policies, we will not recede from this situation, we will not get out of this situation. Let us be very clear about this. We feel that we have reached a turning point in the history of our country. This is a time when you should take a decision this way or that way. If you are going to pursue the same line of doom, I do not know who can save our country. Of course, the people are there. We have confidence in them. As the Prime Minister says, they are wonderful people. We have confidence in that 'wonderful people' of this country who will defeat these policies at one time or another. But the Government of the people, and the Ruling Party should give serious thought, at least the Members whose hands and legs are not chained by the Treasury Benches—there are people without

shackles—they should at least consider this point, that this is one point in the history of our country where we should make a right-about-turn from the policies we are pursuing today.

I do not have the time to deal with the various aspects of it, but I will only confine myself to the agricultural scene. What is the situation as far as agriculture is concerned? Our charge against this Government is that they have failed the peasants of India. They have miserably failed the cultivators who could have produced food for our people in sufficient quantities. They have been let down miserably by our Government.

Shri Tyagi: Not deliberately.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That, of course, is left for others to decide. People say: Communists always speak about land reforms; they always talk about stale things. Unfortunately, we have to speak what we feel and what the truth is. We cannot change our slogans every day. It is true that we speak about the land reforms. But it is not the Communists alone that speak about land reforms. Dr. K. N. Raj, a noted economist of our country....

An hon. Member: He is a fellow-traveller.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He says:

"There can be little difference of opinion on the importance of fertilizers and new varieties of rice and wheat and a wholly new agricultural strategy, but it comes as a surprise to many that tenancy reform is not an important part of this new strategy. Presumably, land reforms are no longer practical politics and we are asked to accept this under the name of realism and commonsense."

This does not come from a Communist. Of all the newspapers, a newspaper like the *Times of India*, I was surprised to find, has written an editorial on

2nd August, commenting on the report of the Planning Commission itself, where it says:

"The Land Reforms Division admits ruefully that if the work of preparing correct records of tenancy has not been attempted seriously it is mainly because of pressures exerted by interests who may be adversely affected by such reforms. It is clear now that there are loopholes in law, not because those who drafted them slipped, but because they were intended to be there. If in many States the definition of 'personal cultivation' is defective, it is not because the law-makers did not know better."

So, the Planning Commission itself was forced to come to the conclusion that the major question that should be tackled, at least at this time if sufficient production in the agricultural field should be assured, is the question of land reform.

It is not only a question of land reform, but the question of procurement and prices. I was really shocked to hear the replies given by the Food Minister on several occasions on questions of prices, saying that they have the Prices Commission. They have very often told us that the Prices Commission is working out only *ad hoc* figures, tentative figures due to want of time. I do not know what the Price Commissions are for if they cannot go into the details and work out the real figures. Here I would like to read out certain facts for the knowledge of the hon. Members.

It has always happened during the last few centuries that during the harvest season the money-lenders and the traders manipulate and depress the prices and, later in the year, they boost the prices and make money. During the last five years this process of depressing the prices during the harvest season, boosting them afterwards and making money out of that loot has intensified. It is really shocking to see

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that last year jowar and bajra purchased from the peasants at Rs. 40 to 50 a quintal were sold by the traders after the failure of the monsoon at prices ranging from Rs. 100 to 125 per quintal, wheat purchased at Rs. 60 to 65 was sold at Rs. 150 per quintal and rice purchased at a slightly higher price was sold at Rs. 200 to 250 per quintal. The zonal system undoubtedly helped the traders to increase their profits by smuggling rice and wheat from the surplus to the deficit areas.

Whenever we have placed an alternative programme of monopoly trading in foodgrains this Government have always claimed that we have our Food Trading Corporation. That was paraded as an alternative to monopoly trading in food.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Do you not support the measures taken by West Bengal Government for procurement?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We support every measure for procurement, but please listen to me. What about the facts? In 1962-63 the production of rice was 31.9 million. The procurement all over India, including West Bengal, was 4.79 lakhs. In 1963-64 the production was 36.9 million; the procurement was 7.44 lakhs. In 1964-65 because of the very good monsoon and bumper crop, the production was 38.7 million and the procurement was 12.83 lakhs. It is calculated by economic experts that 30 to 35 per cent of the production comes as marketable surplus. In 1964-65, the year of maximum production, the procurement was only 3.3 per cent of the marketable surplus. Then what is the use of having a Food Trading Corporation as an ornament?

The activities of the Food Trading Corporation have been consciously and deliberately sabotaged by people in power, especially by those in the State Governments, in States like Andhra Pradesh. We know very well how the activities of the Food Trading Corpo-

ration were deliberately sabotaged by vested interests in the ruling party because they have rice mills and they are in the rice trade. They have stoutly opposed the procurement of rice by the Food Trading Corporation. They are sabotaging the procurement so that all the available rice, wheat, bajra and jowar could be purchased and hoarded and artificial scarcity created so that they could be sold at much higher prices. Do you know that in Bombay a kilo of rice is sold Rs. 3.50 to 4? In my State of Kerala the price of rice has never gone up since independence so much as today. In the open market we are now paying Rs. 2.50 per kilo. Of course, we get a ration of 6 ounces of rice. Again, the people of Kerala used to get during the Onam an extra ration. The Onam falls due on the 29th August and this year we are going to be denied that increased ration for the Onam. This is the position in Kerala. I have already referred to the position in Bombay. Shrimati Renuka Ray will no doubt narrate the position in Bengal when she speaks. At the same time, our claim is that there is sufficient quantity of rice available in this country and there are food thieves who are aided and abetted by those in authority, who are hoarding it, creating an artificial scarcity and starving and killing our people. Our complaint is that this Government is a party to that kind of activities by anti-social elements in this country.

If we say that the situation could be tackled by proper procurement, leave alone monopoly procurement, we are told that it is a Communist slogan, it is a stereo-typed slogan. If the Food Trading Corporation could really enter the field and procure at least 50 per cent of the marketable surplus, you can save a lot of foreign exchange and you need not depend on dirty PL 480 wheat from America and, in the process, surrender to the dictates and ultimatums from Washington.

What is the reason for this helplessness, as far as this Government is con-

cerned? Recently, they were forced to surrender before the dictates of Washington. The Prime Minister will not agree to that charge. She has coined a new word for "pressure" and "ultimatum" and that is "advice". In her reply to the debate she said that it was only 'advice'. Of course, if she wants to coin new words, she is at liberty to do that. She calls it 'advice'. According to us, it is nothing but pressure, blackmail and ultimatum. Why are you forced to surrender to the dictates of Washington? Shri Subramaniam is forced to surrender, Shri Asoka Mehta has to swallow the pill because you do not know what could be done inside the country.

16 hrs.

You do not stand with the people. Unfortunately, this Government is hand in glove with the worst foreigners and anti-people elements in this country. If that problem is to be tackled, the agrarian question would have to be settled. Our peasants should have been given the proper price. Then they will give to the Government.

There is a lot of hear burning on the question of the levy. That also is a difficult problem in our State. I know that. You have got such exorbitant prices in the open market and the Government is not even prepared to pay even one-fourth of that price to the peasants. Naturally, the peasants are not prepared to part with their production. And all your procurement plans fail.

If there is a proper pricing policy, if economic price is paid to the peasants, you can procure sufficient quantities of foodgrains from the peasants themselves in this country. If you have a proper distribution system, on an equitable basis this food crisis, even in this drought year, could have been faced by this Government. All this talk about drought and defence is bogus and a hoax, according to us, because after all what is the deficit in food production in India? The deficit

even according to the Government is not more than 5 to 8 per cent. If you can be fed well by 100 bags of rice, you have got already 95 bags in the country. Can we not share it equitably if there is a proper distribution system?

So, our complaint and charge against this Government is that their biggest failure is on the agrarian front where they have failed to give a fillip to the real cultivators by giving the cultivator the ownership of land so that he can produce with a confidence that whatever he produces will come to him and to his children and that he will have a bright future. If that confidence is given to him, he will produce; he will take to new methods and to fertilisers. Then the people in the cities, the consumers, could have been provided with foodgrains as at least reasonable prices.

So, this is the crux of the problem. I shall not dwell very much on other problems. I had to deal with the aftermath of devaluation on the question of exports etc., but we have got another speaker, my hon. friend, Shri Homi Daji, and I will conclude in a few minutes.

The Prime Minister in her reply was blaming the Opposition saying that we are not co-operating. Even on the food question, she said, we are non-cooperative. How can we co-operate if there is a fundamental difference in policy as far as the agrarian and the food questions are concerned? We have always extended our co-operation, but you cannot expect the Opposition to co-operate on your terms. That is impossible.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: But for the country's sake do not take to bandhs.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If we honestly believe that for the country's sake the bankrupt policies of the Government have to be changed, then co-operation will be forthcoming: We have to stick to that position. As long as this Government pursues these rotten and bankrupt anti-people policies,

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we cannot co-operate with those policies. It is not a question of co-operating on anything and everything.

Coming to follow-up measures, I do not know whether our measures and our proposals will be considered as follow-up measures. We have declared even before through our newspapers and through the speeches of our leaders that we even have short-term proposals to meet the immediate situation. I will, on behalf of my party, suggest that we have, for example, a proposal that our Government should immediately try to have a short-term moratorium on all foreign debt repayments. Is it possible to do that? Will the aid-givers, who always pretend that their heart is flowing out for India, not be prepared at least for a short-term moratorium on repayments involving foreign exchange? If such a short-term moratorium is possible at least for ten years, we can at least save Rs. 300 crores of foreign exchange. It is a very concrete follow-up proposal. Is the Government prepared to take up that proposal?

The second proposal is: Can you think of banning remittances of profit, dividends, royalties and capital repatriation involving the expenditure of foreign exchange? Do you want follow-up measures? There are measures. Take them, try them, if you have got the backbone. Tell them that we are not in a position to make these repayment for ten years because we are passing through a crisis. Is it possible to scrutinise our imports with a view to cutting out all non-essential imports? Can Shri Manubhai Shah really tell the people with his hands on his heart that all the imports that take place today are very essential; or are there items which are not essential? I can again propose what we always say, namely, nationalise the import-export trade. Half an hour ago Shri Manubhai Shah was speaking against it. He says that on selected items they can consider this question. What can he say about this malady of underinvoicing and over-

invoicing? Can he tell the House and the country that for the last few years this country has been losing valuable foreign exchange due to this malpractice of underinvoicing and overinvoicing? Is there any other remedy for this under-invoicing and over-invoicing than the Government taking up at least the most important items of export and import trade? You cannot get away from it. Why should Shri Manubhai Shah try to teach us lessons? There are countries and countries in a much worse situation than India. Take UAR; take Burma; take Mali—small countries in Asia and Africa, who have taken over export and import trade and they have solved some of their problems. But it will be a problem because—when I see the faces of some senior Members, it is difficult for me to say—the problem is that this Government is hand in glove with those very same anti-social elements who are involved in this under-invoicing and over-invoicing and such other activities. Shri Atulva Ghosh might get Rs. 15 lakhs from JRD Tata even now for the coming elections. When the elections come, the Congress Party has to go to them, to such magnates and such elements. The Congress Party got Rs. 6 crores, I am told, for the last elections to run their election machinery. If that is the position, they have to depend on such sharks, anti-social elements for their existence, for their party. If the Government is hand in glove with these monopoly elements, they can never get out of this rut; they cannot get out of this path of doom. We should again like to impress upon the Government and at least the Members sitting on the Congress benches to think of fundamentally revising their rotten policies which are nothing but policies of capitalist development.

Shri Tyagi: The State Trading Corporation was set up by us.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Those who could not move their substitute motions may be allowed to speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission to make. You remember, Sir, that on the 25th this motion was coming before the House. Anyhow, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, the Finance Minister, moved this motion on the 26th. Unfortunately, on the 25th I was suspended and because I was suspended I could not move my substitute motion. That lapsed because I was under suspension. When I came to know that this discussion is going to take place today, I gave notice of substitute motion No. 14, saying:—

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, holds this Government responsible for leading millions of people to impoverishment, unemployment and starvation."

It is in order and I would request you to allow me to move it.

Mr. Chairman: I think, under the special circumstances mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, he may be allowed to move his substitute motion No. 14. I will treat it as moved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present economic situation in the country, holds this Government responsible for leading millions of people to impoverishment, unemployment and starvation."
(14).

Shri Yashpal Singh: No. 1 also may be allowed to be moved.

Mr. Chairman: I think, hon. Member was absent on that day.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I was not suspended but my motion was suspended.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will realise that he was not allowed to move it by the Speaker because he was absent when he was

called. Therefore, I am sorry, I cannot allow him to move it.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I may be given five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Asoka Mehta.

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is necessary for us to examine the economic situation and to consider our economic policies with all the seriousness that we can command. While we have been discussing the recent devaluation of our rupee, various comments have been offered. It has been said that we were driven to this particular measure because of the poor management of our economy. We have also been criticised for what has been called the faulty strategy of development. There are other criticisms also and I shall take them one by one.

As far as the poor management of the economy is concerned, this Government has been adequately pilloried during the No-Confidence motion and otherwise. I would only like to point out that it is imperative that in the conditions in which we are, there is the most rigorous administrative and economic discipline. Undoubtedly, this would put heavy responsibilities upon the shoulders of the Government. But I suggest that it will not be possible to discharge those responsibilities, the economy will not be put on an even keel, unless there is the requisite amount of understanding and response from this House as well as from the country outside.

I would, particularly, like to invite your attention to the fact that there are certain basic intractable difficulties from which an economy like ours suffers. Whatever a Government may do or may not do, it is not within its powers to overcome these intractable difficulties overnight. For instance, we all know that a great part of the troubles that we are having today can be traced to the stagnation that we

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have experienced in our agriculture and in food production.

Now, I have with me a letter which I recently received from the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. He has attached a note with that letter. This is how the note begins:

"Over the 10 years, 1954-55 to 1964-65, the developing countries were able to raise food production only at the same rate as the increase in population so that consumption standards have not improved. They are now facing a food situation that is even more critical."

This is not said about India alone; this is said about developing countries as a whole. The question of opening up the productive capacity of agriculture in traditional economies, the changes needed to achieve this result, the many-pronged efforts that have to be made to realise this transformation, are not yet accomplished. This is a problem that has today haunted almost every developing country in the world. Various proposals have been made by the Directorate of the F.A.O. to the world community as to how this problem has to be tackled.

What I wanted to point out is that these intractable problems have to be recognised and if we do not recognise them, if we merely put the whole responsibility upon the Government—Governments may change but the basic problems remain—our ability to tackle those problems to that extent will be weakened. May I, therefore, suggest that there are certain basic structural questions of our economy that have to be tackled and to tackle them, administrative and economic discipline of a high order will be needed. By all means, scrutinise the actions of the Government as severely as you can. But, basically, it is necessary for each one of us to see that we create conditions wherein

these measures of discipline are understood and are acted upon.

The Third Plan has been severely criticised. It has been said that not only in the Third Plan but in the previous Plans also we have been following a strategy of development which has brought us to a parlous state of affairs. May I point out that ours was a stagnant economy? A stagnant economy has to be opened up. Dynamic impulses have to be generated; the economy has to be diversified. Even if we want to develop agricultural production, apart from the fact that land reforms have to be carried out—we have carried out a number of land reforms and others need to be carried out—a great deal of new inputs have to be provided, whether it is in terms of irrigation, power, new seeds, new implements and fertilisers. Take the countries which are having a very high rate of agricultural production today. 40 per cent of their investment is in fertilisers, pesticides, etc. or what is known as the chemicalisation of agriculture. We have to move forward. This requires further transformation, in the provision of power, transport, credit facilities and the basic responses of our agriculturists. Therefore, a development programme has to be many-sided.

It has been said that we have made all kinds of investments which have resulted in creating difficulties for our economy and that some of these investments have taken longer to achieve results than we had expected. We fully recognise this. But let us also realise the changes that we have achieved. If we look at the structure of our manufacturing industries, the consumer goods industries used to produce Rs. 260.7 crores worth of goods in 1950-51 and 1965-66 it is Rs. 487.6 crores worth of goods; in the case of intermediate goods, while it was Rs. 89.5 crores in 1950-51, it is Rs. 620.2 crores in 1965-66, and in machinery manufacture, from about

Rs. 34 crores in 1950-51, it is Rs. 327 crores in 1965-66. The total transformation is that from Rs. 384 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,434 crores in 1965-66. If this had not been achieved, our balance of payments position would have been much more difficult.

It has often been asked: What is the import substitution that we have achieved as a result of this? In different sectors of our economy, our requirements of machines have gone up very largely, but we find that increasingly we are providing our own machinery from our own efforts. For instance, in the case of machine tools, we used to import 80 per cent of the total supply in 1950-51 and the figure went down to 46.4 per cent in 1964-65 while the total requirement of machine tools has gone up many times. In the case of sugar machinery, from 100 per cent it has come down to 4.3 per cent; in the case of textile machinery, from 100 per cent, it has come down to 56.5 per cent and in the case of commercial vehicles, from 35.7 per cent, it has come down to 0.5 per cent and so on and so forth. If it had not been our policy to move forward and develop, it would have been completely inhibited.

10.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Hon. Members always come forward and ask for various development programmes to be taken up. They are very keen and insistent, that there should be more of cement and steel made available or more of agricultural implements made available and so on. But each one of this advance requires the creation of the requisite production potential in the country. If this production potential had not been created today, our balance of payments position would have been so difficult that we would have been pulled back into the mire of stagnation. Our effort to move out of the stagnation in which we were compelled to live for many generations requires that we simultaneously move forward in agriculture, in industry, in

transport—we had experienced an acute shortage of transport and power in the earlier years of the Third Plan. It is the massive investment that has made it possible today to have a somewhat less constructive position as far as power and transport are concerned.

So, it is easy for some of the friends Opposite to criticise the strategy of development. But any one who sits down and analyses the anatomy of the economy as a whole and tries to understand the needs and requirements, the lacks and lags and the movement forward that are needed, will find that any development programme has to be a comprehensive one and if you fail to make it a comprehensive one, either we allow our economy to be pulled back or immediately we create a far greater and more acute balance of payments problem. For instance, to import one million tonnes of steel every year, we require Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange. To set up a plant which can produce a million tonnes of steel would require almost the same amount of foreign exchange or less today. To create in the country the capacity to build machinery for setting up a one-million-tonne steel plant also requires a certain amount of investment. We have been doing all these; we have been creating capacities whereby future steel production can be done on our own steam and we will not be depending on outside sources. We are also building steel plants by taking certain credits from outside and we have also to import a certain amount of steel because our steel requirements have gone up four or five or six times and they keep on growing.

Therefore, it is a dynamic view of the economy that has to be taken. It is suggested that we can have a strategy wherein the slow-growth inducing sectors like chemicals, machines and metals, can be ignored and neglected; we will find, if we follow the advice that is given to us by some hon. friends on the Opposite, the Indian economy virtually collapsing.

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

It is possible to indicate, that there have been errors of omissions and commissions as far as implementation is concerned. In a tremendous programme of this kind, faced by a variety of difficulties which are known to us, particularly the difficulties, we have experienced in the recent past, there will always be setbacks. But because of that, to ignore the intractability of the Indian situation and secondly the need to have a multi-pronged strategy of development is to throw the baby out with the bath water.

It has been said that there has been an unwisdom about devaluation; it has been argued that devaluation was avoidable, it was carried out under duress, under pressure, of outside forces and it has been further suggested that this has made us more dependent on foreign countries, and on our creditors. Let me take up these criticisms one by one.

Was devaluation avoidable? What is the meaning of this? What happens when internal prices have risen very high and the internal prices get out of alignment with prices in the rest of the world? When that happens, the rupee becomes overvalued.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why has it happened?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Who is responsible for that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: When the rupee becomes overvalued, the consequences are that imports tend to have a subsidy. Imports become cheaper while exports become dearer. We were, therefore, constantly trying to raise the import duties because otherwise the tendency would be to make more and more use of imports. While it is less and less possible to use imports, the tendency would be to use more and more imports because compared to internal cost, the imported cost remains lower. As prices of everything else go up in the country, realistically

speaking, prices of foreign currency also go up, but you are deliberately pegging it up. It is like exercising severe control and when you exercise a severe control, you are making available foreign currency at an artificial price to those who are privileged to get it while the rest of the community, if they have to get foreign currency, must pay very high prices. Those who get it treat the foreign currency at a price which is lower than the real price.

But what happens on export is far more significant, because it is on the export side that the effect of overvaluation of rupee is really felt. Because your internal prices have become high, it becomes increasingly difficult to export your commodities. As you have seen, after devaluation, export duties have been levied on a number of exported commodities; the duties vary from 10 to 40 per cent of the f.o.b. value. Our devaluation is of the order of 57 per cent. Even with a 57 per cent devaluation, how much export duties are we in a position to collect? From 10 to 40 per cent. That means that even the traditional exports which we thought were moving without any kind of support would not have moved without that kind of support very long. Actually they were not moving without any kind of support. A certain amount of subsidy had to be given to them. Today the real position is that even so far as traditional exports are concerned, the export duties are only of the order of 10 to 40 per cent, even though the benefit that they have got as a result of devaluation is 57 per cent. There are other areas where even today it may not be possible for us to sell our goods abroad. Exports have to be stepped up; exports have to be pushed up. If internal prices are very high, then you will have to pay heavy subsidies. How much subsidy could we have paid? All along the line, our exports were Rs. 800 crores and these exports have to go up to Rs. 1200 crores by the end of the Fourth Five-Year

Plan, if we are to move forward, if we are to have the resources to import the essential requirements.

Some hon. members here asked, "will there be carefully scrutinised imports" and whether we are in a position to say that our imports consist only of essential things. I can assure them that we have very carefully scrutinised our imports and our imports consist only of those things which are essential for the growth of our economy. Therefore, these imports will have to be maintained. We know in what parlous condition, we got into because we were unable to have the maintenance imports needed for our economy. Industrial progress was halted, prices began to rise on account of that, unemployment began to emerge, and our future growth became more and more difficult. If exports have to go up by 50 per cent in the next five years and if they have to rise at a rate of about 8 to 10 per cent per year regularly thereafter it is obvious that we have to put our exports on a stable footing; or else, we would be compelled to provide heavy subsidies. I only want my hon. friends to calculate the amount of subsidies that have been needed in order to keep our exports moving, the amount of import duties that have been needed in order to see that people do not depend more on imports.

We have also to remember that a large number of people have to take decisions about investments. Where should they invest? We must make it possible to invest in commodities that can be exported because we want to increase their production; we also want them to invest in commodities which can substitute our imports. All these investment decisions in the economy get distorted if we permit a very marked change indefinitely between the internal price level and the external price level. Everywhere even when you exercise the most stringent control, if you find that in terms of realistic appraisal the prices have really changed, you try to bring about

the change in the control prices. For, unnatural restriction or control on prices ultimately will break down and it cannot operate. The same thing happens as far as the value of the rupee is concerned.

You will remember that we were taking one step or the other. In the supplementary budget, the import duties were greatly increased. Under the national defence remittance scheme, the foreign exchange that was brought into the country was given a special price. Import entitlements enabled people to recoup their losses on exports. We were also giving subsidies for our exports. All these devices would have had to be multiplied, and the result would have been that there would have been a great variety of distortions in the economy and a lot of leaks too inside the economy. The question that one had to consider was whether in the interests of the health of the economy we would permit this kind of growing distortions and permit those many leaks against which hon. Members were rightly objecting and protesting or whether we should try to formalise what in fact had been existing.

Shri Tyagi: Will he stop those leaks now?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Then, the next question asked is whether this was done under duress.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Shri Tyagi has asked that question, not the Opposition Members.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I shall come to that.

The question was asked whether this was done under duress. The position is this that we obtain credits, or we seek credits from Western countries as well as from the Eastern countries, that is, the East European countries and the Soviet Union. As far as the credits that we take from the East European countries including the

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Soviet Union are concerned, the repayment of the debts as well as of the interest payment is taken care of in the trade plans. It is as it were the first charge upon all the exports that we make to those countries. Therefore, the repayment to these countries has been taken care of in the trade plans.

As far as the Western countries and the international financial organisations are concerned, we have got to pay them back in terms of free foreign exchange which we have earned in the world market.

The world market is divided into countries like the communist countries and some other countries which have bilateral trade agreements, while the rest of the world has multilateral arrangements and, therefore there are no bilateral agreements with those countries. Whether the one system is better or the other system is better is not a question into which I would like to go now. We have to operate in a world as we find it. In this world where multilateral trade arrangements exist, we have got to meet and we have got to discharge our debt obligations, the repayment of the debt as well as of the interest charges, by pushing up our exports and earning the foreign exchange there. When these people find that our economy has got into a state where we may not be able to sustain our exports, they are entitled to say that they will not be prepared to give us any new credits. Similarly, if we failed to repay our obligations to the East European countries including the Soviet Union, that is, if we failed to honour our trade plans, they too would be entitled to say that the State credit and the commercial credit that they have agreed to may not be available. Each country that makes credit available is entitled to say that before fresh credits are given it would like to see what the repayment position, is like. This was a question that naturally concerned them and they would have

dragged their feet, and what they would have done, and what even now they will do is a matter which we shall know later on. But suppose we had ignored whatever their feelings were; and we were completely justified in ignoring the feelings of anybody and particularly the IMF which has been set up for the purpose of seeing that exchange rates between different currencies is held within a certain balance, an organisation that from time to time would point out that things are going wrong. We are free to ignore their advice if we want. In the same way, the World Bank can say that 'Your repayment capacity seems to be becoming difficult. Therefore, we do not know what will happen to the new credits that you want.' We are again entitled to ignore their advice. But if we ignore their advice, we must realise what the consequence will be. The consequence would have been that we would have carried on as we had carried on, less and less of maintenance imports would have been available and our exports would have become more and more difficult. What would have been the impact upon prices inside the country? Suppose we were going as we were going, the result would have been that there would have been less of imports available for utilising our capacities in industries, hardly any fertiliser available for getting greater production in agriculture and we would have to increasingly subsidise our exports from a national income which would have been shrinking.

What would have been the consequence of all this on the prices prevailing in the country?

Now, it can be argued that we should follow a deflationary policy. Many friends here ask: 'What are you doing? Will you take care to see that this kind of thing is not repeated?' Yes. To do that, we have to choose between a number of alternatives. Shall we have a policy of deflation? Shall we cut down our development programmes? There should be economy, there

should be no wastage and implementation should be properly done. I concede straightway that whatever shortcomings, whatever mistakes, whatever limitations from which we suffer are such that cannot be excused or permitted. The greatest amount of vigilance should be exercised as far as the shortcomings are concerned. Let us realise that an inflationary situation exists. You can cure it by deflation. You can cure it by cutting down expenditure. Shall we cut down our defence expenditure? We cannot. Shall we cut down our development expenditure? What would be the consequence if we did? More unemployment, less of production, less of the economic base which is needed to sustain our defence in future. It would mean postponing the possibility of self-reliance and the possibility of assuring our independence in economic terms to an indefinite period.

So deflation has to be ruled out. We are trying to mobilise resources. Constantly, therefore, Government comes forward with proposals to mobilise more and more resources in order that development programmes can be got going. This mobilisation of additional resources also is not liked by many people. Deflation is not approved. External credits are not being given. But we are still asked that we should be in a position to transform our economy and meet the surging needs of our people.

Here I suggest that this House has got to weigh the pros and cons very carefully and ultimately indicate to Government the kind of balanced policy that they think this Government should pursue. Government in their wisdom, in their understanding, have been following a certain policy. They would be able to control the economy much more if there was a deeper understanding and a fuller response from the other sections of the people. But may I suggest that there is no escape from making a choice here? I suggest that we have to rule out deflation. We have to move forward as swiftly as we can, move

forward without creating inflationary pressures. If that is to be done, maximum support will have to be given to (a) exports and (b) mopping up of savings and mobilisation of resources for the purpose of development.

Which really means that constantly we have to give priority to the needs of the economy, exports which would enable us to import whatever we wanted, including defence materials, if we needed them, and mobilisation of resources so that from year to year our production increases from which we draw these savings and these exports.

Prof. Ganguly in his very interesting book *Devaluation of the Rupee*, which, I am sure, many Members have seen, draws attention to a very important fact in page 52. He says:

"We, therefore, reach the basic, though uncomfortable, conclusion that an increase in net exports of consumption goods and materials for the production of such goods has somehow to be brought about through restriction of domestic consumption".

"Otherwise, mere restriction on imports based on increasing production and substitutes for imports will generate persistent pressure on the balance of payments at any rate in the foreseeable future."

Mere restriction on imports, mere import substitution, does not solve the balance of payment problem unless we are constantly trying to push forward exports.

For instance, India used to export basmati rice and used to import cheaper varieties of rice in larger quantities so that it may be available to the mass of the people. Some distinguished Members of the Opposition. I do not think any one from that party is there just now, threatened satyagraha. You cannot export *basmati* rice. China, for instance, at one time exported 10 per cent of its rice production and said that the Chinese people

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could live on sweet potatoes, because if you want to import essential things, it may be for defence, it may be for development, it may be for preparing drugs, it may be for something else. Somewhere you have got to decide what you will export. Here we find everywhere that there are conflicting pressures, and it is our inability to resolve these conflicting pressures in a meaningful manner that imparts debility to the economy.

The last two, three, four years have been very difficult years. I would like to take this opportunity to pay my tribute to Mr. Morarji Desai. If he had not put in the tremendous effort that he did in 1962, I believe we would have been in an even more parlous situation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You failed to get him into the Cabinet.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am not trying to get anybody into the Cabinet or outside. I am only saying that when we look back, we have to realise that from the treasury benches, from the Government, proposals have come which are very hard proposals, which were accepted, and these hard proposals in a sense saved us, but the rapid, sudden and precipitous decline in agricultural production has upset our calculations to a great extent. We are trying to correct this thing and we hope we shall be able to succeed with the co-operation of all concerned.

Therefore, the choice before the country was this. It could have ignored the need for devaluation, either formal or implied, and the consequences then would have been a far greater price rise, a constant contracting of the economy, and our inability to have moved forward at all. Either that had to be done, or, as I said, formal or implied devaluation had to be taken up. Implied devalua-

tion was there even earlier when we raised our import duties very much, when we started giving subsidies to our exports, when import entitlement schemes were extended very largely and when we had the National Defence Remittance Scheme.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Does the Minister say that the World Bank and the IMF did not tell the Indian Government that unless they devalued, they would stop all aid?

Shri Asoka Mehta: There was no question of any one saying. There is no such thing as aid. We are asking for credits, nobody is giving us aid. We are seeking credit. I go to a bank and say I want so much credit. The bank will give me credit if it feels that the credit will be returned. There is no aid. Let us remember. No country including the Soviet Union is giving us aid. They are all giving us credit which we have to repay with interest, whether it is the United States of America or any other country.

We get two kinds of credit: one, State to State credit; the other, commercial credit. It may be from world financial institutions or what are called suppliers' credits or what are called commercial credits in the Soviet Union. They are all credits which we have to pay back over a period of time, and for which interest has to be paid. Therefore, there is no question of aid.

I am surprised that repeatedly the expression "begging bowl" is used. Is it begging? When an agriculturist goes to a cooperative society or a commercial bank and asks for credit, is he begging? When an industrialist goes to the bank and ask for commercial credit, is he begging? When some one asks for deferred payment from a manufacturer, is he begging?

We are not begging. This country, this Government, is not engaged in begging, but it does seek credits which it is willing to pay back during a period of time, and during the period

the credits are so used that our productive capacity is increased. That is what any agriculturist does. When he sinks a well, he spends Rs. 2,000, and pays it back over a period of time. Is he a beggar? If these questions are to be analysed in this kind of an artificial atmosphere of insinuation, then of course the country will be misled. But these problems will be there whether this Government is there or is not there and even if another party, from the other side or the whole lot of them put together were to form a government tomorrow, they would have to face this problem. What has happened in England today? The conservatives had to face such problems; a change of government has not brought about a change in the problems; these problems have to be faced. In this House while we are fully entitled to look into the faults, foibles and failings of the government, it is also necessary that sufficient attention is given to the basic problems on which, as the Prime Minister suggested there would, I hope, be greater possibility of agreement and consensus. Has it made us less independent? We had to pay our debts and debts have to be paid by exports. The cost of export was going up and it was not possible. Many people said: after all we would have paid Rs. 5 or less than Rs. 5 for a dollar and now we would have to pay Rs. 75 for a dollar.

In order to get a dollar, even before, Rs. 5 worth of exports had to be subsidised and this subsidy would have become larger and larger. These are optical illusions. Therefore, the value of the dollar does not change one way or the other; the value of the dollar is determined by the price level in a country. If that level has gone up, no gimmicks can give you cheaper dollars; no gimmicks can give you cheaper rice or steel. Ultimately prices are determined by the price level in which we find ourselves. Therefore, I would say that this has not made us more dependent at all. On the contrary, if we can step up our exports and I hope there will be full co-operation of the House, if we can

give primacy to exports, it is going to make us more independent and not more dependent.

What about follow-up action? Various follow-up actions had been taken but the most important thing is, if we have to have a development programme, it has to be balanced by the mobilisation of savings in the country. Repeatedly, Members from opposite ask: why this particular project is not taken up? Will you give us an assurance that such and such project will be taken up? That assurance can be given provided there is simultaneous assurance that the necessary resources also will be mobilised. Unless our development programmes are accompanied by full mobilisation of resources, there is always the danger of deficit financing. We do not want deficit financing and so we have to exercise most scrupulous care in the priorities that we have set for our development. Secondly, all non-essential consumption will have to be cut down. Various efforts are being made. Taxation proposals and other measures have been devised. There are evasions. It is the responsibility of the Government to improve the tax gathering machinery, to plug loopholes. But we find, if the State-sector is expanded, the argument is that the State-sector is not functioning properly; if the private sector is allowed to expand, the argument is that the private sector does not function properly. In all these we have to improve our instruments. None of us is going to have the best instrument. Each one of us may not have the experience of running the Government. But each one of us knows how the political party functions, how the co-operative in which he is engaged functions; how the trade union which he is associated with functions. There is a great deal of inefficiency everywhere; there is a great deal of slackness in many things. If the efficiency potential has to be improved everywhere, it has to be improved in the Government also. But to expect that in the administration as a whole the efficiency potential will be 100 per cent while in the rest of our social

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activities it will remain at 20-30 per cent is asking, shall I say, for the moon. This is a common effort in which all of us have to engage ourselves in. Devaluation teaches us a lesson as I said at the beginning, what is needed is the acceptance of the most effective administrative and economic discipline. This effective acceptance of administrative and economic discipline will require, on the one side, that Government policies and Government practices have to be gone into very carefully and very searchingly, and on the other side, that the rest of the community will also have to recognise that there are overriding priorities which we can ignore only at our peril. And as I said, overriding priorities become the need to step up exports all the time, to do with minimum of imports and, above all, to give a priority to savings and investment over current consumption, particularly, current consumption of non-essential goods.

This is broadly the view that the Government takes. It would like to have a strong follow-up programme. It has taken various steps and it would like to take many more steps. In order to take these steps which are bound to disturb some people somewhere or the other in the economy, it requires the understanding and co-operation of the House and the country and I am confident that in the weeks to come, we shall have that understanding and we shall have that response from our people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At 5 p.m. Shri T. N. Singh will make a statement regarding the Durgapur steel plant.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If you announce it like that now, how can the Members who have sent in that motion know it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already put up on the notice-board.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, those who are not on the Treasury Benches have obviously to look to the watch every minute to keep themselves or to limit themselves within the time. Therefore, I promise that I will try to finish my speech within 20 to 25 minutes from now.

I have moved an amendment to the resolution of the Government and I consulted some of the Ministers and they almost sympathise with my amendment. This is all that I can say and I do hope that they will consider it very seriously to accept my amendment.

Shri Tyagi: Informally.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In order to remind them, I will try to read the amendment because it deals with some of the important features that I wish to put before the House.

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the present economic situation in the country, is of opinion that—

- (i) the present crisis is generally inherent in the earlier stages of a developing economy in any country wedded to socialism and democracy; national economic policies approved by the people and Parliament are sound and correct. But their implementation has been slow and lack dynamism and thus the nation has to face the unhappy decision of devaluation; and
- (ii) In order that the sacrifices imposed by the devaluation be turned to national advantage, the follow-up measures as suggested below be adopted:—

(a) a clear commitment by the Government to undertake radical structural transformation of the existing administrative system and to take immediate steps for the achievement of this object;

(b) large-scale state procurement of foodgrains at remunerative prices and controlled distribution of essential commodities with the twin purpose of relieving popular distress by regulating consumption and prices and checking inflation and anti-social activities;

(c) it is clear that a national capital has to be found not on the basis of foreign capital but on the basis of national effort; with a view to assure—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is reading the amendment that he has moved?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, because I am going to limit myself to those points that I have made in my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Your amendment No 11 is there.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes; that was my first amendment. Immediately after that, I just made some changes.

Mr. Chairman: How can you make changes? (*Interruption*) Order, order, The amendment that has been accepted and moved by him has to be stuck to; only that amendment.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have given notice of the second amendment. I am only reading out the second amendment.

Mr. Chairman: If he has not got a copy of his amendment, let him take

a copy from the office. He cannot read another one.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is the amendment I submitted after my first amendment and this was also accepted. It will be clear if you just go through the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman: The earlier amendment has been accepted; the subsequent one has not been accepted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I just now learn that my second amendment is not accepted, although informally a promise was given to me to seriously consider to accept it, because there were only a few changes of words.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): At this stage, an amendment can only be admitted and not accepted.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. member is insistent, he can send an amendment to his amendment, if he wants.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not wish to refer to that aspect now.

श्री हुकम चंद कश्यप : इनके लिए मदरसा खोलिए। इनके पढ़ना पड़ेगा। कुछ दिन असेसमेंट के बारे में। वहाँ पढ़ कर आयें।

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): On a point of order. The hon. member is not moving his second amendment. There can be no objection to his reading whatever is with him.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I shall deal with some of the most basic questions that concern us today in this economic turmoil which the country is facing. It is true that most of us on this side as well as that side are very unhappy at the growing complexities and complications and deterioration in the economic situation of the country. Yet, we should not get lost in the count of the trees and miss the wood. We must try to see what is what. I believe that the present disturbances or the economic and administrative indiscipline which we are noticing today is inherent in the birth pangs of a new society which we are forming today. We have to recognise this fact that as we grow and march forward from the decadent stage of a feudal society to a new modern socialist society, the more we are earnest in transforming this society from a backward one to a forward one, our agonies will be more and more intense; and the more we are in it, the more we have to prepare ourselves to face this. What we have been noticing for the last 10 or 15 years are pieces of evidence of that truth, that we are passing through a very, very critical stage in the life of the nation and we cannot take too lightly the several aspects that are before us.

The Indian National Congress which is wedded to socialism cannot now go back on it. On the contrary, if we notice the various stages of resolutions and decisions taken from the Avadi session up to the last Congress session, we will find that we have committed ourselves more and more progressively towards building a socialist society and in lesser time than what we conceived at the time of the Avadi resolution. Therefore, the Congress is committed to socialism. The Government that rules this country, which administers the affairs of this country on behalf of the Indian National Congress, is more committed to implement those decisions and to do it as quickly as possible.

Such is the inherent situation in which we are now inextricably in-

involved, and this economic situation that confronts us is necessarily linked up with the economic policies to which we are wedded.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow. We will take up other business now.

17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION AT
DURGAPUR

Mr. Chairman: The Minister of Iron and Steel wants to make a statement.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Certain hon. Members tried to raise this question through Calling Attention Notices. My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee also tried to raise it this morning, but the Speaker in his wisdom disallowed it—I have no quarrel on that. I am told, Sir, that the Government, on its own, made a statement on Durgapur in the other House. I want to ask, why should this House be treated as a second-class House, a House of second class, citizens when this House is the premier House, sovereign House?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Minister belongs to that House.

Shri Daji: The Minister may belong to this House or that House. This House demands that this House should get the courtesy of prior consultation and prior information. We have raised it in this House again and again and the Speaker has given a ruling. The Government not only do not make the statement here but kept the House in complete darkness at 1200 hours when this question was raised, with the result that many hon. Members interested in this have gone away. Why should the Government not make the statement in both the Houses simultaneously when there are two Ministers? Why should this House be put to the indignity of

listening to the statement at 5.00 when the statement has been made in the other House and they have discussed it. This House is treated too lightly by this Government. We would not allow that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):

Sir, at 12.00 today I raised a point of order on this issue, but the Speaker in his wisdom disallowed my Calling Attention Notice. But he agreed that if I could possibly convince him, either by writing to him or by discussing it with him, that this matter of Durgapur firing or whatever that happened in Durgapur, is a matter of vital importance, he would reconsider his decision. I happy the Minister is making a statement. Fortunately I am present in the House, but many hon. friends from West Bengal, whose minds were agitated about this—Shri Prabhat Kar and others—have gone away. They do not know what is happening. My submission is this. This House has always been treated as a House of *post mortem*. After everything has been done, either in that House or outside, after all the decisions have been taken right from the question of devaluation to Durgapur, the matter is brought before this House. This House is treated with contempt. I would, therefore, request you to treat this statement as coming in reply to a Calling Attention Notice and we may be allowed to put questions after the Minister makes his statement so that we are in a position to elicit more facts about it. Then, some explanation is necessary from the Minister as to why his Deputy made that statement first in the other House, before making it here.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):

Sir, I also believe that the sovereignty of this House should be kept intact and that any statement of importance that is to be made should be made first in this House first. If there are some Ministers from that House, it does not

mean that they should not come to this House. They can address both the Houses. I agree with Shri Daji and Shri Banerjee that such policy statements should be made first in this House and then only they should be made elsewhere. If such important statements are made outside the House, it detracts from the importance of this House....

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary to go on with this discussion. I think the complaint of the hon. Members is genuine. I think the hon. Minister should have given previous intimation or made the statement first in this House. I will allow some hon. Members to put questions after the hon. Minister has made his statement. Let the hon. Minister make his statement first.

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of the House would have seen in the papers in the last two days and learnt from radio news broadcasts about the unhappy events which have happened in regard to the Durgapur Steel Works. Two workers have died as a result of a 'lathi' charge and firing by the Police. Severe injury and loss of life are always a matter for regret. And when workers, especially of public sector undertaking are hurt or die, the matter is one for special regret.

We have had information for some days that a group of workers belonging to unrecognised Union, viz., the H.S.L. Employee' Union, were contemplating a 'gherao' of the General Manager, Durgapur Steel Works, on 5th August, 1966. On that day some of the workers submitted a memorandum containing a list of new demands. About 900 demonstrators led by the unrecognised Union surrounded the General Manager's office at 4.30 P.M. and insisted on meeting him. The General Manager expressed his inability to meet them, but said that he would take appropriate action on the memorandum. But, the demonstrators would not

[Shri T. N. Singh]

allow the General Manager to leave his room and board his car. This obstruction continued for a considerable time and the Police who were present took charge of the situation and warned the demonstrators to disperse peacefully. When the demonstrators ignored this appeal, the Police fired tear gas shells and made a 'lathi' charge. Twelve workers were injured, one of them died on 6 August in hospital. The demonstrators broke up but assembled on the Grand Trunk Road and threw brickbats on the Police and tried to obstruct traffic. They also tried to burn a jeep belonging to the Steel Plant. The Police succeeded in clearing the Grand Trunk Road. Thereupon, the demonstrators proceeded to the township garage and prevented buses coming out for the C shift by erecting barricades and deflating the wheels of two State buses by puncturing them. The Police arranged escorts for the movement of the buses to take in workers to the C shift. But the barricades and other obstructions delayed their departure and only a few workers could be taken to the plant as the workers had left the shed. On the morning of August 6, the barricading and obstruction continued and only about 30 buses (out of 53) could reach the plant. A convoy of buses was attacked by a mob, injuring the Police, the driver and the security staff. Miscreants set fire to 13 buses and one private jeep resulting in complete damage to 9 buses and partial damage to 3 buses and a jeep. The Police had to open fire to save a driver who had been dragged down and to disperse the violent mob. As a result of the firing, one employee died.

The Chairman of Hindustan Steel proceeded to Durgapur from Ranchi early on 7 August, 1966 and spent several hours there, conferring with plant authorities, local Government authorities and representatives of the recognised trade union. The situation is reported to be generally quiet.

There was, however a large procession going through the streets of the township carrying the ashes of the victim of the Police firing. The bodies of the two casualties of these incidents had been handed over to relatives and disposed of according to their respective religious rites.

Adequate arrangements for the safety of the plant had already been made, and continue. Inevitably, however, except for essential services and partial working of one Coke Oven battery out of three and one Blast Furnace out of three, the rest of the plant is out of production. It is expected that in two or three days time near-normal working may be restored.

In the course of these incidents a number of policemen and a police inspector were injured by mob violence.

In regard to the obstruction on 5 August, 1966 and hooliganism and arson on 5 and 6 August, 1966 cases have been registered. These are *sub judice* and it would not be proper to make any further comments on the incidents at the moment.

Living conditions are difficult and one has the greatest sympathy with workers of all kinds all over the country. But in our present situation, interference with production and the wanton destruction of property, especially buses etc. cannot be too strongly deprecated.

I have asked for the material circumstances of the two worker victims of these incidents to be ascertained by the management. If they call for sympathetic intervention. I shall consider recommending to the management the making of some *ex-gratia* grant to the families on humanitarian grounds.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि 900 श्रमिकों ने घेरा। उस से पहले उन लोगों ने ज्ञापन दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस ज्ञापन में कौन कौन सी बातें थीं जिन्हें मानने में मैनेजमेंट असमर्थ था। क्या यह बात सही है कि जब उन लोगों ने मिलने के लिये कहा तो मैनेजमेंट ने साफ इनकार कर दिया और बहुत बुरा व्यवहार करते हुए कड़े शब्दों में कह दिया कि वह मिलना नहीं चाहते हैं।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कड़े शब्दों की जो बात कही उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। लेकिन मिलने की जो आप बात कहते हैं, उसका कारण यह था कि लेबर ला यह कहता है कि जो शिकायतें सारे मजदूरों से सम्बन्ध रखती हों उन के सम्बन्ध में हमें रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिये। इंडिविजुअल केसेज के बजाय जो रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन होती है उनसे ही तमाम मजदूरों की ओर से बात हो सकती है। चूंकि यह कानूनी मजबूरी थी इस लिये ऐसा किया गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा था कि उन लोगों ने जो ज्ञापन दिया उस में कौन कौन सी बातें उन्होंने कही थीं, उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं उन को जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अभी मेरे पास पूरी खबर नहीं पहुँची है। लेकिन जो मालूम है वह मैं बतला देता हूँ :
The demands included annual bonus for 1964-65, no retrenchment of construction workers, withdrawal of suspension orders on their followers in the steel melting shop and reinstatement of two discharged peons, increased wages and DA, common cadre for office staff, restoration of special disability leave, etc.

1193(Ai)LSD—9.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is quite clear from the statement of the hon. Minister that there was a demonstration or a sort of *gherao* by nearly 900 workers led by unrecognised unions and the basis for the General Manager for not giving a patient hearing to the workers was that this union was not recognised. In all the steel plants the recognised unions belong to INTUC who are the stooges of the Government of India; so, naturally, people have no reliance on that. That is why they move their matters through honourable trade unions. In view of the fact that the demands of the workers were genuine and the General Manager deliberately and mischievously refused to meet them on the basis of non-recognition of union and since firing has been resorted to and two employees have been killed, will the Minister order a judicial inquiry into the whole affair including the conduct of the officials and why this firing had been resorted to? When I talk of a judicial inquiry, it is for two purposes, namely, for the affairs that have taken place in the steel plant itself and for considering the firing.

Shri T. N. Singh: So far as the recognised and unrecognised union aspect is concerned, I am not here to judge about the reliability or otherwise of this or that union. I would not enter into that question. As regards the suggestion that interview was mischievously denied by the General Manager, I think, that will be a wrong conclusion to come to. The point is that under the law, as it stands today, the management can only talk with the representatives of recognised unions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are talking to everyone. Why should the General Manager not do so?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member is fully aware of the law. He is a very experienced trade unionist and he knows what the law is in respect of this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is discretion; there is no law.

Shri T. N. Singh: As regards the question of judicial inquiry, so far as the law and order and police aspects are concerned, it is not within my purview; it is for the Bengal Government to take a decision on the subject. In regard to steel plant affairs, I cannot make a judgement unless things are settled down; then I can make up my mind.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapur): The Minister is speaking about unrecognised and recognised unions. I should like to know whether in the past few years in all the elections to the shop committees, work committees etc. in the factory, the so-called recognised union, which is a prop of the Government and the management, representatives had been crushed, routed and defeated, and that they do not at all enjoy the confidence of the vast majority of the workers? Is he aware of this and, if so, may I know what concrete steps are being taken by his Ministry to see that representative unions are taken into confidence by them and that they do not stand on the basis of what is legal technicality and all that? Actually, the Government is responsible for all this trouble because you do not have the unions in which labour representatives have confidence.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Government do not have unions of their own as such. As regards the question raised by the hon. Member, I have also heard of such a version and I myself, personally, have asked the Labour Minister there to look into the matter. I am sure he will be looking into it.

Shri Daji: I am a lawyer of 20 years' standing and a trade union lawyer and I know of no law on the statute book which prevents the Manager from meeting a deputation of unions. Will the Minister, because he is misdirecting the House, tell us as to what law he is referring to which prevents the Manager from meeting his own employees? Since such incidents are occurring again and again in public sector undertakings, why does not the

Government accept the Dhebarbhai's Report and enforce recognition by ballot in all the public sector undertakings?

Shri T. N. Singh: Not being a lawyer of 20 years' standing, I do not wish to cross swords with the lawyer Member. What I have been informed by legal advisers is....

Shri Daji: What is the law? (Interruption).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप से जो कह दिया जाता है, वही आप बतला देते हैं आप को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Shri T. N. Singh: I have stated the position as advised by my legal advisers. But I will put that question to them.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that no union is recognised under a law and that the unions are recognised only under the code of discipline where they have to show by their work that they do not indulge in violence and all sorts of *bunths and gheraos*. If this thing continues, will the Minister consider over this aspect whether those unions which do not believe in constructive work but believe in no work should ever be recognised? (Interruptions).

Shri T. N. Singh: I have noted it.

Shri Daji: If Managers don't speak to their employees, don't meet their employees, there will be more *gheraos*.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There will be more *gheraos*.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चोरों की जमात को मान्यता मिलती है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. We now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Madhu Limaye.

17.20 hrs.

***ISSUE OF TICKETS BY AIR
 INDIA WITHOUT 'P' FORMS**

श्री मधु लिम्बो (संगर) : सभापति, महोदय, कुछ असें से सदन के मामले यह मामला है। मुझे वारे तो बहुत करनी हैं लेकिन मैं केवल चार मुद्दों पर बोलने वाला हूँ। सब से पहला मामला पी फार्म के बारे में है जिस के बारे में इसी सत्र में सवाल पूछा गया था। मेरा और श्री दाजी का सवाल था। दाजी साहब सदन में नहीं थे तब मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया था उस में और जो मेरी जानकारी है उस में काफी अंतर है। समय बचाने के लिये मैं ने स्पीकर साहब को जो चिट्ठी लिखी है उस में से ही एक अनुच्छेद पढ़ना चाहता हूँ

"When the Minister was persistently asked about the break-up of the 317 cases which have been reported, the Minister gave the following figures:—

90 are exempted, categories; 45 had regular 'P' form clearances; 55 have been found not to have regular 'P' form clearances; the remaining 130 cases are being investigated by the Enforcement Directorate."

May I point out that the Secretary of the Civil Aviation Ministry, in his reply dated the 9th June, 1966, to my letter has informed me as under?

"As far as 'P' form cases are concerned out of the 305 cases mentioned, more than one-third have been found to be covered actually by 'P' forms or were in respect of travel which did not require the issue of 'P' forms. In almost similar number of cases, enquiries have shown certain elements of doubts or dif-

iculties in establishing the charge. It is likely that in about 40 to 50 cases, further investigations will show the existence of a *prima facie* case and steps are being taken to pursue them from this point of view and to take appropriate action."

अब दोनों में फर्क यह आ गया है कि यह कह रहे थे कि जांच हो रही है और सिविल एविएशन के सचिव कहते हैं कि जांच होने के बाद कुछ शक और कुछ दिक्कत पैदा हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात की सफाई करें कि यह दिक्कत और अड़चन क्या है? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस से सम्बन्धित जितने वागजात हैं उन को खत्म किया गया है जानबूझ कर और इसलिए सरकार का जो जांच विभाग है उन को जांच करने में तकलीफ हो रही है? उसी तरह जो एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट है उस के अधिकार बहुत सीमित हैं। एक तो जितने रुपये में पैसे दिये गये हैं उन मामलों में वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता है और जहाँ विदेशी मुद्रा का सवाल आता है उस में वह कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह सी० वी० आई० के हाथ में मामला क्यों नहीं दिया ताकि जो दस्तावेज है उन को वह कब्जे में ले सकता और जो रुपये के मामले हैं उन के बारे में भी वह तहकीकात कर सकता है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी वह जरा सफाई करें और इस को सदन को बतायें। वह इस को छिपाये नहीं कि असली बात क्या है? दस्तावेजों को जानबूझ कर नष्ट किया गया है या नहीं?

अब मैं दूसरे मामले पर आता हूँ और वह उप्पल साहब का मामला है जिस के बारे में फोटो स्टेट मैं ने सदन के सामने रखा था और मैं ने यह इल्जाम लगाया था कि उप्पल साहब को आप के एयर इंडिया के बड़े अधिकारियों ने कहा कि आप साहब फंस रहे हैं, आप इन्तीफा दे दीजिये और किसी निजी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कम्पनी में नौकरी काजिये ताकि जो अनुशासन की कार्रवाही है वह आप के खिलाफ न करनी पड़े। श्री संजीव रेड्डी साहब के लिए मैं यह अंग्रेजी में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन की जो "डिसिप्लिनरी जूरिसडिकशन" है उस से भागने के लिए क्या उस को कहा गया कि इस्तीफा दे दो? क्या एक निजी कम्पनी में उन को नौकरी दिलवाई गई है? पी० ए० सी० की पंचमवीं रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 105 की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान खींचूंगा। इस के पहले एक बात हमें याद रखनी है कि इस में एक पत्र है फ्राम युवर्स सिन्सिअरली एस० भूतलिंगम, आई० सी० एम० टू माई डीयर बॉम, आई० सी० एम०। एक ही इस का वाक्य मैं पढ़ता हूँ।

"I think you could also indicate to a few select firms the procedure outlined above."

इस का क्या नतीजा होता है? एक नतीजा यह होता है कि आयात और निर्यात सम्बन्धी ये जो जितने परवाने हैं, परमिट हैं, लाहमेंस हैं, कुछ घूसखोरी से और कुछ बेईमानी कर के पा लिये जायें तो उस में काई एंटरप्राइज की, उद्योगशीलता की, एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप की बात नहीं होती है। क्या नतीजा होता है। एक ही वाक्य आप देख लें। यह पृष्ठ 55 पर है :

"Asked whether the biggest transactions were entered into with Messrs Amin Chand Pyarelal group of firms, he replied in the affirmative and stated that their share, which was 9% in imports and 12% in exports of steel in 1959 increased to 59% and 60% respectively, in 1960."

वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं मुझे इसकी बड़ी खुशी है। इस वक्त हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। अब जो निजी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र है, समाजवाद और पूंजीवाद है उनका जो झगड़ा है उसको आप एक मिनट के लिए छोड़ दें। अगर स्पर्धा के ऊपर आधारित

जो पूंजीवाद है उसी को आप चलायें—फीयर्सली कम्पीटीटिव इकोनोमी—तो उस में जो उद्योगशीलता है, पैदावार बढ़ाने की तबीयत है उसको बढ़ावा मिलेगा। लेकिन क्या यह पूंजीवाद है या समाजवाद है कि आप चार सौ बीसी करके परमिट और लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं और एक साल में जिन का नो प्रतिशत आयात में और बारह फी र्सेंट निर्यात में हिस्सा है वह 59 परसेंट और 60 परसेंट हो जाता है। यह लोगों को आप इमैटिव दे रहे हैं? इसको क्या आप उद्योगशीलता कहते हैं :

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will address me and not "Aad".

श्री मधु लिमये : आपका मतलब आप से ही होता है।

उपपल साहब सरकारी क्षेत्र से हट कर निजी कम्पनी में नौकर हो गए। पी० ए० सी० ने यह जो बेईमानी विजनेस या डिस-आनेग्ट बिजनेस और भ्रष्ट सरकार या नौकरशाही दोनों का जो गठबन्धन है उसके नतीजों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है 105 पृष्ठ पर एक ही वाक्य मैं पढ़ता हूँ :

"Further many officers of the controller's office have after retirement, retrenchment, resignation, or dismissal found employment in one or other private firms including those in this group....."

—that is, the Aminchand Pyarelal Group—

"..... dealing with import-export of steel."

मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी समझ में आ गया होगा कि मैं किस ओर इशारा कर रहा हूँ। सरकारी नौकरी में बेईमानी करने वाले जो लोग निकाले जाते हैं या जो खुद निकल जाते हैं उनको निजी क्षेत्र स्वागतम् कहने के लिये तैयार बैठा रहता है। यह एक बुनियादी

मामला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको श्री रेड्डी साहब ठीक तरह से देख लें।

अब यह भूतपूर्व जनरल मैनेजर का मामला उठा था। तारीख मुझे ठीक ठीक याद नहीं है लेकिन मैंने खुद इसको शायद 18 मार्च को उठाया था। यह बरूणी के लड़के का मामला नहीं था। मुझे खुशी है अगर सचमुच आपने वी० आर० पटेल साहब को सजा देने के लिए वहाँ से निकाल दिया है और इसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई भी देता हूँ। लेकिन अगर उनको बचाने के लिए आपने ऐसा किया है तो मैं अपनी बधाई वापिस लेता हूँ क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ और ज्यादा बड़ी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये। वह बहुत रो रहे हैं यह मैंने सुना है। इसलिए कि उनको एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल से हटा दिया गया है। एक सवाल जब मैंने पूछा था नव दो कालम छपा था टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में लेकिन अब की वार जब मैंने सवाल पूछा तो ब्रिलकुल नहीं छपा। इसका कारण यह है कि एयर इंडिया के उसको इशतहार मिलते हैं। मैं पत्रकारों के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कैसे होता है यह मैं बता रहा हूँ। उनको बड़े बड़े इशतहार मिलते हैं। अखबार अखबार वाले भी क्या करे। उनको जिन्दा तो रहना होता है। लेकिन आप इस बात का खयाल करें और आज की जाँ बहस है उस में हमारी बात भी और आपकी बात भी आनी चाहिये। पी० आई० बी० जो रहता है उसको दोनों की बात लाने का कोशिश करना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आपकी बात न छपे। आपकी भी छपे और हमारी भी। दोनों का छपना चाहिये। अखबार वालों को आप विज्ञापन देते हैं। इसलिए ऐसा न हो कि हमारी बात न छपे और आपकी छप जाये। कम से कम इसके बारे में आप जरा कोशिश करें।

बी० आर० पटेल साहब का मामला बहुत पुराना है। 22 फरवरी को यह उठा

था। मुझे खुशी है कि वित्त मंत्री यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। मैं ऐसे ही किसी मामले को यहाँ नहीं उठाता हूँ। बहुत लिखा पढ़ी करने के बाद ही उठाता हूँ। मामला जब पक जाता है और कोई नज़ीजा नहीं निकलता है तब मैं उस मामले को सदन में उठाता हूँ। बिना नोटिस के भी नहीं उठाता हूँ।

मैं इस पत्र में एक अनुच्छेद ही पढ़ता हूँ।

"it is necessary that some special Central Government agency is entrusted with the task of probing the travels of Air India International General Managers' non-dependent relatives...."

श्री ट्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : किस का पत्र है ?

श्री मधु लिसये : यह वित्तमंत्री साहब को मैंने लिखा है। इस में नान डिपेंडेंट रिलेटिव्स का जिक्र है। मतलब मेरा लड़के से है मैंने जरा ठीक भाषा में लिखा है कि वह जांच करे। लेकिन वह इसको धर नहीं रहे हैं। इसलिए मुझे यहाँ कहना पड़ रहा है।

"One of these relatives happens to be a senior executive of the Indian Oil Corporation and had gone abroad posing as an invitee of a pharmaceutical firm. This gentleman never had in the past any connection with the pharmaceutical industry. How is it then that the Reserve Bank approved his journey on such a mission? I suspect that this was done because the person happened to be a relative of the Air India International boss."

इस में इन लोगों कि बहुत सी गंदा बातें भी हैं। मैं उनको यहाँ नहीं कहूँगा। अगर आप सी० बी० आई० से जांच करवायें तो मुझसे जरूर इत्तिया ले लें।

एक और मामला विदेशी मुद्रा का इससे सम्बन्धित है यह असैनिकी उड्डयन

[श्री मधु [लिनये]

सेवाओं के मैनेजरी को लिखा हुआ पत्र है, दस डॉलर का जिस की चर्चा यहाँ पर हुई थी। 29 मार्च का यह खत है। इसका छठवाँ हिस्सा फिनलैंडिक चार्टर नाम की एक अमरीकी कम्पनी के हवाई जहाज के बारे में है। वह हवाई जहाज मद्रास में आया था और विदेशी मुद्रा में पैसा दिया गया।

इस मामले को भी मैं पढ़ता हूँ :

"This matter refers to handling of Messrs. Finlantic Charter. A sum of Rs. 900 (In U.S. dollars 189) was collected for this charter flight from a foreign operator by the airport manager of the A.I.I. at Madras, Mr. Sheorey three or four years ago. The amount was handed over to the exchange by this gentleman all right. But, however, when Major Srinivasan, manager, Madras, saw these dollar bills on the cashier's table, he greedily took them away and paid this amount in Indian currency by way of a cheque or in cash. Since the original receipt mentioned payment in dollars made by the American Captain Engelbercht the manager asked the staff to make out a duplicate receipt in rupees. This is a fact which can be easily checked by any investigating agency or an inquiry committee empowered to do so."

"Now, I ask, whether there is a rule to the effect that payment cannot be accepted in Indian currency from foreign operators, whether under the exchange laws and regulations in force in India, no foreigner can bring in Indian rupees, and whether he must make payment in foreign currency only. I understand that the dollar bills illegally collected by this Major were later on smuggled to New York".

दूसरी बातें जो इनके दूसरे गन्दे काम हैं, मैं इस वक्त नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने जो मीट्री सोबान पूछी थी कि जो डालर बिलज आए थे, क्या उन को जेब में डाला गया था या नहीं उस का जवाब ही नहीं दिया गया है। कहा गया है कि उस वक्त कानून यानी भुगतान में लूपहोल था, और रूपा में पेमेंट किया जा सकता था। मान लीजिए कि वह लूपहोल था, लेकिन मेरा सवाल वह नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात ठीक है या नहीं कि डालरज में पेमेंट किया जा और जब मेजर श्री निवासन ने कैशियर के टेबल पर उन डालरज को देखा, तो उन की आँखें ललचाई और उन्होंने उन को जेब में डाल दिया और स्टॉफ को रूपाज में एक डुप्लिकेट रिसीट बनाने के लिए कहा। पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंगज कमेटी के चेयरमैन बैठे हुए हैं। वह हमारा तरफ भी कुछ इनायत की नजर रखें और कभी कभी हमें बुला लिया करें। हम सब बातें उन के सामने रखेंगे।

गंकर साहब का यह जवाब आया है :

"Regarding Finlantic charter, the handling charges for the charters were received by the Madras Air India representative in December, 1962. This was in accord with the practice that was prevalent at the time in cases of exchange charter operator. Corrective action has since been taken and handling charges are being recovered only in foreign currency".

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उस वक्त कानून में कोई खामी थी जिस की बदौलत विदेशी मुद्रा में देना जरूरी नहीं था, रूपा में भी दिया जा सकता था। लेकिन मेरा वह सवाल नहीं है। उस खामी को दूर करने के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया गया है, अगर वह सही है तो मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि चूँकि उस वक्त कानून में खामी थी, इस लिए उस का इस्तेमाल कर के अमरीकी साहब ने जो डालरज दिये थे

उनका मजदूरी श्रानिधानन ने जेव मे डाल लिया । जहा तक कानून की खामी का सम्बन्ध है, उस को अगर ये बड़े बड़े लोग नहीं जानेंगे तो कौन जानेगा ? उस का इस्तेमाल कर के रूपीज में इण्डिकेट रिमोट दे दी गई । वित्त मंत्री इस बात की नफरत करें कि एन्फोर्समेंट और सी० बी० आई० के अधिकार क्या हैं । क्या वे मुकदमा भी चला सकते हैं या जिस को आरविट्टेशन कहते हैं वही कर सकते हैं ।

चुकि मेरी बात का माफ जवाब शंकर साहब ने नहीं दिया है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री साहब से सीधा जवाब चाहता हूँ । अपने पत्र के अनुच्छेद (४) में मैंने जो कुछ कहा है मुझे उनका जवाब चाहिए । मैं इस तरह को टाल-मटोल वाली नीति पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ । मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करता कि अगर वह आज उत्तर नहीं दे सकते हैं तो वह बाद में इनका उत्तर दे दें । मुझे कोई जल्दी नहीं है मेरी इच्छा केवल यह है कि सत्य बाहर आए ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jaore): Air India is in international competition and has always enjoyed a very enviable reputation. As a matter of fact, it is not individuals with whom we are concerned; we are very much concerned about the reputation of Air India which is in international competition.

There is a considerable amount of scandal which hangs about the "P" forms. Why it is that the Air India International comes into the play, I do not understand. If there are any loopholes, may I know whether Air India has taken any interest to see that those loopholes are plugged, and whether your Ministry has looked into this matter? Your Enforcement Branch may be blamed, anybody may be blamed, but can you take any steps to see that Air India which is in international competition is not brought into these dirty deals, and if Air India has to do anything with

these "P" forms, will you please let us know what steps you have taken to see that it does not get mixed up with these scandles?

Shri Daji (Indore): I will recall for the benefit of the House and the Minister that the Committee on Public Undertakings, about a year back, may be more than a year back, in its report itself had drawn the attention of the Government to the misuse by Air India of "P" forms. I would like to know whether the Government has enquired into the allegations and findings of the Committee, and if so, how is it that the Government has not yet sent a reply to the Committee or the House?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): You mean the Committee on Public Undertakings?

Shri Daji: We have made a report and we have found that these "P" forms are being misused. May I know if the Government has made an enquiry, and if so, what is the result of this enquiry?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (रियास)

क्या यह सही है कि बरुणो साहब के मामले में उपपल साहब गवाही देने के लिए नहीं आए। उन को बुलाया गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं गवाही नहीं देना चाहता हूँ मैं सामने नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ; अगर हाँ तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में न्यायिक जांच करवायेगी ?

जित अफसरों पर कुछ आरोप थे, उस आरोपों को धोने के लिए उन को एयरइंडिया में हटा कर प्राइवेट सर्विस में लगा दिया गया । क्या सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि अगर किसी अफसर के खिलाफ कुछ आरोप हैं तो जब तक उग का केस चलता है और पूरे नश्य सामने नहीं आते हैं, तब तक उस को किसी अन्य जगह नौकरी करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am glad this opportunity is given, and I must thank

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

Mr. Limaye for bringing this before the House, and through the House before the public.

There is nothing huṣh-fluṣh in this business. As my hon. friend Mr. Mathur put it, we should all be careful to see that the reputation of Air India is not sullied. If there is a mistake, some irregularities committed by one or two officials, I am one with the leaders of the opposition that we should take note and see that they are punished. Nobody is anxious to save a person who is guilty, but before a man is found guilty, if we begin condemning him, it will be unfortunate.

I have got all the information at my disposal about Mr. B. R. Patel. Last time I thought the hon. Member, Mr. Limaye, was actually referring to Mr. Bakshi, but then I could not catch later on that he was trying to get information about Mr. B. R. Patel. Even before that I had enquired into the case, and now I have full information before me. It was enquired into. Neither did he go without a "P" form, nor his sons. This is the information I have got again verified.

The position was this. He and his wife were allowed to travel and they had the "P" forms. But later on they decided that they could not go. "P" forms were secured in the name of his son and daughter-in-law; they travelled no doubt; and the other son travelled some time ago. All this happened years ago. He went at his own cost. One son and daughter-in-law went at the invitation of Lufthansa, and they had "P" forms in their own names; they did not borrow the "P" forms of their father and mother.

Shri Madhu Limaye: That was not my point.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: What is your point? I would like to know.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा था कि यह साहब फार्मास्युटिकल फर्मज की कांफरेस में इन्वाइट्री बन कर चले गए और इस के आधार पर रिजर्व बैंक से पी फार्म लिया।

He made a misrepresentation to the Reserve Bank. He had nothing to do with the pharmaceutical industry.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: He did not go in the Air India plane at all. Once he went at his own cost, I do not know for what business, pharmaceutical conference or something. The second son and daughter-in-law went in Lufthansa; they had their own "P" forms. I am stating a fact; if the information I am giving is wrong, I am willing to be corrected. You should not throw mud against officers unless they are found guilty. Nobody is anxious to save them but at the same time we will have to protect them also.

Shri Daji: The question is missed. When did not belong to the line, why did the Reserve Bank of India allow him to have "P" form?..... (Interruptions.)

श्री मधु लिमये : वित्त मंत्री उस का जवाब दें।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I did not know about the conference and all that. I am particular only about this: the father, the General Manager was not directly responsible. Which conference he attended and so on is some other thing. The Enforcement Directorate has found that 55 people travelled without "P" forms. I agreed to place the list on the Table. Here is the list and if you permit me I will place it. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6698/66]. If somebody commits a crime, why hide it?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): If you place the list on the Table, the address also should be given there.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have absolutely no objection to place this list. If the Leaders of the opposition knows anything more, I shall get that information also. While answering the question, I had assured them that I will place on the Table of the House. Here is the list and I am placing it on the Table.

Mr. Chairman: All right; you may place it on the Table.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If they have any information, I would like to know and take further action. Uppal's case is there and some irregularities are being looked into; by the Enforcement Directorate. The Air India will naturally take action. He is still in service. My friend mentioned about two or three officers resigning and securing jobs in the private sector. The legal advice is there; the law department has examined this case. When they resign, there is no option of the corporation. There is a clause in the agreement that the corporation can send away an employee with one month's notice and the employee also can resign and walk out after a month's notice; it is reciprocal, both ways. When they resign, you cannot compel them. But if you find them guilty of certain criminal irregularities, you can certainly take action against them even if they had resigned and gone to private sector.

श्री मधु लिमये : फोटो स्टैंड रखा गया है, उस पर एक्शन लीजिए आप।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is what exactly I am saying. Nothing prevents the Enforcement Directorate from taking action. It is not that they are completely free. It is still under enquiry by the Directorate and I am sure some action will be taken.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय : जब तक निपटारा नहीं होता तब तक वह सर्विस नहीं कर सकते।

श्री संजीव रेड्डी : सर्विस में नहीं हों तो भी एम्प्लॉयी कर सकते हैं।

There is absolutely no difficulty. Even if not in service, the enquiry will continue. I do not want to read the rule although I have it before me. They do not go scotfree the moment they resign.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय : सभापति महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा था कि वह त्याग पत्र देने के बाद में भी गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र में सर्विस नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि पूरा मामला निपट नहीं जाता है।

Mr. Chairman: There is no prohibition to that.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am very glad the Committee on Public Undertakings had made some very good suggestions; we are looking into them. We have already taken action on some of them; we will take action on the others. It is our desire to improve the working of the Air India and IAC both. We are really thankful to the Committee for making very good suggestions.

It is true that some of the officers have not behaved properly and the Corporation's name is being brought into ridicule by them. But let us not forget the very good work it has done. It started only about nine years ago as a public sector concern. The growth of Air India since nationalisation has been phenomenal. The revenue has grown from 7 crores in 1954-55 to 30 crores in 1964-65, in nine years.

The total capital employed increased from Rs. 10 crores in 1954-55 to Rs. 35 crores at the end of 1964-65. Also, it has built up a very good reputation all over the world as a very well-managed institution.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Late-going.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not Air India. My hon. friend is a little late here; therefore he did not follow what has been happening. Now, I have information about the good work done by Air India. Our public undertakings

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

are there, and some of them have been doing very well. Because of some unfortunate troubles let us not try to belittle the good work done by the public undertakings, and Air India is one of them. We must really congratulate the Chairman, the General Manager and all others who have been responsible in building up this good institution. Let me assure my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye that if he brings to my notice any irregularity, I shall discuss it with the Chairman and the Directors and try to see that it is corrected, or the people concerned are punished. But let us be careful about the reputation of Air India being kept in good condition.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have always supported Air India on the floor of this House for their excellent performance and we are quite aware of its enviable reputation. But my basic question was, why do they not take certain steps, or whether those steps have already been taken or not, at the suggestion of the Committee on Public Undertakings or by

themselves or at your own initiative, so that such things do not at all occur and the Air India is not at all concerned with such things.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am very glad that my hon. friend has brought this point. All these cases occurred before October, 1965: in 1962, 1963 and 1964 and 1965. All these are old cases. Corrective measures have been taken in the last six to nine months. I do not think such things are happening now. If anybody brings to my notice any such thing, even then we can correct it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेजर श्रीनिवासन के
केस के बारे में नहीं बताया ।

17.48 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
August 9, 1966|Sravana 18, 1888
(Saka).*