

monwealth Countries. The extent to which she will succeed in securing safeguards for the trade of the Commonwealth Countries depends, to no small extent, on the attitude of the Members of the European Economic Community. We have, therefore, felt it necessary to present our own case directly to the members of the European Economic Community. The appointment of Shri K. B. Lall as Ambassador to the European Economic Community has given us direct access to it. A Memorandum has been presented to the E.E.C. as well as to its member-countries and I placed a copy of it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-191/62].

I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly to Para V of the Memorandum where some of the practical solutions of the problems have been outlined. We trust that the countries of Western Europe which have shown great interest in India's development plans will not fail to devise suitable and adequate safeguards for our export trade. The Members of the Common Market have, over the last few years increased their trade both amongst themselves and with third countries in a remarkable manner. Our only disappointment is that India has not benefited from this increase. I would appeal to the countries of the Community to provide effectively for expansion of our trade with them. I am sure they all agree that the expansion of our trade is the best way of enabling us to repay the long term credits which we are receiving from the developed countries and that we should have our due share in their increasing imports.

We shall have occasion to discuss these and other allied matters with the Hon'ble Mr. Duccan Sandys, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the British Government, during his forthcoming visit to India.

Our Ambassador to the Community will also be with us during these discussions. Our approach as set out in the Memorandum is based on the right of free entry together with preferences which we have enjoyed in the U.K. market and of our rights under the GATT. We expect the U.K. and the Six to respect these rights and to strengthen our mutual trade and economic relations with the common market countries by a larger and increasing volume of exports from India to the enlarged European Economic Community. We shall continue our endeavours to this end. We hope there would be further occasions when discussions could be continued on ministerial level in Europe.

The House will appreciate that it is not possible for me to give more details of the negotiations on the various issues involved. The Memorandum I have placed on the Table should give a broad indication of our approach and I shall have occasion to make further statements on the subject at appropriate stages.

12.51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th June, 1962".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification and I seek your guidance in the matter, and that is with regard to the decision of the Committee to sit up to six o'clock every day up to the discussion and passing of Finance (No 2) Bill. May I, Sir, suggest an alternative to that? I suggest that the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

House may sit on one day, either tomorrow or Friday, instead of on all the three or four days, as long as is necessary. I believe, Sir, you will recall that in the Provisional Parliament we had a night session and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave us a buffet dinner on the lawns of Parliament House. That will be a happy event here in this session too. If we sit on one day even up to nine o'clock and a buffet dinner is provided by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am sure the House will welcome it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will have to sit till eight o'clock in the night.

Mr. Speaker: The House can just modify the motion before it if it so desires. There is a suggestion that instead of sitting one hour more every day after five o'clock we might sit all the three hours on one day. Probably it will be difficult to maintain the quorum

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If there is a dinner?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath may have that temptation of dinner, others might not have.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he willing to give a dinner? In the Provisional Parliament he did give.

Mr. Speaker: That, probably, he could have discussed privately with him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is agreeable.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): At no time we have had any quorum yet.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th June, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

12.54 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*
MINISTRY OF FINANCE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Out of 9 hours, 4 hours have been taken up and 5 hours remain. But at five o'clock we have to apply the guillotine.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): If five hours are left, then the guillotine will be at six o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Under the rules we have to apply it at five o'clock and, therefore, that time shall have to be cut there. Let us proceed now—Shri Dhebar—

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was not my intention to trouble you and the House, but I have been noticing in a section of the Press a certain kind of criticism following the statement the Finance Minister was pleased to make on the question of foreign exchange. I in a democracy, do realise that everybody has got the right and the privilege to criticise howsoever one likes anything coming from the Government or the other side but I felt that I should remind the House of certain circumstances.

In the first place, we must realise that no country in the world has raised itself economically without foreign assistance and India can be no exception to it. It is not the fault of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India or even the Government of India that it is trying to secure from outside aid and assistance to the best possible extent. On the contrary, it doing