LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 24,1969/Pausa 3, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, in this Centenary year of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, the people and the Governments of various countries all over the world have joined voluntarily in paying homage to the Apostle of non-violence. The East and the West, the affluent and the poor, the old and the young, stand with a sense of reverence to honour this unique man of whom Albert Einstein said:

"Generations to come, it may be will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth".

We in India revere Gandhiji as the Father of our Nation. It is but proper that this House, which in a real sense represents the fruition of Gandhiji's epic struggle for freedom and democracy, should, in this sacred year, pay its respectful tribute to him.

I shall presently read out a resolution which we propose to adopt in this behalf. I shall read out the resolution and I request you to kindly stand so that we may pass this resolution while standing.

The Resolution is:

"That this House, on the occasion of the Centenary Year of Mahatma Gandhi,

pays its respectful tribute to the memory of the Father of the Nation, who led the country to Swarajya by non-violent means, who infused a new spirit into the masses, who uplifted the teeming millions of the oppressed and the down-trodden, who awakened the national conscience of the people, and who inspired the people with a spirit of dedication and service;

places on record its deep gratitude to that apostle of *ahimsa* who crusaded for peace, justice and equality and gave to the strife-ridden world the message of universal brotherhood and humanism; and

re-dedicates itself to promote the high ideals of truth, non-violence and service to the nation and to humanity, for which the Mahatma lived and sacrificed his life".

The Resolution was unanimously adopted All Members standing.

भी मधु लिमये : (मुंगरे)

भी रवि रायः (पुरी) महात्मा गांधी को जय ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जय्।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS INDIA'S EXPORTS

SNQ. 6. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Board of Trade expressed concern at the disturbing trends in exports, in its meeting held on 15th December, 1969:
- (b) if so, the decision of the Board to pick up the short fall; and

^{**}Not recorded, as ordered by the Chair.

(c) the encouragements which Government are contemplating to give in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Meeting of the Board of Trade held on 15th December, 1969 noted with concern the fall in the rate of growth of India's exports during the first half of 1969-70 and urged Government to take expeditious steps with a view to reaching the export targets for 1969-70. Government has undertaken a Crash Programme with a view to achieving our export target for 1969-70. The emphasis of the Programme is primarily on (1) the speedy removal of obstacles in the way of exports; (2) encouragement for increasing exports ex-stock and from scheduled production; (3) encouragement for a fuller utilisation of idle capacity specifically for exports, especially through adequate supply of: (i) raw materials, either imported or indigenous and (ii) other essential inputs; (4) endeavouring through State Governments to improve labour-management relations so that production for exports is not adversely affected; (5) barter deals; (6) expeditious movement. especially at the ports, of export consignments; and special marketing efforts by public sector as well as private enterprises.

भी यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि जिस तरी के से जापान ने दूसरे मुल्कों से खरीद करके और जो नीडी कंट्रीज थे उन को सामान दिया है जब तक हमारे देश में इस तरह की कोई कम्पनी या इस तरी के की कोई योजना सरकार के हाथ में या पिक्लक या प्राइवेट सैक्टर इसे शुरू नहीं करेगी तब तक हमारी ऐक्सपोर्ट पालिसी फेल होती रहेगी। चूंकि इस वक्त ऐसी चीजें तैयार हो रही है जिनकी कि हमारे देश को जरूरत नहीं है और जिनको हम दूसरे देशों में बेच कर फायदा उठा सकते हैं।

श्री बर्ग्सात : जी हां, जापान ने जो तरक्की की है अपने निर्यात को बढ़ाने में उस पर हम भी जो कुछ यहां अमल कर सकते हैं उस पर कर रहे हैं। साथ ही सबसे आवश्यक चीज यह है कि जब तक हम अपने देश में उत्पादन को तेजी से नहीं बढ़ायेंगे अर्थात घर की जरूरत को भी पूरी कर सकें और निर्यात भी खूब कर सकें तब तक निर्यात को एक वड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ाना सम्भव नहीं होगा इसलिए सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता आज उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: लंबर और मैनेजमैंट के बीच में ताल्लुकात खराब होते जा रहे हैं और हालात इस कदर विगड़ गये हैं कि एक मुख्य मंत्री को भी अपनी जान बचाने के लिए भूख हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है तो ऐसी हालत में में जानना चाहता हूं कि जब लेबर और मैनेजमैंट के बीच में कोई टाई इस तरह की नहीं रहेगी जिससे कि आपस में सदभाव बना रहे और उत्पादन कार्य तेजी से जारी रहे तब तक जाहिर है कि किस तरीके से हमारी यह निर्यात के विकास की पालिसी सफल हो सकती है?

भी ब॰ रा॰ भगत: यह सारे देश और सारे सदन के लिए सोचने की बात है। कलकता पोर्ट अभी भी हमारे निर्यात के लिए सब से बड़ा पोर्ट है और वहां अगर आपस में जो हडताल या इसी तरह की दूसरी बातें होती हैं तो जाहिर है कि उस से निर्यात पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है, उस का असर कई चीजों के निर्यात पर होता है और इसीलिए पिछले सितम्बर, अक्टबर में कई चीजों का हमारा निर्यात नहीं हो सका। चंकि पोर्ट में स्ट्राइक थी लोडिंग नहीं हुई । यह जुट में स्ट्राइक हुई, टी में स्ट्राइक हुई या दूसरी जगहों से या अभी जो कच्चे माल का जहां तक सवाल है स्टील का सवाल है, दुर्गापुर के कारखाने को वहां चुंकि मैनेजमैंट और मजदूरों के बीच में एक

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काम करने का अच्छा तरीका नहीं था जिसके कारण हमारे इंजीनियरिंग सामान के निर्यात के लिए रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिला इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि निर्यात के लिए लेबर और मैनेजमैंट का रिलेशन ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जिसमें मैनेजऔवर का बेस्टैंज या लीस न हो और निर्यात उससे सफर न करें मगर बदकिस्मती यह है कि पिछले महीना में जो हमारा तजुबी रहा है इस कारण मे निर्यात को बहुत भारी धक्का लगा है।

SHR1 LOBO PRABHU: In the long list of measures which the hon. Minister has read out, he seems to have omitted two very vital measures, namely reduction of export duties and reduction of inflation. In respect of inflation, I may inform him that our food index, according to The Economic Times has risen from 190 to 201 today after a period of a year. Similarly, the index of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods has risen from 166 to 176. I would therefore like to ask the hon. Minister what Government are contemplating in respect of reduction of export duties and reduction of inflation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Inflation? If there is a rise in prices, to that extent our exportable goods become non-competitive. Therefore, stability of prices is very important. It is not true that food index is higher now; actually the figures were higher in the earlier months.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I quoted from the *Economic Times*, 190 to 201.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That may be the figures upto September.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How would he know?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The food index figures for the last two or three months have come down mainly because of the new crops that have come up. The point is that it is not the overall price level that is important, but the price levels, particularly of the industrial raw materials that go into production of the exportable goods that

are very important. It is a fact that some of the industrial raw materials prices have risen, and to that extent, they have acted as a disincentive to exports. Therefore, as 1 said, maintainence of stability of prices is an important factor.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: What about taxes?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We do not want a lecture on it. What is he doing about it? Let him explanatit. The question has not been answered. We do not want a lecture from him about simple economies. We want answers.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry that the hon. Member is just butting in. I have answered the question about prices.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is he doing about it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: He did not ask that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He did. He has better make notes when the question is asked.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the Chair allows him a question, I will certainty answer. But I cannot answer in reply to Shri Lobo Prabhu's question a question subsequently asked by the hon. Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It was asked by Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I did ask it. It is on record. I asked what is he contemplating to do in respect of inflation, in respect of taxes. He has given a certain kind of answer about inflation which is explantory, but he has not given any reply about my question concerning taxes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: What taxes?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Export taxes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Does he mean cash assistance for exports?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Yes. Reduce tion of export taxes in order to encourage exports. SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I know not do what he means by export taxes.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Export duty.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Cash assistance and duties are two different things. For example, when there is a duty and wherever we find that because of the duty, the product is non-competitive, we take action. In the last budget we took action on tea. Very recently, we reduced the export duty on carpet backing by Rs. 300 per tonne. Wherever there is a ease for reduction of export duty, whereby we can correct the imbalance and improve our export position, we certainly look into that.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: India has traditional export markets in East Africa, Middle East and South East Asia. During my tours, I found that no Indian textiles are going there. We do not have a policy of cutting down our own consumption of goods like textiles so that they can be exported. Is it Government's policy to cut down internal consumption of textiles and other products so that they can be exported in more quantities and thus we can maintain our traditional markets?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Our strategy to maintain our traditional markets is not by cutting down home demand because if home consumption of particularly items like textiles is cut, prices will rise and will create another problem. The policy is to meet the world demand. Even to those areas we are trying to export. Although there is competition from Japanese and other goods which are very competitive, overall textile export has gone up this year, even though the other exports have suffered.

श्री मधु लिमये: निर्यात में जो कमी आ रही है, उसके बारे में सभी लोग चिन्तित हैं। जब रुपये का अवमृत्यन किया गयाथा तब सरकार ने यह कहा था कि निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए यह कदम जरूरी हैं। उसके पश्चात का जो अनुभव रहा है, क्या उसकी रोशनी में मंत्री महोदय कबूल वरेंगे कि उन से बड़ी भारी भूल हो गई है और इस भूल को ले कर क्या वह सदन से माफी मांगेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदयः श्री शिव नारायण।

श्री मधु लिमये: जवाब आना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: That cannot be the subject matter of a supplementary. Yet, if you want you can reply.

श्री मधु लिमये: अवमूल्यन के परिणामों के बारे में है। यह बिल्कुल इस सवाल से सम्बन्धित है। निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए डिवेंट्युएशन किया गया था। लेकिन उसका बिल्कुल उलटा असर हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण: डिवैल्युएशन के जो हीरो हैं वह आज इस गवनंमेंट की जो पार्टी है, उसके प्रजीडेंट हो गए है, कांग्रेस पार्टी जो गवनंमेंट की है उसके प्रेजीडेंट हो गए हैं (इंटरप्णंज)

I want to known from this Government how much money had been spent in the form of foreign exchange by the Prime Minister and other Ministers on their foreign tours. Let this House know the details.

श्री ब० रा० भगत: माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जो हीरो हैं वह प्रेजीडेंट हो गए हैं। लेकिन अशोक मेहता साहब जो आपको इकोनोमिक पालिसी ड्राफ्ट करते हैं, वह उस वक्त कहा थे, उनका क्या रोल था, इसको आप देख लें। इस वास्ते उसकी चर्चा करना बेकार है।

जहां तक फारेन एक्सचेंज की बात है, उसके बारे में हमेशा स्टेटमेंट यहां रखी जाती है, जो मंत्री वगैरह जाते हैं, उन पर कितना खर्च होता है, उसकी स्टेटमेंट यहां रख दी जाती है। क्ष्मी पीछे भी रखी गईं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दूसरे झगड़ों को इस मासूम से सवाल में क्यों लाते हैं? झगड़े अपने बाहर कर लिया करें, सःलीमैंटरी क्वेश्वन में उनको क्यों लाते हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA: With a view to further pushing up our export trade, do the Government propose to nationalise export trade in toto and if they do not, why not? Secondly, since the export of tea has slumped, that steps have the Government-taken to promote the export of tea and capture the world market?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As for nationalishing exsport trade, the House is aware that our policy is this. Progressively we are increasing the role of the public sector agencies in export and we shall continue to do so till those agencies come to occupy a predominant role in our export trade.

SHRI RABI RAY: What percentage?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The S. T. C. is increasing its export by leaps and bounds.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is a good substitute for percentage: "leaps and bounds."

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We will increase the percentage substantially. Do not worry about it. (Interruption) Members will appreciate that in the export trade, we are dealing with buyers from outside. They have the option not to buy from us; they got other markets. Therefore, the prime consideration is that we have to consolidate our position and take administrative measures. Also, if we canalise the items of export, we should take care that the export should not dry up, because the buyers have the option to go somewhere else. It is different from import trade. Therefore, this national consideration is the only consideration, and subject to this, whatever items we can canalise we will take over, commensurate with the national interests and also to give an increase in the export trade we will take over. That is our policy.

Then, about tea, it is true that tea accounts in this year's shortfall, that is, in the export, tea accounts for the largest shortfall. Actually, so far, there has been a drop of Rs. 20 crores in tea export mainly because the price of tea in the world market has come down. There is an over-supply, and we are trying to regulate internationally the supply in the world market.

SHRI HEM BARUA: We are losing our tea market in the world.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are not losing. So, far we have been maintaining the quality of export till last year. This year, there may be a shortfall in the quantity, but we were losing in value, because every year, the prices of tea were coming down in the world market. The adverse international trade condition is the main reason for loss in the export revenue of tea.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In view of the present unfavourable balance of trade to the extent of Rs. 500 crores, may I know from the hon. Minister by what time they want to nationalise the export trade of this country and whether they are considering the proposal that all those foreign private investors who are producing consumer goods, or goods which are consumed in this country, should be allowed or directed to export at least 75 per cent of those products which they are producing in this country only for internal consumption?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The balance of trade which the hon. Member is referring to is more because of the fact that the import substitution. That has two considerations: that the country is manufacturing consumer items is an aspect of self-reliance and it may also means that industrial production which ought to take place is not taking place to that extent; this we have to correct. But it is our effort that both by way of reducing unnecessary import, or rather, more by way of earning more by export that we should have a favourable or viable balance of trade in our favour.

सब से अधिक व्यापार हमारा सिंगल कंट्री के हिसाब से अमरीका के साथ अब भी है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: साउथ अमरीका का बतलाइये।

भी बा रा भगत : मैं बतला रहा हूं। जहां तक ग्रोथ के परसेंटेज का सवाल है, साज्य ईस्ट एशिया और वेस्ट एशिया में हमारे व्यापार का सब से अधिक परसेंटज आफ ग्रोथ हुआ है। रूस और दूसरे रूपी देड एशिया के देशों से भी हमारा व्यापार बढ़ा है। यह बात सही है कि दक्षिण अमरीका के देशों से हमारा व्यापार नगण्य है। मगर हम ने कोशिश की है कि इसमें जो रुकावटें हैं उन में कमी हो। हम ने एक डेलिगेशन भेजा था और उस ने कई मुझाव दिये थे, खासकर यह कि वेअर हाउसिंग होना चाहिए ताकि वह देख सके हमारे माल को । हम कदम उठाने जा रहे है। जहां तक ज्वायेंट वेचर की बात है. हमारे निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी डाइरेक्ट शिपिंग लाइन्स हों। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है और हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। उम्मीद है कि निकट भविष्य में उन देशों से हमारा व्यापार बढेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: You promised to call me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't put words into my mouth. I only asked you to sit down.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: I have been standing so many times to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not like this tone. This is not the way to ask a supplementary. The other day also I observed it. It is not a gentlemanly way. Anyhow, he may ask his question.

As for persuading or asking then units which are producing both consumption and other goods, in the case of existing industries, where a product is not capable of such larger exports, we cannot force them. But certainly in giving new licences or permission for expansion of capacities, it is our policy that where a product can be exported to the extent of even 75 per cent or even to 100 per cent, if it can be exported, we will make it a condition of licence, so that these goods can be exported.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: When do the Government propose to nationalise the trade?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The short-fall in the exports is to a large extent due to to the policy of the Government of India in relation to the construction of new railway lines and the development of ports expecially in South India, which has not taken place. Take, for example, iron ore, so far as export is concerned. With regard to the export of iron ore, may I know whether the Government of India consider that, in view of the need to export more iron ore, they should have new railway lines constructed, and will they also consider that port development will be taken up?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is true that from the long-term aspect, considering the targets we have set for iron ore export, construction of certain railway lines is absolutely necessary. That has been taken up and the construction will start in due course.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: नया यह सच नहीं है कि गवनंमेंट का निर्यात व्यापार मुख्यत: रिशया और योरप की कंट्रीज से ही है, अफीकन और साउथ अमरीकन देशों में हमारे निर्यात का प्रचार और प्रसार नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवनंमेंट ने अफीकन और साउथ अमरीकन कंट्रीज में अपने माल का निर्यात करन की दिशा में क्या प्रयत्न किया है या करने जा रही है?

भी ब० रा० भगत: भीगोलिक दृष्टि से हमारा व्यापार सभी जगह बढ़ा है और SHRI R. K. AMIN: So far the Government has adopted a policy of encouraging exports indiscriminately. There are some exports which are made by utilising under utilised capacity in the country. If we encourage them there is no harm. But there are certain commodities which we export which compete with our own demand very heavily. Will Government separate the two and encourage only those export which will utilise our under-utilised capacity and discourage exports which will compete with our home demand? Will Government adopt multiple exchange rates even in a limited way to encourage our exports?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Whatever the hon. member has said is enough to kill all export incentives. Last year there was a large unutilised capacity and we were able to export. But that is no export effort. The real export effort means, we should expand production. The re should be proper planning for enough peroduction which will meet the home demand as well as the export demand. This country will have to industrialise, diversify production and then export.

If we follow multiple exchange, it will mean loss of confidence to all buyers outside.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose-

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I grab my right to pass on to the next question, hon. members do not leave this question even after half an hour. Why not have a debate on this? Next question.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं निहायत नम्प्रता के साथ इस क्वेश्चन के सिलसिले में दर्ख्वास्त करता हूं कि मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि आप के सेकेटेरियट ने क्या प्रोसी-जर फ़ालो किया है। जो मेरा सवाल था वह तो कतअन है ही नहीं, जो सवाल रक्खा गया है उस में भी मुझे को ऐन नीचे डाल दिया गया है। यह झगड़ा तो आप का और मेरा है, यानी पंजाब और हरियाणा का है। पंजाब हमारा बड़ा भाई है और

हरियाणा छोटा भाई है। लेकिन श्री कंवर-नाल गुप्त और श्री पाटोदिया बीच में कहां से आ गये? (डय**वधान**)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The Speaker belongs to the whole country and not to Punjab alone.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं पिछले एक महीने से इस सवाल को हाउस में उठाने के बारे में कोशिश कर रहा हूं। मैंने श्री उमरांगल, श्री राड़ेवाला और श्री बलवंतसिंह के स्टेटमेंटस के बारे में तीन कालिंग एटेन्सन नोटिस दिये, लेकिन वे नामन्जुर हो गये। मैंने रूल 193 के मातहत डीबेट के लिए भी दरख्वास्त दी थी। शायद वह भी नामन्जूर हो गई है। बड़ी मुश्किल से आज एक शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन के शक्ल में इस का नम्बर आया है, लेकिन मेरा और श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा का नाम सब से नीचे रखा गया है। (व्यवधान) मैं आप के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं, क्योंकि आप के लिए मेरे दिल में बहुत प्यार और अदब है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि सेकेटेरियट ने इस सवाल में हमारे नाम सब से नीचे क्यों डाल दिये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मैंने और मेरे दोस्त, श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा, ने इस सवाल पर हाउस में पंद्रह बीस मिनट तक धरना भी दिया था। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बात स्वीकार कर ली कि अगर कोई शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेस्चन आयेगा. तो वह उसपर विचार करेंगे। कल सुबह मैंने और मेरे दोस्त ने यह सवाल दे दिया, लेकिन इम देखते हैं कि हमारे नाम सब से आखिर में डाल दिये गये हैं।

आप बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं; मैं क्या कहूं? लेकिन बाख़िर हमारे साथ यह अत्याचार क्यों हो रहा है? जो सवाल हम ने दिया था, वह गायब है और उस की जगह यह सवाल रख दिया गया है। इस के अलावा हमारे नाम सब से बाखिर में डाल दिये गये हैं। अगर

हमारा नाम पहले होता, तो हम दो सवाल पुछ सकते थे। लेकिन हमारी जगह श्री गप्त और श्री पाटोदिया के नाम ऊपर रख दिये गये हैं। हमारे साथ यह बेइन्साफ़ी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे साथ यह ज्यादती क्यों हुई है। (व्यवधान)

Oral Answers

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I suggest that you and Shri Randhir Singh debate this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please resume his seat? I will first answer the point of order. Unfortunately, I come from a State which is a party to the dispute. He thinks that the Chair is also a party to this dispute. I assure him as my younger brother that I sit here as the Speaker and not as Shri Dhillon.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I never meant that.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure this House that I sit here as Speaker. My views on many problems of Punjab when I was a Minister there are very well known to all. But that is not relevant here when I am occupying this seat.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Sir, we very well know your impartiality.

MR. SPEAKER: So, please do not involve the chair in such controversies. In this particular case I was very cautious not even to see that he has stated. I read it only in the papers. For the information of the House I may say that this is the reply received from the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is a letter from a Deputy Secretary of the Home Ministry addressed to our Deputy Secretary, which reads:

"Dear Shri Chawla,

The Home Minister has agreed to accept Short Notice Question No. 6, tabled by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and..... It is chronologically the first in the order of questions on the subject of Chandigarh. As Shri Prem Chand Verma and Shri Randhir Singh have also tabled short notice questions on almost the same subject, it is requested that their names may also be kindly clubbed together with Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta."

You must be very cautious in future while speaking to me because I am observing very strict impartiality and neutrality.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I have said nothing against you. I have the greatest respect for you.

भी गरचरण सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। यह क्वेस्चन एडमिट हो चका है। चाहिए तो यह था कि चौधरी साहब इस पर अपना सवाल करते। मगर उन्होंने बिला-वजह इधर-उधर की बातें करनी शुरू कर दीं। यह उन की आदत है। (व्यवधान) पिछले साटरडे को उन्होंने हमें एब्यूज़ किया और कहा कि सारे अकाली नक्सलाइट हैं। मैं बता देना चाहता हं कि पंजाब में नव्वे परसेंट सिख अकाली हैं और अगर वे सब नक्सलाइट बन चके हैं, तो फिर इन को कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह: 99 परसेंट सिख नैशनलिस्ट हैं, पेट्यिट हैं, सिर्फ 1 परसेंट उलट पलट है।

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH: Here is the record of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you satisfied now? Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SNQ 7.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि 90 प्रतिशत सिख अकाली हैं। मैं समझता हं कि यह पंजाब के राष्ट्रीय विचार वाले सिखों का अपमान है। अगर यह बात सदन की कार्रवाही में जायेगी, तो राष्ट्रीय विचार के सिखों को कष्ट होगा।

भी रणधीर सिंह : 99 परसेंट सिख पेट्टि औरस्ट हैं। (ब्यवधान)

श्री गुरचरन सिंह: अकाली सब से ज्यादा पेट्टियट हैं। ये सब से बड़े फ़िर्कापरस्त हैं। (ध्यवधान) इन लोगों ने अबोहर के डी० ए० वी० कालेज में हड़ताल करवाई। (ध्यवधान) इन लोगों ने रोहतक में मीटिंग की

श्री रणधींर सिंह : हमारा उस मीटिंग से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। (ब्यवधान)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, Chandigarh is an explosive issue and emotions have been aroused on both sides. May I make an appeal to the whole House and to hon. Members, whose names are there on the question, that they should please see that they do not say anything or ask any such question which may worsen the situation which is already bad (Interruption).

श्री रणधीर सिंह: माननीय सदस्य हमें क्या समझाते हैं? वह अकालियों को समझायें, जिन के साथ वे पंजाब की कैंबिनेट में हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members to let the Home Minister reply to the question. They are fully entitled to ask supplementaries is a very orderly manner. Why do they quarrel with each other and complicate the issue?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, we are prepared to have Chandigarh in U. P.

श्री रिव रायः मंत्री महोदय भी इस प्रश्नको अब काम्लीकेट न करें। वह सीघा जवाव दें।

CHANDIGARH ISSUE

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SNQ. 7 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ministers of Punjab have made provocative and threatening statements over the Chandigarh issue;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government to such statements?

Oral Answers

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). My attention has been drawn to some threatening speeches alleged to have been made by some Ministers of Punjab over the Chandigarh issue. We considered such speeches unfortunate. I wrote to the Chief Minister of Punjab requesting him to find out it these reports were correct and to to do whatever was possible to curb such utterences. The reply of the Chief Minister is awaited but when he met me yesterday he told me that his Ministers had denied having made such statements. He also assured me that nothing would be said or done by his Ministers which would disturb the communal harmony or disrupt unity and integrity of the country.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा एक बड़ा देश होने के कारण यहां एक राज्य का दूसरे राज्यों से कई मामलों पर मतभेद रहेगा—पहले भी रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा । यह स्वाभाविक है लेकिन किसी तरह का छोट देना, "वन्द" करना या ऐजीटेशनल एपरोच अपनाना किसी भी पक्ष के लिए ठीक नहीं है और यह देश के इन्ट्रेस्ट में भी नहीं है। (ब्यवधान)

श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जो : इन पर गांधीजी का असर हो रहा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: What is this? Action should be taken against him. (Interruptions) (इनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाय।)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि मेरे पर गांधी जी का असर है, यह अच्छा है, और बैनर्जी साहब पर भी हो जाय तो अच्छा है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं और मेरा