

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 24/ i July, 1969/the 2nd Sravana,
1891 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, THE
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWER: TO QUESTIONS

*91. [Withdrawn,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Question
No. 92. Mr. Tilak, Mr. Ahmad and Dr. Mahavir
are not present. Mr. Raj-narain.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ
आर्डर है और वह यह है कि सवाल नम्बर 91
का क्या हुआ ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question
No. 91 is withdrawn.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: No. On a point
of order. You show me the rules.
आप रूल के मुताबिक चलिए क्योंकि श्री
कृष्णकान्त को अब यह अधिकार नहीं रह गया
है कि वे सदन से अब इस सवाल को वापस
ले लें।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You
should know the rules that any Member is
permitted to withdraw his question ...

श्री राजनारायण : जब इसमें न आये।
जब इसमें आ गया है तब उन्हें सवाल को
वापस लेने का अधिकार नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can
withdraw even if it is printed. You please
put Question No. 92.

STATEMENT

*List of Indian Properties/Assets seized by Pakistan compiled on the basis of claims
registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property, India, as on 31-1-69*

Nature of claim	Amount
	Rs.
1. Cargo ex-neutral and Pakistani ships unloaded at Karachi and Chittagong etc.	5,40,31,681
2. Indian firms in Pakistan taken over by that Government	59,19,00,654

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rajnarain.

1—14 R. S./69

**SALE OF INDIAN SHIPS AND PROPERTIES BY
PAKISTAN**

*92. SHRI J. S. TILAK: SHRIZ.
A.AHMAD: DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :
SHRI RAJNARAIN : SHRI A. D.
MANI : SHRI LOKANATH MISRA
: SARDAR RAM SINGH : SHRI S.
S. MARISWAMY : DR. B. N.
ANTANI : SHRI SYED HUSSAIN
:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL,
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is
continuing to sell away Indian ships and other
properties specially those seized by it during
the 1965 conflict;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;
and

(c) what effective steps have been taken by
the Government of India to recover the
properties or the proceeds of this illegal sale ?

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

(b) The Government of India have asked
the Pakistan Government to furnish details
but they have not been received so far.
Information- regarding- assets of Indian
citizens seized by Pakistan during the
conflict of 1965 as available with us is
placed on the Table of the House. (See
below)

(c) The Government have protested
against these sales and have made it clear
to them that Government of India will
not recognize any title that Pakistan or
any third party may claim to the Indian
properties and assets as a result of these
illegal transactions. The Government
have also urged the Pakistan Government
to discuss the restoration of these prop-
erties in terms of Article VIII of the Tash-
kent Declaration.

Nature of claim	Amount
	Rs.
3. Assets of Indian banks in Pakistan territories.	8,59,79,092
4. Commercial claims against persons and firms in Pakistan.	5,85,63,130
5. Indian share holdings in Pakistan companies.	2,10,23,809
6. Pension claims of Indian nationals against Pakistan Government	..*
7. Claims from Indian national against employers in Pakistan for pay Provident fund and gratuity (blocked by Pakistan Govt.)	83,80,434.
8. Indian Railways rolling stock held by in Pakistan	..*
9. Indian-owned Tea Cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Govt. when in transit between west Bengal and Assam	2,14,80,799
10. Indian-owned Jute Cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Govt. when in transit between West Bengal and Assam	2,26,15,336
11. Indian-owned ships, motor vessels, flats, side paddle steamers, etc., confiscated as prize in East Pakistan inland waters.	6,73,10,506
12. Indian-owned cargoes confiscated by the Pakistan Government during transit between West Bengal and Assam.	2,02,67,588
13. Indian-owned immoveable property in Pakistan taken over by Pakistan Govt.	13,79,18,548
14. Moveable property taken over by the Pakistan Government from Indian nationals at the time of the latter's repatriation from Pakistan.	3,20,778
15. Indian nationals claim against insurance companies in Pakistan.	2,95,912
TOTAL	1,09,00,88,267

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी सम्पत्ति भारत की 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने जब्त की थी उसमें से कितनी रह गई है और कितनी सम्पत्ति भारत ने पाकिस्तान की जब्त की थी और उस सम्पत्ति का भारत सरकार ने किस तरह से व्यवहार किया ? इस सम्पत्ति में से कितनी उन्हें लौटा दी गई है और कितनी अभी यहाँ पर रह गई है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:
Madam, the total value of the properties of Indians in Pakistan is Rs. 109 crore approximately. The properties which remained in Indian hands belonging to Pakistan nationals are of the value of Rs. 27.15 crores. On the 27th of June 1966 as the House is aware, India returned a large portion of the properties to Pakistan.

श्री राजनारायण : कुल का ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : बड़ा हिस्सा ।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा सवाल यह है कि भारत के हाथ में पाकिस्तान की कुल कितनी सम्पत्ति थी और उस सम्पत्ति में से अब कितनी भारत के पास रह गयी है ? कितनी सम्पत्ति पाकिस्तान को लौटाई गई और इस तरह से पाकिस्तान को कितनी टोटल सम्पत्ति लौटाई गई है । पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में हमारी कितनी सम्पत्ति थी और कितनी पाकिस्तान ने हमें लौटाई ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में हमारी करीब 109

करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति है और उसमें से कुछ वापस नहीं हुई। हमारे हथ में पाकिस्तान की करीब 27.15 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति है। इसमें से काफी हिस्सा हमने वापस कर दिया है और कुछ अभी बाकी रह गया है।

श्री राजनारायण : 27 करोड़ में से कितनी वापस हुई, यह संख्या मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Madam, I am afraid the actual value of the cargo returned is not readily with me just now. We have got only the weight of the cargo returned. We shall supply this information.

SHRI A. D. MISHRA : May I ask the Minister whether the properties which were sold by Pakistan were sold by auction or by negotiation and what was the price paid for such properties and ships, according to the information received by our Mission in Karachi?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It was not sold by any agreement at all. These sales by Pakistan are totally unilateral.

SHRI A. D. MISHRA : Was it by auction or was it a negotiated sale? I want you to give information on this.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Madam, we had seen in the newspapers some auction notices about the sale of these ships and some property. We protested to Pakistan about it, that it should not be sold. Thereafter we are not fully informed as to how Pakistan disposed of it and to what extent. We are still trying to ascertain from them.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : May I know whether the unilateral action, as stated by the Foreign Minister, is not as a result of the weak-kneed policy of the Indian Government and, if Pakistan has been doing this unilaterally, whether it is not desirable on the part of the Government of India to bring it to the notice of the eminent negotiator, Mr. Kosygin, for whom we had to get into the Tashkent Agreement? It was one of the clauses in the Tashkent Agreement that the property seized would be returned. If that has not been honoured, is it not desirable on the part of the Government to bring it to the eminent negotiator, Mr. Kosygin's notice, that

^Pakistan is not implementing it and, therefore, intervention from Russia is necessary in order that the properties belonging to India are returned by Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Madam, that Pakistan is not implementing the Tashkent Declaration has been brought to the notice of the friendly powers, and this has been conveyed to them on several occasions. So far as the return of these cargoes is concerned, some of them were aid cargoes and for these there had been requests from many friendly countries.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन मित्र देशों ने भारत को सलाह दी थी कि पाकिस्तान चाहे तो भारत की सब सम्पत्ति जब्त कर ले और भारत उसकी जब्त की हुई सम्पत्ति को लौटा दे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उप सभापति महोदया, मैं नहीं समझता कि यह मुनासिब होगा कि हम इस समय कुछ देशों के नामों का जिक्र करें।

ACTION AGAINST TEXTILE MILLS FOR VIOLATING VOLUNTARY PRICE SCHEME

*93. DR. SALIGRAM :

SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

SHRI ARJUN ARORA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred question No. 99 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th September, 1964 and state :

(a) the names of the ten textile mills against whom action was taken for breaking the voluntary price scheme of cloth; and

(b) the names of the three persons against whom cases were filed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) In the absence of statutory price control, the question of Central Govt. taking action or launching prosecution against any party alleged to have charged higher prices of cloth did not arise. However, certain aspects of the matter are at present before a Court of Law.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Krishan Kant.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Madam, I want to know as to who is misleading the House. Is it Mr. Manubhai Shah who was misleading the House or is it Mr. Bhagat who is misleading the House ? In reply to Question No. 99 of 10th September, 1964 by Mr. Giriraj Kapur, Mr. Manubhai Shah said :

“सात आठ फरियादों पर हमने कार्यवाही भी की और तीन आदमियों पर केस भी दायर किये।”

I only wanted to know what the names are. In reply to Mr. Niren Ghosh who has come back to the House now, Mr. Shah said that action was taken against ten mills. It is mentioned here and this reply has not been corrected up till now for the last four years. I want to know whether Mr. Shah was misleading the House in order to escape himself at that time or whether the present Minister is doing so. I had written a letter to Mr. Bhagat on 22nd May and he was kind enough to reply after two months stating the same position. I also asked Mr. Bhagat on 22nd May to let me know what the Voluntary Price Control Scheme was. He did not have the courtesy to acknowledge my letter. His Deputy Secretary after one month only acknowledged the letter and I have not up till now got any information about the Voluntary Price Control Scheme. I do not know what the Ministry is doing. The Minister does not show any courtesy to the Members of Parliament. In this situation, Madam I want to know the correct position.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Madam, there cannot be anything far from truth

. . . (Interruptions). . . than to say that any discourtesy is shown to the honourable Member. I can assure the honourable Member that I will try to reply to all the letters. Sometimes due to something delay may occur because I have to investigate and enquire into the matter before replying.

As far as the substance of this question is concerned, this was a voluntary scheme and therefore, the question of taking any legal action in court does not arise. I will try to get the exact reply of my predecessor, Mr. Shah, and also the letter which he subsequently wrote clarifying the reply to the honourable Member, Mr. Murahari, in which he says, "The cases referred to by me were of the nature of an informal

reference." There is no reference to court. There cannot be any reference to court because the scheme is absolutely voluntary and when I replied that there is no question of any reference to the court, it is absolutely correct. That is the present position. As for certain aspects of the matter which are in court. Madam, it has been replied that one gentleman took this matter to the court and in a revision petition to the High court he is challenging the very nature of this scheme. According to him, this scheme is not voluntary. That is the position at the present moment.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Madam, I want to know whether it is a fact or not that these prices are stamped on the cloth according to Order No-22 of the Textile Control Commissioner. When the prices are stamped on the cloth, it means that they become statutory. According to a Memorandum dated 13th November, 1963, of the Ministry of International Trade a copy of which is with me now, this scheme and the policy have been in force for the last three years. The prices which are fixed and stamped on different varieties of cloth are not on any *ad hoc* basis nor are they at the choice of the mills or the trade, but are fixed by the regional committees presided over by senior officials of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation and representatives of the industry. These committees fix the prices of different varieties of cloth worked on the basis of the Price Control Scheme, 1960. If that is the situation, I want to know whether anything can be stamped without the permission of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation. If such a thing is happening, why do you not take any action against those persons? What is the matter ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Madam, the stamping of the prices was done by the mills as a result of an agreement and a voluntary scheme. It is true that some cases came to us where some mills were stamping higher prices. This question was gone into and it was decided that since the scheme was voluntary, no question of prosecution could arise. And also another main reason is that the whole scheme is withdrawn. So, the question does not arise. The position as it stands is that under this scheme no prosecution can be launched.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : The Deputy Minister and the Minister have evaded the reply to the question as it is printed on the

Order Paper. The names of the mills have not been disclosed. So, the reply is not a fair reply. They should disclose the names of the ten textile mills and the three persons involved. And then alone we should be asked to mount our supplementaries. Before putting my supplementary I would request you to direct the Minister to disclose the names of the ten mills and the three persons so that we know the real position and then put the supplementaries. Please direct him to do so and then I will put my supplementary.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Has the Minister to say anything? I do not direct him.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This matter is in court. I will look into this. If it is *sub judice*, in disclosing the names(Interruption: >.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to hear the answer.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have not completed my answer.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members are not even permitted to listen to the answer. (Intemperate) Why do you all just get up like that? You cannot stop him in the midst of a sentence.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I said I have not completed my answer. There is no question of misleading the House. I will get the names and lay them on the Table.

SHRI KRISHA -I KANT: Mr. Shah said that cases were filed against three persons. The question now is: Who are those three persons?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will get the names of the mill which are alleged to have stamped higher prices and lay them on the Table. I do not have them at the moment.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not heard your answer.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not have the names at the moment. I will get them from the Textile Commissioner and then lay them on the Table.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH: It is very unfortunate

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Madam, on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order, please. Please take your seat.

(Several hon. Members rose to speak)

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Please hear me

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am on my feet and everyone should be seated. There should be a certain amount of decorum in this House. I want to tell you, Mr. Arora, you raised a point of order. You wanted the names of the ten mills.. (Interruptions) Order, order please. The Minister was asked to reveal the names of the ten mills. He has answered that he has not got the names of the ten mills now.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Madam, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Madam Deputy Chairman, on a point of order.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: I rise on a point of order, Madam.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: There should be some procedure for the Ministers in answering questions-..

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I am on a point of order, Madam. I must be heard.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the question is very specific. They want the names of the ten mills against which action is being taken for breaking the Voluntary Price Control Scheme. For that specific question the answer should be specific... (Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: May I submit, Madam, that necessary action against the mills which have been

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They want the names of the textile mills against whom action was taken.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: How can I say that? Action has not been taken. Action cannot be taken. They want the names of the mills which are alleged to have stamped higher prices. I said I do not have the names and I will collect them and give. As it is, no prosecution against any mills has been launched and they cannot be prosecuted under this agreement.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I am on a point of order.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: I wrote a letter to Mr. Shah and he gave me a definite reply. I know that the names of those mills are available with the Ministry. The names of the people who are being prosecuted are also available with the Ministry. I do not see any reason why he does not give the names. Mr. Shah himself had disclosed those names in this House. I remember that. I do not have the names here at the moment.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I wanted to rise on a point of order. Before I could utter a word you said there is no point of order. That is hardly fair to me. The same thing was said by a younger Member, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, and you accepted it. *(Interruptions)* So, please give all Members equal opportunities and equal privileges. The notice of this question was sent to the Ministry early in June. After six weeks the Minister comes and says that he has filed the cases and only 10 mills are concerned. The names were revealed in 1964. In framing the question we are careful. We gave the question No. 99 of 10-9-64. It was the duty of the Minister to have a look at what his predecessor said in 1964. Secondly the scheme was not as voluntary as the Minister seems to say or wants the House to believe. The scheme was . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech on a point of order.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: The Minister has given a wrong reply.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point of order is only an excuse to deliver a speech. That cannot be allowed.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I say . . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I plead with the House that the question specifically says:

"the names of the mills against whom I action was taken, and the names of the three persons against whom cases were filed."

I have said the question of action against any mill) or persons does not arise because this answer, I state, is correct because no action has been taken. Now the subsequent question has arisen as to which are the mills which are alleged to have stamped a higher price. I said about that I will collect the names and give.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: On a point of order. The question was raised by me in 1964 and Mr. Manubhai Shah in a letter to me has disclosed the names of these mills and it was also subsequently disclosed in the House. I do not see any reason why the Minister is trying to hide those names.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I will give the names of people who have stamped a higher price but regarding this question no action has been taken. How can I give the names? *(Interruptions)* About the names of mills that have stamped a higher rate I will collect and give.

SHRI AKBAR ALT KHAN: The Minister must have known.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I wish to draw the attention of the Treasury Benches that they must come prepared with proper information and thus every day the Question Hour is wasted because Members are agitated on certain issues and information should be readily available with the Ministers who have to answer.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In 1964 on this very thing my question was this:

"In view of this what steps the Government have so far taken to improve this situation so that these mills cannot stamp higher prices than those fixed".

Mr. Manubhai Shah replied:

"If I may recall, in the last Session, this question was brought up and immediate action was taken against the mills who had broken the voluntary price-scheme and they had to restore the old prices within 10 days."

Now the Minister says that no action was taken and no action could be taken. These are two contradictory statements. There is something suspicious about the whole thing. Mr. Shah says that action was taken and

the mills were compelled to restore the prices. Mr. Bhagat now says the scheme was not a statutory thing and no action had been taken. It is completely misleading the House. There is something fishy about it. I suspect that the mills have got round the Minister in order to hide themselves behind him and get away with it. It is under a control order that the prices were stamped. What action was taken and what are the names of those 10 mills and what action has been taken as said by Mr. Shah ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Member refers to an answer given by Mr. Shah that in some 7 or 8 casts action had been taken. (Interruption) There was no action. It was only an informal reference. I also do not know the position but the present position is that no action against any mill has been undertaken under this scheme because it could not be taken. This position is correct. I maintain.

SHRI M. M. DIXARIA: I would bring to your notice the record. To a question by Mr. Niren Ghosh, Mr. Shah said:

"If I may recall, in the last Session, this question was brought up and immediate action was taken against the mills where 3 had broken the voluntary price-scheme."

It is very specific, verification was taken against 10 mills. This is from a report of 1964—10th September 1964. To a question by Mr. Giriraj Rapee, he said:

'बहुत कम आई है और 7-8 आदमियों पर हमने कार्यवाही भी की और तीन आदमियों पर केस भी दायर किये ।'

So the cases were filed. Action is taken against people in this voluntary scheme. I can understand the difficulty of the Minister. He may take time but he should come forward with a detailed statement; otherwise, we shall proceed on the assumption that either Mr. Shah has misguiding or Mr. Bhagat is misguiding. It is for Mr. Bhagat to clarify the situation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: What the Member has quoted in Hindi is correct. Regarding the letter which Mr. Shah wrote, I think they were in the nature of informal references. I am giving the chronological order. Then he wrote to him. It is an

informal reference. I do not know about the back references. I hate to contradict a predecessor but I am saying that I will look into the back references and make a statement to the House.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: There are a number of doubts. He has referred to a letter written by Mr. Shah.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We do not know about the letter.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: He has referred to it. We know about it.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI: He has written two letters.

SHRI A. P. JAIN: A reference has been made. The reference is an action. It may not be an action in a court of law. The Minister must explain what is the nature of the reference and to whom that reference was made because it may not be a case, yet a reference would constitute an action and that must be clarified.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: This matter is not very simple. Two Ministers at two different stages on the same question gave two varied replies. One of them is misleading the House. Not only that but the Minister has complicated the matter more. He says that Mr. Manubhai Shah, the then Minister* reply in the House was not corroborated by a subsequent letter by Mr. Manubhai Shah to some hon. Member. So, Madam Deputy Chairman, a Minister is saying one thing in the House and is saying a contrary thing on the same subject in reply to a letter from a Member. This Madam Deputy Chairman, is a clear case of breach of privilege and it goes against the dignity of this House. This matter should *mo motu* be referred to the Privileges Committee by you in order to see what is correct and what is wrong in it. It is not a question of individuals and it is not creating healthy traditions. The Minister should not say one thing here and a different thing elsewhere.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only want Ministers to be more vigilant and answer questions in the full context of things and not quote letters written to individual Members, because the House cannot take cognizance of such letters.

**NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION DURING
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

*94. SHRIK. CHANDRASEKHARAN:
SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGO-
PALAN): Will the PRIME
MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the UNI report from Bombay dated 22nd May, 1969 regarding the public criticism made by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, on the Planning Commission in the matter of the Commission's approach to nuclear power production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) In the course of a press conference on May 22 the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission emphasised the importance of continuity in the development of nuclear power technology in India.

(b) The views expressed by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission will be considered by Government with reference to resources and other relevant factors.

SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJAGOPALAN) : Madam, regarding this this is not a very simple thing, because the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has made some remarks about it, has said that "a halt and go" policy in nuclear power generation is a suicidal one" this is what he has said at a press conference. And the Planning Commission has suggested in the Fourth Plan that the development of the nuclear programme should be considered after studying the economics of the operation of the Tarapur, Ranapratap Sagar and Kalpakkam plants, whereas the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Sarabhai, has called for quick decisions on a sound and positive programme of nuclear energy generation for the next ten years. So the two views clash with each other, and I would like to know what the reaction of the Government to the two views is and what the Government propose to do. Secondly, may I also know whether the delay in the Kalpakkam power station is due to the fact that it has to depend upon the various public sector projects for its requirements since the Government are not importing any complete plants

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Lalitha (Rajagopalan).

and, if so, what steps the Government are taking to speed up the completion of the Kalpakkam power station ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Madam, what the hon. Member has said refers to the press conference held by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and I would like to say that it is not unnatural for a forward-looking scientist like the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to think that atomic energy projects should proceed more rapidly. It is not only his view; Government also thinks alike. But it is a question of resources and that is why it is not possible. As we all know, in the Fourth Plan only Rs. 120 crores have been allocated but as I have said in my reply, the views of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission will be considered by Government; they are looking into them. The Planning Commission is looking into them.

As far as the Kalpakkam atomic power project is concerned, the hon. Member said that there is delay. But I would like to say that it is progressing according to schedule. There is no delay in that and there is no difficulty about it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subramania Menon.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Madam, I want to ask

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let not all of you keep on standing. Mr. Subramania Menon.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: Madam, may I know from the Government whether the Trombay nuclear plant is working far below its rated capacity ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Madam, it is not relevant to this question, I believe.

SHRI C. D. PANDE : Madam, . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhargava.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know. Madam, from the hon. Deputy Minister whether we are to deduce from her reply that the Planning Commission is a conservative body and cannot look forward ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, Madam Deputy Chairman. As we know, every Ministry, every Department, would naturally like to put forward its

claims, and those of the Atomic Energy Commission are very valid in many ways. I myself was greatly excited when Dr. Sarabhai outlined some of these projects. But we are handicapped in what to cut. Sometimes a desirable thing has to be postponed.

SHRI SITARAVT JAIPURIA: Is it not a fact that U. P. has made out a very strong case for an atomic power station in U. P. near Aligarh but the Planning Commission is stopping it down on one pretext or the other while the Prime Minister is convinced that U. P. deserves and should have an atomic power station? May I know, Madam, from the Prime Minister whether she and her colleagues had been invited by the U. P. Government to discuss and see things for themselves and then come to a favourable conclusion? If so, what is the reaction of the Prime Minister to this particular request?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Madam, the hon. Member has tried to put me on the spot, because I cannot say that I am not interested in U. P.; on the other hand it would also be unfair to say that I am more interested in U. P. than in other States.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Madam Deputy Chairman..

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have not finished, Mr. Pande. The thing is that no new project has been sanctioned at all. The claim of U. P. are certainly strong; some suggestions were made and the Atomic Energy Commission has also made some remarks about both the projects in U. P. and in Kutch (Saurashtra) but, as was said, simply for lack of funds at the moment no thing has been possible.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह खंडारी : अटॉमिक इनर्जी कमिशन के चेयरमैन का यह जो आक्षेप है वह मुख्य रूप से इस पर आधारित है कि जिस गति से अभी तक अटॉमिक इनर्जी की रिसर्च का काम चल रहा था, उस की कुछ निम्नम आवश्यकताएँ बन गयी हैं और योजना कमिशन ने अब जो स्वीकृति दी है उस में उन को इस बात की आशंका है कि जिस गति से वह अभी तक चल रहे थे उन को भी उन्हें रोक देना पड़ेगा। इस कारण यह एडीशनल डिमांड की बात नहीं है। वह एक प्रोसेस चल रहा था, उस को बीच में रोकने की बात है। तो क्या यह योजना कमिशन के द्वारा लिया गया निश्चय इस बात की जांच किये

बिना लिया गया था या कोई पालिसी डिजीज के आधार पर इस का पैसा कम कर दिया गया है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इस में कोई पालिसी की बात नहीं है और गति रोकने का भी प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन गति जितनी तेजी से होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हुई और जैसा मैं ने कहा, यह रुपया कम होने के कारण है। अगर रुपया जो उन को जरूरत है दें तो प्रश्न यह उठता है कि किस में से काटें, सभी चीजें उतनी ही आवश्यक हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more. We have spent a lot of time on this. Next question.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: What about me?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the next question.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: But I have been trying for a chance. This is very unfair; this is being deliberately unfair to me. I have been standing and trying to ask a question. Many have had the chance but I have not had it. This is most unfortunate. I cannot bear this thing. I tried several times and yet I could not get the chance. I make a protest and go out.

{The hon. Member left the House}

VISIT OF AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE TO INDIA, PAKISTAN AND IRAN

*95. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI: SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: SARDAR D. K. JADHAV: SHRI ARJUN ARORA: SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH DUGAL: SARDAR RAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, recently visited India, Pakistan and Iran;

(b) if so, what was the nature of his mission and what were the subjects discussed with him by the Government of India;

{The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Babubhai M. Chinai.

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the President of Pakistan in his talks with Mr. Rogers, has blamed India for refusing to discuss any basic issues with Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

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

(b) In addition to bilateral issues, other important international issues were discussed. It is not possible to give details of these discussions as they are by their very nature, confidential.

(c) The attention of the Government has been drawn to reports in the Pakistan Press according to which the President of Pakistan is reported to have told the U. S. Secretary of State that normal relations between India and Pakistan could not be established unless the so-called basic disputes between the two countries were resolved. According to the Press, the President also told Secretary Rogers that the Indian attitude over the Kashmir issue was "gradually hardening" and there had been no substantial progress on the Farakka question.

(d) The views of the Government of India are well-known and have been conveyed both to the U. S. Government and the Pakistan Government. Differences between Pakistan and India can only be resolved peacefully and bilaterally and that we are prepared to discuss all matters with Pakistan.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : May I know, Madam, whether the American Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, has submitted any report to his Government about his visit to all these countries and whether the Government has come to know anything about it? Also may I know, Madam, whether the Government of India is impressed upon the Secretary of State the likely grave consequences of their continuing to supply arms to Pakistan in spite of the fact that Pakistan has been flirting with China all these days?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, Madam, we have conveyed to the U. S. Government all implications of their possible supply of arms to Pakistan. I could not say whether Secretary Rogers has submitted a report to his Government or what the contents of that report could be.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the question of normalisation of relations between Pakistan and India based on the Tashkent Declaration or Agreement, or whatever it is called, was raised, how far Pakistan has been non-cooperating in the matter, whether these questions were raised and if so whether Mr. Rogers was convinced that the culprit was Pakistan and not India so far as the Tashkent Declaration was concerned.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Madam, I think it is quite obvious that India has implemented the various suggestions to normalise relations with Pakistan while Pakistan has not attempted to normalise relations with India. It is self-evident.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Madam, the Minister...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So many names are listed here to the question that the Question Hour becomes very restrictive.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : ... has said that he pointed out to Mr. Rogers Government of India's apprehensions regarding the danger to our security as a result of America supplying Pakistan 100 tanks through Turkey but he has not disclosed what was Mr. Rogers's reaction. We have faith in the Foreign Minister that he put forward India's case but what was Mr. Rogers's reaction because the House is entitled to know what the Minister knows?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : When I was in Washington this time the Secretary of State informed me that there was no proposal under their consideration to supply 100 tanks to Pakistan through Turkey.

SARDAR RAM SINGH : May I know if during Mr. Rogers's visit the visit of President Nixon was discussed and in view of the statement of the Prime Minister in Indonesia is there any change in the programme or something like that ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Madam. At that time "resident Nixon's visit was not known" and there is no change in the programme of President Nixon. He is coming as it was originally scheduled.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Will the hon. Minister tell the House whether the visit of the American Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, was by way of striking up a kind of counter-system to the Asian Collective Security system which is being canvassed by Mr. Kosygin the Prime Minister of USSR? Was there any talk between the Government of India and Mr. Rogers on this point?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Chronologically the press reports about the latter came later than Mr. Rogers's visit. We are not aware of any Soviet Proposal for any Asian Collective Security system.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI : I would like to know from the Government whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Daily Telegraph' of London where they have said that there is a secret clause in the Tashkent Agreement which says that Mr. Ayub Khan had agreed that after 1970 the present ceasefire line in Kashmir would be accepted by both India and Pakistan and that he would prepare the ground in Pakistan for such acceptance. If there is such a clause then I would like to know from the Government whether in view of this agreement any talks were held with the American Secretary of State and also with the Soviet Government to see that the new regime in Pakistan also adheres to the agreement that was concluded by Mr. Ayub Khan.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There are no secret clauses in the Tashkent Declaration.

SHRI N. SHI RAMA REDDY : I would like to know whether the attention of Mr. Rogers was drawn to the fact that China was colluding with Pakistan more and more with the result that the situation in this sub-continent has become very dangerous and unless Pakistan was weaned away from China there was real danger to this sub-continent. Was this fact brought to the notice of Mr. Rogers?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : China's policy in Asia and Sino-Indian relations were touched upon, Madam.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : May I know from the Minister whether Mr. Rogers told him that it was not in their contemplation to give arms aid to Pakistan through Turkey? But when the External Affairs Minister was there in the USA one of their highest officials in his evidence before the Foreign Affairs Committee said that there was a proposal to give arms aid to Pakistan. May I know in view of the news item publishing this evidence whether the External Affairs Minister contacted the person concerned or their Government at the highest level and got an assurance in this regard that there will be no arms supply in future?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I shall be most grateful if the hon. Member would not misquote me. There are two entirely different issues. One is the general supply of arms to Pakistan and the other is the specific question of supply of 100 tanks to Pakistan through Turkey. I spoke about the supply of 100 tanks because I was specifically asked about it by the hon. Member. So far as the general supply of arms to Pakistan is concerned, we have conveyed our views to the United States Government. We have not heard from them as to what their definite policy would be, whether there would be a change in their present policy by which they are not supplying but we have done our best to convey the implications of any possible military supplies to Pakistan.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : From the statements that Mr. Rogers has been making in the different countries which are often contradictory it seems that Mr. Rogers did not come here to discuss seriously any issue but to probe this area in order to work out a strategy for their international policy. In view of this and in view of the fact that we did want to enter into serious discussions with him, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he raised the question of Vietnam with Mr. Rogers and impressed upon him the fact that one of the essential pre-conditions for ensuring peace in the whole region of South East Asia is that the American forces should withdraw from Vietnam and after withdrawal the negotiations at Paris should be carried on. I want to know whether this question was raised and whether the hon. Minister impressed upon Mr. Rogers the importance of the withdrawal of the American forces from Vietnam for ensuring peace to this region.

SHRI DINESH SRINGH : The Vietnam situation was discussed but it is difficult for me to go into details as to what I said and what was said by the U. S. Secretary of State but I conveyed to him the policy of the Government of India that a peaceful solution should be found for Vietnam in keeping with the wishes of the people of Vietnam and without foreign interference.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Madam, on a point of order. This is not the answer to what he asked. He asked whether he proposed withdrawal of the American forces from there.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : My question was whether the need for their withdrawal was impressed upon Mr. Rogers.

SHRI DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has answered that. Next question.

*96. [Transferred to the 29th July, 1969]

MEETING OF INDO-IRANIAN JOINT COMMISSION

*97. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 218 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission has since met;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government of India to implement the decisions?

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

(b) A copy of the communique issued at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Joint Indo-Iran Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation is placed on the table of the House [See Appendix LXIX, Annexure No. 11].

(c) The various sub-committees set up by the Joint Commission are to meet in September/October this year to prepare reports on specific proposals approved by the Joint Commission. The Indian counterpart Committees have initiated the necessary studies in this respect. Experts from both countries have commenced work on the preparation of a techno-economic report on the setting up of a joint venture in Iran for the production of ammonia.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In paragraph 7 of the statement something has been mentioned regarding the purchase of ammonia by the Government of India and also the purchase of some other materials by the Government of Iran. May I know in this context whether any firm agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Government of Iran in respect of the purchase of ammonia by the Government of India and the purchase of other materials by the Government of Iran and, if so, what would be the balance of trade between India and Iran after the fulfilment of the agreement ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No other agreement has been arrived at beyond what is mentioned in para 7.

SHRI A. D. MANI : May I draw the attention of the Minister to para 9 of the communique? It says :

"In the field of transport, attention was focussed on practical ways and means to improve railway transportation facilities. The concerned organisations in the two countries will cooperate to this end."

Does it mean that there will be an overland route from India to Iran or what do these words mean "transport facilities"? Would the Minister throw some light on this matter ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This is in relation to the transport facilities in Iran.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Man I know whether the Joint Commission, which was appointed, has located the sectors of industries which could be undertaken by both the Governments for being commissioned either in Iran or in India ? Also, in view of the production programme for ammonia, am I to take it that the Government of India have decided not to allow the Tatas to proceed with their fertiliser project at a place in India ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The Tata fertiliser plant is a different issue and if the question is addressed to the appropriate Ministry, there will be a reply. So far as the question of identifying the sectors of industrial co-operation is concerned, the sectors are petro-chemicals, in which there was the question of ammonia fertilisers and then the machinery sector, in which there could be the manufacture of railway wagons, and other sectors. It is for the committees to go into details.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether it is a fact that it has been agreed to that a joint feasibility study team would be set up on a trans-Iranian route from India to Iran and, if so, whether this particular programme has been dropped because of the unhelpful attitude of Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : While the unhelpful attitude of Pakistan in not restoring the land route is known, here we have been discussing rail transport in Iran and not a rail link between India and Iran.

NON-ALIGNED NATIONS' MEET

*98. SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI J. S. TILAK : SHRI MILKA GOVINDA REDD : DR. (MR. J.) MANGLADEVI TALWALKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs went to Yugoslavia in May 1969 for holding consultations about a Non-aligned nations' meet; and

(b) if so, the progress made in convening such a meet?

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

(b) A Consultative Meeting of Non-Aligned States was held in Belgrade from the 8th-12th July, 1969. A copy of the communiqué issued is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXIX, Annexure No. 2].

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : The communiqué refers to certain principles and criteria on the basis of which new countries are to be admitted to the Non-Aligned (Countries' meeting to be held in September or so. May I know the details of these principles and criteria? Also, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there was any discussion raised by some members to enlarge the scope of these principles; and criteria and, if so, what were the views expressed by the Indian representative?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri S. K. Vaishampayan.

SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH : The criteria for admission to this conference were the same as for the Cairo and Belgrade conferences. The criterion is that a non-aligned country should not be a member of any multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of the great power conflict. This was the criterion which was adopted at this conference. It is true that some countries did suggest enlarging the scope of membership of the non-aligned conference, but it was opposed by India.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The communiqué issued by the Belgrade Conference is quite unsatisfactory because of the fact that the document has not mentioned anything about concrete proposals by the non-aligned countries or taking effective steps for accelerating the national liberation movement in Asia or for taking effective steps against racialism in Africa. Also, it has made no mention regarding the invasion by the Soviet army of Czechoslovakia. May I know whether the representative of the Government of India raised these questions in that conference?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please be brief. There are a number of names. You cannot go on saying one, two, three or four.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am not inflicting a speech. I am only raising questions. One more. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a particular statement by the representative of India in that Conference saying that a summit meeting should be convened only when there is need for it and when the international atmosphere is favourable? I understand that this kind of statement was made because the Soviet Union was not favourable to this kind of non-aligned conference in Belgrade.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Madam. So far as we have been informed, the Soviet Union is in favour of giving support to non-alignment, but I am afraid the hon. Member has not read the communiqué carefully.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I have.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am glad, that he has read it, but it is quite clearly mentioned here about the struggle

of the people of Vietnam, about the struggle of the national liberation forces in other countries.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please listen to him.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Would you like me to read it? There is a specific reference to Rhodesia, to South Africa and to Portuguese territories.

SHRI J. S. TILAK : The representatives of governments participating in the Consultative Meeting considered that the economic situation of the developing countries was deteriorating. From that point of view I want to know what effective steps the Government want to take to bring the non-aligned nations under multilateral economic co-operation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : They have been supporting the work that has been done in the Committee of 77 and there was a suggestion that there should be a meeting of the Ministers to examine this matter further.

SHRI MULKAGOVINDA REDDY : I would like to know from the Minister whether they have decided to hold a meeting of the Heads of States of non-aligned countries. No. two, I would like to know from the Minister, in view of the fact that the sanctions to be applied against Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese territories and approved by the United Nations have not been implemented—some of the member-States of the United Nations are supplying war materials to these countries—and also in view of the fact that the racist regime in Rhodesia is continuing its own policy and Great Britain is not interested in giving freedom to the coloured people there by force, what concrete steps the Government of India have suggested to the non-aligned conference and what steps they are going to propose in the coming United Nations Assembly.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This matter will have to be discussed in greater depth at the United Nations. Madam, we have been supporting all the ideas that have emerged by discussion in the United Nations, for economic sanctions and also for requesting Britain to use force, if necessary/to prevent the taking over, by a minority, of the Government in Rhodesia.

DR. (MRS.)MANGLA DEVI TALWAR : I would like to say that South Africa is becoming the centre and stronghold of apartheid and other anti-African national policies and the other neighbouring countries are helping it. I would like to know specifically if in this Non-Aligned Conference this point was discussed and was any step suggested, especially against South Africa, which is going very strong against the African nationals. The other thing I would like to know is that Pakistan tried its very best to become a member or to take part in the Non-Aligned Conference. What was the reaction of India and other countries to that?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This is included in the communique that has been issued.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRODUCTION OF WIDE-RANGE MISSILES

*99. SHRI M. K. MOHTA: SHRI YELLA REDDY: SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently completed negotiations with a French Government undertaking for collaboration for the production of wide-range missiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the period likely to be taken for the production of these missiles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c) Government have received some proposals for collaboration in the production of missiles. These are under consideration. Details cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

BRIGADIER DALVI'S "HIMALAYAN BLUNDER-1962"

*100. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : SHRI RAJNARAIN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a book entitled 'Himalayan Blunder-1962' written by Brigadier J. P.

Dalvi in which he has criticised the then top leaders for IS 52 reverses in Indo-China conflict;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Brigadier sought Government's permission or writing the book;

(d) whether he had access to Government records; and

(e) whether Government approved the manuscript before it was published?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SW/RAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the book. The House will recall that the main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Report on the Conduct of military operations in NEFA were summarised in the Defence Minister's statement in the House on 2nd September, 1963. Government have nothing further to add.

(c) to (e) No, V. adatn.

WEST GERMAN HELP TO CHINA FOR MILITARY BUILD UP

*101. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received any information to the effect that the Government of West Germany is helping or has agreed to assist China in the matter of her military buildup and also in perfecting the atom bomb and its delivery system; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) We have seen some such reports. However, we enquired from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and they have categorically denied these reports.

DEVELOPMENT OF THERMAL POWER

*102. DR. (MRS.) MANGLA DEVI TALWAR : SHRI SRI RAMA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nuclear power is cheaper than thermal power for use in agro-industries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the development of power produced by nuclear reactors ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The comparative cost of production depends on a variety of factors such as location and the relative sizes of units that are projected.

(b) The question of setting up further nuclear power units will be considered by Government with reference to resources and other relevant factors.

*103. [Transferred to the 30th July 1969.]

चाय बोर्ड के सदस्य

*104. श्री सुरज प्रसाद : क्या वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय बोर्ड के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं;

(ख) चाय की नीलामी किस-किस जगह की जाती है; और

(ग) लन्दन में चाय की नीलामी से चाय के मूल्य पर क्या असर पड़ता है ?

■(•) MEMBERS OF TEA BOARD

*104. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the members of the Tea Board;

(b) the names of places where tea is auctioned; and

(c) the impact on the price of tea by the auction of tea in London ?]

वदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) चाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नामों को दर्शाने वाली एक सूची संलग्न है। (नीचे देखिये)

(ख) भारतीय चाय की नीलामी कलकत्ता, कोचीन, कुन्नूर, अमृतसर तथा लन्दन में होती है।

(ग) लन्दन की नीलामियों में बेची गई चाय के औसत मूल्यों में 1968 से गिरावट का रुख दर्शित होता है। लन्दन बाजार की मन्दी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिसका विश्व के अन्य चाय बाजारों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

चाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम

प्रमुख चाय उत्पादन वाले राज्यों की सरकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं

1. सरकार के सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, आसाम सरकार, शिलांग (पदेन)।
2. सरकार के सचिव, वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग विभाग, पं० बंगाल सरकार, कलकत्ता (पदेन)।
3. मुख्य आयुक्त, त्रिपुरा सरकार, अगरतला, (पदेन)।
4. केरल सरकार के सचिव, उद्योग विभाग, त्रिवेन्द्रम्, केरल (पदेन)।
5. उद्योग निदेशक, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार, शिमला (पदेन)।

चाय क्षेत्रों और बागानों के मालिकों तथा चाय के उत्पादकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं

6. श्री ए० ए० मेकडोनाल्ड, मैसर्स दुंकन ब्रदर्स लि०, कलकत्ता।
7. श्री सी० जे० एन० विल, मैसर्स मैकनील एण्ड वेरी लि०, कलकत्ता।
8. श्री एम० लेमन्ड, अध्यक्ष, भारतीय चाय संघ, 6, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता।
9. श्री बी० एल० नेवार, मैसर्स हलमीरा एस्टेट टी प्रा० लि०, 23-34, राधा बक्सर, कलकत्ता।
10. श्री एस० के० कनोरिया, मैसर्स आत्मा राम एण्ड कं०, 10, प्रिसेप्ट स्ट्रीट, तीसरी मंजिल, कलकत्ता-13।

11. श्री एम० ए० रहमान, प्रबन्ध निदेशक, खानीकर टी एस्टेट, डिब्रूगढ़, पो० ओ० आसाम।

12. श्री बी० सी० घोष, जलपायगुरी।

13. श्री विशम्बर दास बुतेल, संयुक्त स्वामी, संगल टी एस्टेट, पो० संगल, तहसील पालमपुर, जि० कांगड़ा।

14. श्री डी० ए० कुक, महा प्रबन्धक, दी कापरेटिव टी सोसायटी लि०, पो० बाक्स नं० 59, कालीकट-1 (केरल राज्य)।

15. श्री डी० ई० मेसिनोष, दी के० डी० एच० पी० कं० लि०, मुन्नार पी० सी० हार्ड रेंजेस, केरल राज्य।

16. श्रीमती अक्कम्मा देवी, हुब्बाथलाए, अरुवानकडु नीलगिरी।

17. श्री भगवत प्रसाद, 8, म्युनिसिपल रोड, देहरादून।

व्यापारियों, जिनमें चाय के निर्यातक तथा आन्तरिक व्यापारी दोनों शामिल हैं और चाय के निर्माताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं

18. श्री यू० के० पटेल, मैसर्स उमेदभाई एंड कं० 55, केनिंग स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-1।
19. श्री जे० सी० ब्राक, मैसर्स ब्रुक बाण्ड इंडिया लि०, 9, शेक्सपीयर सारानी, कलकत्ता-1।
20. श्री पी० एच० शाह, प्रबन्धक, मैथेसन, वांसक्वट एण्ड कं० लि० पी० बाक्स नं० 561, कोचीन-3।
21. श्री जी० एन० बड़वानी, प्रबन्धक, जे० बी० अड़वानी एंड कं० प्राइवेट लि०, पो० बाक्स नं० 547, कोचीन-3।

22. श्री जी० टी० पंड्याराज, मार्फत दी क्यूर टी ट्रेड एसोसिएशन, पो० बाक्स नं० 10, ब्रिफोर्ड बिल्डिंग, कौनूर

उपभोक्ताओं तथा अन्य हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं

23. श्री डी० जी० एस० मार्श, मैसर्स लिफ्टन लि०, 9, वेस्टन स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-1।

24. श्री डी० के० घोष, मैसर्स ए० तोष एंड संस प्रा० लि०, पी-32/33, इंडिया-एक्सचेंज प्लेस, कलकत्ता।

25. श्री सुमत प्रसाद, मैसर्स पोर्ट कं० लि०, 5 एंड 7, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता।

26. श्री पी० सी० बरुआ, जहानवी, सिक्-सागर, आसाम।

27. श्री बी० के० दूवे, सूट 7, नं० 4, लार्ड सिंहा रोड, कलकत्ता-16।

28. श्री एम० ए० बाबूद, टाटा फिन्ले लि० के निदेशक, बम्बई।

संसद का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं

29. श्री एम० के० नंजा गौदर, सदस्य, लोक सभा।

30. श्री लीलाधर कोताकी, सदस्य, लोक सभा।

31. श्री सत्येन्द्र प्रसाद राय, सदस्य, राज्य सभा।

†[THE DEPT. MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEVAK): (a) A list showing the names of Members of the Tea Board is attached. (See below).

(b) Indian Tet is auctioned at Calcutta, Cochin, Coonoor, Amritsar and London.

(c) Average prices of tea sold at London auctions show a declining trend from 1968. The depression in the London Market is an important factor which has repercussions on other tea markets of the World.

†[] English translation. 2—
14 R. S./69

Names of the members of Tea Board

Representing the Governments of the principal tea growing States—

1. The Secretary to Government Industries Department, Government of Assam, Shillong (*Ex-officio*).

2. The Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta (*Ex-officio*).

3. The Chief Commissioner, Government of Tripura, Agartala (*Ex-officio*).

4. The Secretary to Government of Kerala Industries Department, Trivandrum, Kerala (*Ex-officio*).

5. The Director of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla (*Ex-officio*).

Representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea—

6. Mr. A. F. Macdonald, M/s Duncan Brothers Ltd., Calcutta.

7. Mr. C. J. N. Will, M/s Macneil & Barry Ltd., Calcutta.

8. Mr. M. Lamond, Chairman, Indian Tea Association, 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

9. Shri B. L. Newar, M/s Halmir Estate Tea Private Ltd., 23-24, Radha Bazar, Calcutta-1.

10. Shri S. K. Kanoria, M/s Atma Ram & Co., 10, Princept St., 3rd Floor, Calcutta-13.

11. Shri M. A. Rahman, Managing Director, Kaniker Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, P. O., Assam.

12. Shri B. C. Ghose, Jalpaiguri.

13. Shri Bishambhar Dass Butail, Jt. Proprietor, Sungal Tea Estate, P. O. Sungal, Tahsil Palampur, Dt. Kangra.

14. Mr. D. A. Cook, General Manager, The Co-operative Tea Society Ltd., Post Box No. 59, Calicut-1 (Kerala State).

15. Mr. D. E. Macintosh, The K.D.R.P. Co. Ltd., Munnar P. O. High Ranges, Kerala State.

16. Smt. Akkamma Devi, Hubbathalai, P. O. Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

17. Shri Bhagwat Prashad, 8, Municipal Road, Dehradun.

Representing dealers including both exporters and internal traders of tea and manufacturers of tea—

18. Shri U. K. Patel, M/s Umedbhai and Co., 55, Canning St., Calcutta-1.

19. Mr. J. C. Brock, M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., 9, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta-1.

20. Shri P. H. Shaw, Manager, Matheson, Rosanquet Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 561, Cochin-3.

21. Shri G. K. Wadwani, Manager, J. B. Advani Co." Private Ltd., Post Box No. 547, Cochin-3.

22. Shri G. T. Pandiaraj, C/o The Coonoor Tea Trade Association, P. B. No. 10, Bedford Buildings, Coonoor.

Representing consumers and other interests—

23. Mr. D. G. S. Marsh, M/s Lipton Ltd., 9, Weston St., Calcutta.

24. Shri D. K. Ghosh, M/s A. Tosh & Sons Private Ltd., P-32/33, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.

25. Mr. Sumat Parshad, M/s Deven Port Co. Ltd., 5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

26. Shri P. C. Barooah, Jahanabi Sibsagar, Assam.

27. Shri B. K. Dube, Suite 7, No. 4, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta-16.

28. Mr. M. A. Wadud, Director of Tata Finlay Ltd., Bombay.

Representing Parliament—

29. Shri M. K. Nanja Gowder, Member, Lok Sabha.

30. Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Member, Lok Sabha.

31. Shri Satyendra Prasad Ray, Member, Rajya Sabha.

DEMARCATION OF RANN OF KUTCH BORDER

*105. SHRI M. SHRINIVASA REDDY : SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA REDDY : SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI : DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of demarcating 311 mile long Rann of Kutch border between India and Pakistan has been completed and pillars installed;

(b) the total area of the Rann of Kutch which will remain in possession of Pakistan as a result of the demarcation;

(c) whether it is a fact that some more area than given in the Award of the Tribunal has been claimed by Pakistan; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam. However the length of the demarcated boundary, as awarded by the Kutch Tribunal, is 408 kilometers.

(b) About 320 square miles.

(c) No claim has been made after the award.

(d) Does not arise.

STOCK OF 'B' TWILLS WITH GOVERNMENT

*106. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the stocks of 'B' Twills and DW 44 x 26i purchased by Government during the year 1969 to date;

(b) the month-wise purchase and delivery of the stock; and

(c) the price at which it was purchased month-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix LXIX, Annexure No. 13.]

RESUMPTION OF INDO-PAK TRADE CIVIL AIRLINES AND BORDER CHECK POSTS

•107. SARDAR RAM SINGH : SHRI B. K. MAHANTI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of resumption of trade, civil airlines and border check posts between India and Pakistan particularly between the Eastern wings of both the countries was recently discussed between the two countries; and

(b) if so, what progress was made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDR PAL SINGH) : (a) During the visit of Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh to Islamabad to authenticate the maps in connection with the implementation of the Kutch Award earlier this month, Pakistan was once again urged to agree to hold discussion on the various aspects of normalisation of relations.

(b) No progress has been possible owing to negative response by Pakistan.

TRADE DELEGATIONS FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

♦108. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether trade delegations of several Latin American countries are expected to visit India shortly; and

(b) what are the plans of the Government of India to step up exports to Latin American countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) There is no firm indication from any Latin American countries about their Trade Delegations visiting India, in the near future.

(b) We have opened two new Commercial Missions in Latin America at Caracas (Venezuela) and Lima (Peru). India proposes also to participate in the International Trade Fair in Lima in 1970. Consideration is being given to negotiating bilateral trade arrangements between India and some Latin American countries.

Besides, the Indian Economic and Trade Delegation sponsored by FICCI has visited this region in April-May, 1969. Its report is expected to be submitted very soon.

ATOMIC POWER PLANT IN PUNJAB

*109. SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH

BRAR:

SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission recently visited Punjab in connection with setting up of atomic power plant in that state ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted in this connection to Government by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; if so, whether the report has been examined;

(c) whether the Government of Punjab have again requested the Government of India to establish an atomic power plant in Punjab on priority basis; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a)

No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, The Chief Minister of Punjab requested Prime Minister in February 1969 that provision should be made in the Fourth Plan for the establishment of a 600 MWe nuclear power station in that State. No provision has so far been included in the Draft Fourth Plan for the establishment of any new atomic power stations other than those on which work has already commenced.

REJECTION OF 'P' FORM APPLICATION

110. SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJPYE : SHRI A. D. MANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 160 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since studied the case of summary dismissal

of an application for special leave to file an appeal in the Supreme Court by Shri KailashChand Garg;

(b) whether in view of this dismissal Government are aware that passport has been refused on grounds of mother's lineage;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring any suitable legislation to cover the lacuna; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) It has not been considered necessary to change the present form.

(b) No, Madam. A passport was not refused to Shri Garg. On 19-3-62, he was issued with a passport valid upto 18-3-68.

(c) and (d) Government do not consider it necessary to bring any legislation to change the form.

UNDISPOSED STOCKS WITH S.T.C.

•ill. SHRI ABID ALI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the huge accumulation of stocks in the godowns of S.T.C which are not useable and might ultimately become waste;

(b) if so, what is the value of such stocks imported upto the end of April, 1969 and how much of it is (i) six months old and (ii) more than one year old; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to dispose of the same either in India or outside?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAKV: (a) S. T. C held stocks of various commodities valued at Rs. 13.78 crores on 30th April, 1969. Excepting some stock* of pesticides which have shown signs of deterioration, all stocks are in good condition.

(b) The entire stocks of pesticides are more than one year old and out of the stocks valued at Rs. 75.6 lakhs

imported before April, 1969, pesticides valued at Rs. 38.75 lakhs are in stock at present.

(c) Efforts are being made to dispose of useable stocks by giving a reduction in price.

COIR INDUSTRY IN KERALA

•112. SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted a comprehensive scheme for the development of coir industry in the State;

(b) if so, what are the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme;

(d) whether the Centre has approved the scheme; and

(e) what assistance is proposed to be given to the State to implement the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government of Kerala have submitted a comprehensive scheme for the development of coir industry in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 15-56 crores and its main features are as indicated below :

1. A sum of Rs. 10-80 crores has been proposed for grant of loans to 600 primary cooperatives societies of coir workers. This is to be spread over a period of 5 years as follows :

Societies				
1st year	.	.	.	25
2nd year	.	.	.	100
3rd year	.	.	.	300
4th year	.	.	.	100
5th year	.	.	.	75
				600

The loan will also be spread over the 5 years period.

2. A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs as loan and Rs. 45 lakhs as grant has been proposed for the construction of godowns and office building for the 600 primary societies covered by item 1 spread over 5 years.

3. The existing 4 Central Coir Marketing Societies will secure their working capital requirements through institutional financing agencies. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made under loans head for subsidising the increased rate of interest at which institutional finance will be available.

4. Provision has been made for construction of 10 nurseries and supply of creches for children of coir workers. Nonrecurring expense have been estimated at Rs. 75,000 each for recurring expenses Rs. 10,000 each. The total provision under this head is Rs. 125 lakhs to be given as grant.

5. A provision of Rs. 118.6 lakhs has been made for grants to Societies for managerial assistance.

6. In the small-scale sector, the programme is to form 12 cooperatives for which loan assistance of Rs. 120 lakhs has been included.

7. A grant of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sought for project administration.

8. The formation of an Export House for coir with State participation in the share capital of the House has been proposed. The State participation will be to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs which is to be given as a loan.

9. Towards administrative expenses a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as grant has been sought.

The entire expenditure will be spread over a period of 5 years as indicated below

(In lakhs of Rupees)			
	Loan	Grant	Total
1st year	130.9	19.2	150.1
2nd year	221.5	24.6	246.1
3rd year	596.5	61.5	658.0

(In Lakhs Rupees)			
	Loan	Grant	Total
4th year	221.5	52.9	274.4
5th year	174.6	52.9	227.5
	1345.0	221.1	1556.1

The Government of Kerala have since indicated that the outlay for the first year of the Fourth Plan would be reduced from Rs. 150.1 lakhs to Rs. 46.88 lakhs.

A Study Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to make thorough review of the progress of the programme for the development of the coir industry since the beginning of the Third Plan period and to recommend suitable measures to develop the industry on sound lines keeping in view the objectives of increasing the output of coir yarn and other diversified products, improving their quality, stepping up their exports and internal sales, etc. The Study Group will also examine, among other things, the scheme prepared by the Government of Kerala for the development of the coir industry in that State.

EXPORT STRATEGY DURING FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

*113. SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any export strategy during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

SEWAK) : (a) and (b) The strategy for exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is broadly described in paragraphs 2.23-2.24 at pages 39-41 and paragraphs 4.41-4.44 at pages 93-94 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74. Briefly speaking the strategy consists in devising policy measures to generate export surpluses, improve competitive capacity of exports, remove disabilities from which exporters suffer and provide a measure of stability in export policies consistent with a degree of flexibility required to adjust to changing conditions.

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE
REPORT ON INDIAN VENTURES ABROAD**

*114. SHRIMATI LALITHA (RAJA-GOPALAN) : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 130 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the report based on a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on Joint industrial ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The report is still under examination in consultation with concerned Ministries.

(b) Does not arise.

**EXTRADITION OF DR. DHARMA TEJA AND
HIS WIFE**

*115. SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY:

SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :

SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA :

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court in Costa Rica has rejected India's request for the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja, former Chairman of the Jayanti Shipping Company and his wife and

(b) if so, what next steps are proposed to be taken by the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) In its Advisory Opinion to the Government of Costa Rica the Supreme Court of Costa Rica has advised against India's request for the extradition of Dr. and Mrs. Teja by a majority decision of 10 against 7. The Government of Costa Rica are yet to consider the Advisory Opinion and to reach a final decision on the Government of India's request. The Government of India propose to prefer a formal representation to the Government of Costa Rica reiterating their stand in the case.

**VISIT OF FOREIGN OFFICIAL DIGNITARIES
TO INDIA**

♦116. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign official dignitaries who visited India so far during the last twenty-one months; and

(b) the total amount spent on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**फ्रांस के 'नोट एविएशन' के साथ किया
गया समझौता**

*117. डा० भाई महावीर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फ्रांस के 'नोट एविएशन' से विभिन्न प्रकार की सिस्टाइल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में समझौता हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कारखाना कब और कहाँ स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उक्त समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

**t[AGREEMENT REACHED WITH 'NOTE
AVIATION' OF FRANCE**

*117. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with the 'Note Aviation' of France for the manufacture of Seistiles of different types;

(b) if so, by when and where this factory will be established; and

(c) what are the terms of the said agreement?!

रक्षा मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) खेद है कि विस्तार लोक हित में प्रकट नहीं किए जा सकते ।

t[] English translation.

t[THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) It is regretted that details cannot be disclosed in the public interest.]

भारतीयों द्वारा स्केण्डिनेवियन तथा अन्य देशों की यात्रा के लिये वीसा

* 118. श्री राजनारायण : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्केण्डिनेवियन देशों की यात्रा के लिए भारतीयों को वीसा लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिन अन्य देशों के साथ भारत द्वारा इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

t [VISAS FOR VISITING SCANDINAVIAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES BY INDIANS

* 118. SHRI RAJNARAYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians do not require visas for visiting Scandinavian countries; and

(b) if so, what are the names of other countries with whom similar arrangements have been made or are proposed to be made by India?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

जिन भारतीयों के पास वैध राष्ट्रीय पासपोर्ट होते हैं, उन्हें स्वीडन, नार्वे, फिनलैंड और डेनमार्क जाने के लिए 1 जुलाई, 1969 से वीजा लेने की जरूरत नहीं रहो है, बशर्ते कि वे वहाँ 90 दिन से ज्यादा न ठहरें। 90 दिन की इस अवधि में यह अवधि भी शामिल होगी जो पिछले छह महीने में किसी 'नॉर्डिक' देश में पहले भी बिताई जा चुकी है ।

(ख) कुछ अन्य देशों के साथ भी बातचीत चल रही है लेकिन अभी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि उन्हें अंतिम रूप कब दिया जाएगा क्योंकि इस तरह की कार्रवाई आपस में समझौता हो जाने पर निर्भर करती है ।

t[THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam. Indians holding valid national passports do not require visa to go to Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark from 1st July, 1969, for a stay not exceeding ninety days. This period of ninety days will include any period already spent in any of the Nordic countries during the preceding six months.

(b) Negotiations with a few other countries are in progress but it is too early to say when they will be finalised as such action depends on reciprocal understanding being reached.]

ASSISTANCE TO POWERLOOM INDUSTRY

* 119. SHRI B. V. ABDULLA KOYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide financial assistance to the Powerloom Industry; and

(b) the amount of assistance proposed to be provided for the powerloom industry for the State of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) The steps taken by Government to provide financial assistance to the powerloom industry are given below:—

(1) Provision is made in the Plan outlay of the States for introduction of powerlooms in the handloom co-operatives.

(2) Powerloom industry has been classified as a small scale industry and has been made eligible for assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and from the State Financing Corporations, State Bank and Commercial Banks.

(b) The amount of assistance to be allowed to each State is calculated at the end of the financial year and depends upon the actual expenditure incurred by the

States during the first-three quarters of the year in question and the anticipated expenditure during the fourth quarter of the year. The assistance to the State of Kerala will, therefore be calculated on the above lines in March, 1970.

EXPANSION OF TRADE CHANNELS BY NEPAL

* 120. SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement reported to have been made by Mr. Kirtinidhi Bista, the Prime Minister of Nepal on the 19th May, 1969, and published on the 20th May, 1969 in the 'Statesman' expressing dissatisfaction about the attitude of India towards the desire of his country to expand her channels of trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. We have seen the Press report. As these remarks are reported to have been made in an informal talk to a newspaper correspondent, it is not desirable for the Government either to vouch for their authenticity or react to them. However, Government of India has given greater facilities to Nepal for transit of goods than under internationally accepted practice.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 'PANCH SHEEL' IN INTERNATIONAL SPHERE

252. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to propagate implementation of 'Panch Sheel' in the international sphere is under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) India has been consistently advocating the universal application of the principles of "Panch Sheel" in the conduct of international relations. This is an integral part of India's foreign policy and no new proposal for its implementation is under consideration.

TEXTILE CORPORATIONS

253. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :
SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

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

(a) the number of Textile Corporations in various States that have been registered so far and the progress made by such Corporations in collaboration with the National Textile Corporation in taking over sick Textile Mills; and

(b) the functions of the National Textile Corporation after its inception and progress so far made with regard to the discharge of those functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) So far three Textile Corporations have been set up in various States for managing the Cotton Textile Mills which may be given to them by Government for management under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. So far three mills have been placed under these three Textile Corporations Collaboration between the National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporation is mainly in the matter of meeting the financial requirements of these mills.

(b) Broadly the functions of the National Textile Corporation are as follows :

(i) to manage the mills entrusted to it by Government under the Cotton Textile Companies Act, 1967 and to finance their renovation and rehabilitation;

(ii) to examine reports submitted by Authorised Controllers of mills which had already been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and to make recommendations to Government with regard to their long term future in terms of the Cotton Textile Companies Act, 1967;

(iii) to examine reports of Investigation Committee appointed under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and to make suitable recommendations to Government on the action to be taken in respect of the mills concerned;

(iv) to set up in due course new mills; especially export oriented mills, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission

No mill has so far been entrusted to the Corporation for Management under the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act, 1967. However, in respect of the 10 mills mentioned at (ii) and (in) above, the Corporation has examined the case of 10 mills which are under Government management and reports of Investigative Committees in respect of 18 mills are made suitable recommendations to the Government.

TARAPUR ATOMIC POWER STATION

254. SHRI J. S. TILAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of electric power which has been made available from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station to the Government of Maharashtra so far; and

(b) how much more power is likely to be made available to that Government from this Station during the next year and how it is proposed to be supplied?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI IRATIJI R. GANDHI) :

(a) The quantum of electrical energy made available to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board from the Tarapur Station till 15th July, 1969 is more than 84 million units.

(b) During the next twelve months, the energy likely to be made available to Maharashtra is estimated at 1250 million units.

ENFORCEMENT OF ECONOMY IN INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

255. SHRI J. S. TILAK :
SHRI ATUL ALI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when an assessment was made with regard to the requirements of the various Indian Missions abroad with a view to enforce economy;

(b) what was the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that staff in some of the Missions abroad had been found to be surplus; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to effect economy in expenditure on staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Assessment is made with regard to requirements of various Missions abroad with a view to enforce economy at two stages as explained below :—

(i) Requirements of funds of our Missions abroad are assessed when their budget estimates are examined in October/November each year. This examination takes into account current commitments as well as possible commitments during the ensuing year.

(ii) Staff requirements are assessed on the basis of work-load statistics submitted by Missions in January/February each year following examination of budget estimates.

(iii) The above assessments are supplemented by on-the-spot inspection by Foreign Service Inspectors which have accent on functional efficiency and economy in our missions abroad. Since 1966 the Foreign Service Inspectors have carried a thorough inspection, in Colombo, Tehran, Warsaw, Rangoon, Prague, Vienna, Belgrade, Beirut, Djakarta, Phnom Penh, London, Paris, Stockholm, Budapest, Hongkong, Tokyo, Kobe, Canberra, Sydney, Wellington, Fiji, Manila, Kathmandu, Kabul, Singapore, Bangkok, Thimpu, Islamabad, Karachi, Dacca, Cairo, Madrid and Tripoli. Their main recommendation pertains to rationalisation of staffing patterns, revision of foreign and daily allowances, revision of salary of local staff and wages of local servants consistent with local laws, and cost of living.

(b) As a consequence of above, a saving of Rs. 34.52 lakhs was effected while going in for a budget grant of Rs. 1137.99 lakhs during 1969-70 for our Missions abroad. This saving also includes saving of the order of Rs. 23.29 lakhs expected to be realised by the rationalisation of staffing pattern recommended by Foreign Service Inspectors in respect of some of the missions referred to in (a) above.

(c) In most important diplomatic missions the Head of Mission is assisted by Counsellor, First Secretary, and other

diplomatic officers with a usual complement of supporting staff. However, in smaller missions he may have one or two diplomatic officers of the rank of First Secretary/Second Secretary and Attaches with the minimum auxiliary staff. The requirements of staff normally fluctuate in relation to the importance of the country to which the missions are accredited and the role the missions are required to play in changing situations. These variable features are taken into account while reviewing the staff requirements from year to year and the missions have only the minimum staff required consistent with their functional efficiency.

(d) The drive for economy has been a continuing process since long. The various measures adopted for effecting economy have regard to the functional efficiency of our missions abroad and cover rationalisation of staffing pattern on the basis of work-study, directives to effect economy in variable items of expenditure, such as, telegrams, local supply and services and supply items like furnishings, cutlery crockery, etc.

DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION TO EAST GERMANY

256. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI M. K. MOHTA :

SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :

SARDAR D. K. JADHAV :

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :

DR. BHA1 MAHAVIR :

SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA :

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN :

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA :

DR. B. N. ANTANI :

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA
MENON :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the question of granting diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter; and

I (c) whether the Government of India I propose to open a Trade Office with Consular Status in East Germany?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government's stand on the question has been repeatedly stated in the House. There has been no change in this stand.

(c) Yes. The Government of India propose to open a Trade Office in East Germany.

PROPOSAL FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

257. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

PROF. SHANTILAL KOTHARI •

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF" FAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have examined the proposals of the National Liberation Front and Nixon proposals for peace in Vietnam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to both the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have Studied the two sets of proposals and feel that they are a step forward and could form the basis of negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

WAGON DEAL WITH SOVIET UNION

258. SHRI CPITTA BASU : SHRI Z. A.

AHMAD : SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : SHRI

M. P. BHARGAVA :

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA
REDDY :

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

(a) whether the proposed wagon deal with the Soviet Union has since been finalised;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Soviet Union are insisting on the delivery of fully assembled wagons to them;

(c) whether possibilities of assembling the various parts together in Soviet Union have been examined;

(d) if the deal is not so far been finalised, what are the reasons for the delay; and

(e) when the deal is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY ((HOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) No, Madam.

(d) The negotiations are in progress.

(e) It is not possible to indicate when the deal is likely to be finalised.

EXPORT TARGETS DURING FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

259. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

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

(a) the details of the targets of export to be achieved during the Fourth Five Year Plan period

(b) whether it is a fact that the traditional items are receiving less per unit price on exports after devaluation;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to augment exports of traditional and non-traditional items through the private and public sectors in order to achieve the targets referred to in part (a) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY ((HOWDHARY RAM-SEWAK) : (a) Information relating to targets for some major export products/ product groups is available in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, 1969—74, (Table 6 at page 40) a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House. Detailed targets for other major individual export items are in the process of being worked out

(b) and (c) A statement showing the unit values realised for India's export or the major traditional items in recent year enclosed. [See Appendix LXIX, Annexure No. 14]. It will be seen from this statement that out of the 20 important items of exports listed therein, in respect of the following 8 items unit values recorded were, in fact, higher in 1968-69 than in 1966-67 : tobacco—unmanufactured, raw cotton, coffee, cotton yarn, cotton waste, coir yarn, cotton piece goods—mill-made and cotton piece goods—handloom.

In respect of the following 9 items there was a fall in the unit values since 1966-67, viz. castor oil, pepper, chillies, lac, raw wool, manganese ore, mica, hides and skin tanned or dressed and jute bags. Of these the more important items are manganese ore, mica and jute bags. The major factors responsible for the decline in the case of manganese ore were (a) the growth of captive mines and (b) development of new sources of supply resulting in supplies outstripping the world demand. In the case of both mica and jute bags the main reason for the decline was the increasing use of synthetic substitutes; For the rest, slack demand condition abroad constituted the chief cause of the decline.

In respect of the remaining three items viz., cardamom, tea and jute cloth, the unit values have fluctuated. The main factors responsible for the fluctuation in respect of tea were growing world supply, fairly stagnant demand in the traditional market, and persistent downward trend of prices in the London Tea auctions. In case of jute cloth unit values which were ruling high in 1966-67 due to world shortage of raw jute and declined in 1967-68 due to an improved supply position again looked up in 1968-69 on account of a short crop.

(d) In regard to part (d) of the question the steps proposed to augment exports of traditional and non-traditional items are broadly indicated in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan at paragraphs 223-224 at pages 39-41 and paragraphs 4-41—4-44 at pages 93-94.

260. [Transferred to the 5th August, 1969.]

U. S. ASMS TO PAKISTAN

261. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA :

^SHRI M. K. MOHTA :

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY :

SHRI A. D. MANI :

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :

SHRI RAJNARAIN :

SARDARHARCHARAN

SINGH DUCAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Times of India* of 26th May, 1969 in which the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers was quoted as saying that USA was considering the issue of arms supplied to Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) Government's opposition to supply of arms to Pakistan has been conveyed to the U. S. authorities on numerous occasions. According to our information, no decision to revise the April, 1967 policy regarding supply of U. S. arms to Pakistan has so far been taken by the U. S. Government.

PROTOCOL WITH RUMANIA FOR IMPORT OF INDIAN IRON ORE

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a protocol was signed with Rumania some time in December, 1968 for the import of iron ore by Rumania over a period of 10 years in return for India buying from that country machinery for oil refinery and mining;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of India have not taken any decision in the matter so far;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Madam. However, an agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania was concluded on 4th April, 1968. A copy of this agreement has already been placed in Parliament Library.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN ENVOYS IN NEW DELHI

263. SHRI M. K. MOHTA :

SHRI A. D. MANI :

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of the Indian Envoys was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the conference ;

(c) what was the outcome of the conference;

(d) whether some countries in West Asia and North Africa have approached the Government of India for facilities for advanced studies and other facilities in India for their nationals; and

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard?

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

(b) The West Asian situation and other matters relating to West Asia and North Africa including development of trade, economic and cultural relations were discussed.

(c) The discussions were confidential. Matters which could be disclosed were mentioned at a widely reported Press conference held by the Foreign Secretary at the conclusion of the conference.

(d) Yes, Madam

(e) Iran and Afghanistan have approached the Government for increased facilities for the placement of their students in Indian Universities in the fields of science, medicine, engineering and technology. Their requirements are being accommodated to the maximum extent possible.

COMPLICITY OF INDIANS IN POLITICAL TURMOIL IN MALAYSIA

264. SHRI BABU BHAI M. CHINAI :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Press reports alleging the complicity of Indians in the recent political turmoil in Malaysia; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

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

(b) Our High Commission in Malaysia has been informed by the Malaysian Government that no Indian *nationals* have been involved or effected in the disturbances. In so far as Malaysians of Indian origin are concerned, some of them have been involved and there have also been some casualties among this group. The Malaysian Government also stated that "Malaysian Indian" have been involved as individuals and not as a racial group.

The Government of India continues to keep a close watch on the delicate situation.

265. [Transferred to the 29th July, 1969.]

266. [Transferred to the 4th August, 1969.]

267. [Transferred to the 25th July, 1969.]

राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय

268. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय में वृद्धि करने

के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सफलता न मिलने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि के अलावा अन्य व्यवसायों में 4 करोड़ 60 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिससे कृषि पर आश्रित लोगों की संख्या 70 प्रतिशत से घट कर 60 प्रतिशत रह जाये और क्या यह भी व्यवस्था की गई थी कि 14 वर्ष की अवस्था के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सरकार को कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय

268. SHRI J. P. YADAV :

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what were the reasons for not achieving success in the realisation of targets fixed for increasing the national and *per capita* income under the first three Five Year Plans ;

(b) whether in the Third Five Year Plan provision was made for providing employment to 4 crore 60 lakh people in the occupations other than agriculture so that the percentage of people dependent on agriculture should come down from 70 per cent to 60 per cent and whether provision was also made for giving education to all children up to the age of 14 years; and

(c) if so, how far Government have achieved success in the realisation of these targets and what are the reasons for not achieving the targets.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान हुए प्रगति तथा लक्ष्यों की कमी के स्पष्टीकरण की "चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप की रूपरेखा 1966" में समीक्षा की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना दस्तीबेजों तथा समय समय पर

प्रकाशित विभिन्न समीक्षाओं में योजनाओं की प्रगति दर्शायी गई है। चौथी योजना के प्रारूप की रूपरेखा के अध्याय-1 तथा सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत विवरण में अंकित अन्य प्रकाशनों की ओर विशेषरूप से ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

1. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना :

1. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रति-
वेदन 1951-52 और 1952-53
(1953)
2. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रति-
वेदन 1953-54 (1954)
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अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1954 (1955)
4. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन
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5. पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना की समीक्षा
(1957)

2. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना :

1. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना दस्तावेज
2. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मूल्यांकन
तथा पूर्वक्षण : (1958)
3. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का पुनर्मूल्यांकन
तथा पूर्वक्षण : एक सार वृत्त (1958)
4. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रतिवेदन
1958-59 (1960)
5. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति रिपोर्ट
1959-60 (1962)

3. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना :

1. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना दस्तावेज
2. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रगति प्रति-
वेदन 1961-62 (1963)

3. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना—मध्यावधि
मूल्यांकन (1963)

4. तीसरी योजना प्रगति प्रतिवेदन 1963-65

5. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रारूप की रूप-
रेखा।

4. तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं एक साथ :

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रारूप की रूप
रेखा।

[THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The progress during the last three Five Year Plans as well as the explanation for shortfalls in targets have been reviewed in the Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline, 1966". In addition, the Second and Third Plan documents and the various reviews published from time to time deal with the progress of the Plans. Attention is specially invited to Chapter I of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan and to the other publications listed in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

I. First Five Year Plan—

1. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1951-52 and 1952-53 (1953).
2. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1953-54 (1954).
3. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report April—September, 1954 (1955).
4. First Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1954-55 (1956).
5. Review of the First Five Year Plan (1957).

II. Second Five Year Plan—

1. Second Five Year Plan document.
2. Appraisal and Prospects of Second Five Year Plan (1958).

†[] English translation.

3. Re-appraisal of Second Five Year Plan : a resume (1958).

4. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report, 1958-59 (1960).

5. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1959-60 (1962).

III. Third Five Year Plan—

1. Third Five Year Plan document.

2. Third Five Year Plan—Progress Report 1961-62 (1963).

3. Third Five Year Plan—Mid-Term Appraisal (1963).

4. Third Plan Progress Report 1963—1965.

5. Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline.

IV. Three Five Year Plans together—

Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline.]

269. [Transferred to the 4th August, 1969.]

CASES FOR VIOLATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (COT TROL) ACT, 1947

270. SHRI R. P. CHAITAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number & of the persons found involved in different cases under Imports and Exports (Contr > 1) Act, 1947 and rules made thereunder during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, year-wise;

(b) the details of the action taken against them in each case and

(c) the measures being taken to make the aforesaid Act obligatory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Adequate provision has been made under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 where under section 5, any violation of the Act is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and also with fine.

RESOLVING OF INDO-PAK DIFFERENCES

271. SARDAR RAM SINGH :
DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI
TALWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India propose to enter into meaningful discussions with Pakistan to resolve the outstanding differences between the two countries;

(b) whether the Government of Pakistan have also offered their co-operation in the matter; and

(c) if so, what fresh steps have been taken by the Government of India in the matter ?

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

(b) No, Madam.

(c) A letter recently written by Prime Minister to President Yahya Khan is placed on the Table of the House.

Copy of letter from Shri Matl Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, to His Excellency General Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan

New Delhi, June 22, 1969 Excellency,

I have been thinking of writing to you for some time. Apart from the brief meeting with Air Marshal Noor Khan in New Delhi last May, there has been no opportunity to meet members of your Government to discuss our relations. I am writing to share some of our thoughts with you.

Whatever the difficulties between our two countries, their destinies are inextricably intertwined. Our two Governments together share the heavy responsibility of ensuring the welfare and prosperity of over seven hundred million people.

Today there is almost a total lack of contact between the peoples of the two countries. Commercial, economic and cultural relations are completely cut off. I am sure you will agree that this is not a satisfactory situation between two neighbouring States which have so much in common.

I feel that it would help to remove misunderstanding and misconceptions if we were to ease the regulations for travel between the two countries; encourage greater cultural contact in the field of letters, art, music, science and sport.

Commerce is an important factor in bringing the two countries together.

Another point is that shipping companies and Airlines, which are neither Indian nor Pakistani, are earning foreign exchange from the people travelling between the two countries.

We feel that these and other aspects of normalisation and improvement of relations should be more [comprehensively examined. If you agree, we could set up a joint Indo-Pakistan body for this purpose at any level acceptable to you. I have already suggested a no-war-pact between Pakistan and India. This would go a long way in removing distrust and suspicion between our two peoples. I hope that these proposals will receive your earnest consideration.

Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, is visiting Islamabad and I am asking him to deliver this letter to you. He will, of course, be ready to exchange views on matters of mutual interest.

With the assurances of my highest consideration,

INDIRA GANDHI

His Excellency General
Yahya Khan, President of
Pakistan.

CARTOGRAPHIC AGGRESSION BY USSR

272. SARDAR RAM SINGH : SHRI
M. SRINIVASA REDDY : SHRI Y.
ADINARAYANA
REDDY : SHRI BANKA
BEHARY DAS: SHRI N. R.
MUNISWAMY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR have since vacated the cartographic aggression whereby some parts of India have been shown as parts of China; and

(b) if not, what further steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No revision of existing Soviet maps on the India-China border has come to notice.

(b) The discrepancy has been pointed out to the Soviet Government, with a request that the boundary should be correctly depicted.

FACILITIES TO EXPORTERS

273. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allow the exporters maximum benefits of all the incentives in force at the time they conclude a deal with foreign buyers; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Madam. A Scheme for registration of export contracts has been incorporated in Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1969-70 (Red Book)-(Volume II), which reads as follows :—

"In order to provide greater stability necessary for the growth of exports, it has been decided to introduce a scheme for registration of contracts involving deliveries extending over a period of not less than twelve months. In respect of exports made in execution of such registered contracts, exporters will be eligible for the same levels of assistance as were permissible on the date of such contracts with overseas buyers. Details of the scheme are being announced separately."

(b) Does not arise.

RELEASE OF DR. MASCARENHAS

274. SHRI Z. A. AHMAD:
SHRI SURA J PRASAD:
SHRI M. M. DHARIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seventy-year old Goan freedom fighter Dr. Mascarenhas now in Portuguese prison, is suffering from serious illness;

(b) whether proper treatment is provided to him by the Portuguese authorities; and

(c) what further efforts have been made by the Government of India to secure his early release?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Government has seen reports to this effect.

(b) It is difficult to ascertain this in the absence of direct contact with the Government of Portugal. It is, however, learnt that recently a medical check-up was arranged for him in a hospital in Portugal.

(c) The Government of India are making every effort, through diplomatic channels and international organisations, to secure the release of Dr Mascarenhas. It is hoped that these efforts will succeed as they did in the case of another Goan freedom fighter, Shri Vohlan Ranade.

PROPERTIES OF INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

275. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of assets by way of immovable properties of Indians living in Zanzibar acquired by the Government of Tanzania so far since 1964;

(b) whether any compensation has been offered to the Indians for seizing their properties and if so, the amount offered?

(c) whether there have been more forfeitures of property during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government of India in this respect? "

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The exact value of the immovable property of persons of Indian origin which has been confiscated by the Zanzibar authorities since 1964 is not known. It is, however, estimated that the loss suffered by these persons is in the region of 10 crores of rupees. Almost all persons affected by this measure are British passport-holders.

3—14 R. S./69

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Even though these persons are holders of British passports and are, therefore, the responsibility of the Government of U. K., the Government of India have taken up their case with the Government of Zanzibar on several occasions. On their part, the Government of India have allowed the repatriates from Zanzibar to avail themselves of the repatriation concessions under the liberalised Transfer of Residence Rules to enable them to rehabilitate themselves in India.

HATE-INDIA CAMPAIGN BY. PAK PAPERS

276. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware that all the papers in English and other languages in Pakistan are engaged in hate-India campaign; and

(b) what steps are being taken to counter the campaign?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Anti-India propaganda in the Pakistan Press is countered by All India Radio which puts out the correct facts in its broadcasts to Pakistan. Further our High Commission in Pakistan is constantly in touch with the Pakistan Government with a view to curbing such propaganda.

COMMAND WORDS OF N.C.C. IN TAMIL NADU

277. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA :
SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN :
SHRI S. A. KHAJA MOHI-
DEEN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any "compromise formula" on command words for NCC has been sent by the Central Government to the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the State government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Madam. Details of the formula are still under correspondence with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, यूगोस्लाविया और भारत के बीच संयुक्त परियोजनाओं के विषय में त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता

278. श्री राजनारायण : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार और पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और यूगोस्लाविया के प्रतिनिधि उन परियोजनाओं का पता लगा रहे हैं जिनमें, 1966 में किये गये निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि में, इन देशों द्वारा सहकार किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

[TRIPARTITE TALKS BETWEEN U.A.R., YUGOSLAVIA AND INDIA ON JOINT PROJECTS]

278. SHRI RAJNARAIN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia are exploring the nature of projects in which it is possible for these countries to co-operate in the light of the decision taken in the year 1966 ; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in this regard ?]

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख) जी हां। यूगोस्लाविया तथा संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपतियों तथा भारत के

t[] English translation.

प्रधान मंत्री ने नई दिल्ली में 21 से 24 अक्टूबर 1966 को हुई अपनी बैठक में पारस्परिक सहयोग के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाने, व्यापार विनिमय को आपस में बढ़ाने और व्यापार तथा विकास के विषय में पारस्परिक लाभप्रद संबंधों के विकास के लिए अन्य संयुक्त प्रयत्न करने का दृढ़ निश्चय व्यक्त किया। इस दृढ़ निश्चय के अनुसरण में मंत्रिस्तरीय तथा कार्यालय स्तरों पर बातचीत भी हो चुकी है और इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति का पुनर्विलोकन, 15 तथा 16 जुलाई, 1969 को काहिरा में हुई उच्च स्तरीय बैठक में, किया गया है।

तीनों देशों के बीच संयुक्त परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) औद्योगिक सहयोग के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी स्तर पर कुछ परीक्षण पहले से ही किए जा चुके हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप तत्काल क्रियान्विति के योग्य निम्नलिखित 10 परियोजनाओं का चयन किया गया है :—

- (1) पहियों वाले ट्रैक्टर
- (2) कालर ट्रैक्टर
- (3) टी० वी० ग्लास बल्बस
- (4) टी० वी० पिकचर ह्यूबे
- (5) यात्री कारें तथा पुर्जे
- (6) मोटर गाड़ी के सहसाधन
- (7) स्कूटर
- (8) बाइसिकलों तथा अन्य प्रयोगों के लिए छोटे इंजन
- (9) स्विच गियर
- (10) अन्य देशों को शक्ति सयंत्रों के लिए विद्युत उपकरणों का संभरण

यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि तीनों सरकारों के मनोनीत व्यक्तियों और दिलचस्पी रखने वाले उद्यमों के विधिवत् प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधियों के कार्यकारी दलों का इन प्रायोजनाओं पर सविस्तार प्रायोजना रिपोर्टें

प्रस्तुत करने के लिए अब गठन किया जाना चाहिये और इसे अधिक से अधिक अप्रैल 1970 के अन्त तक कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

(2) जहाजरानी के क्षेत्र में वर्तमान व्यवस्थाओं पर सविस्तार विचार विमर्श हुए हैं, यह निश्चय किया गया है कि इन विचार-विमर्शों के संदर्भ में संयुक्त जहाजरानी सेवा/अथवा/या तीनों देशों की जहाजरानी सेवाओं की संयुक्त व्यवस्था की स्थापना के व्यावहारिक प्रस्ताव छः महीने की अवधि में तैयार किए जाने चाहिये।

(3) दूर संचार बैकिंग तथा बीमा आदि वाणिज्यिक अस्थापना के क्षेत्र में अपेक्षित सुविधाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए कार्यकारी ग्रुपों का गठन करने का भी निश्चय किया गया है।

[THE DEPT. MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a and (b) Yes, Madam. The Presidents of Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic and the Prime Minister of India, in their meeting in New Delhi from the 21st to 24th October, 1966, expressed their resolve to take practical steps to expand the area of mutual co-operation, increase trade exchanges among themselves and undertake other joint endeavours to develop mutually beneficial relations on trade and development. In pursuance of this resolve further discussions have been held at ministerial and official levels and the progress achieved has been reviewed at a high level meeting held in Cairo on the 15th and the 16th July, 1969. The present position in regard to joint projects between the three countries is as follows :—

(i) In the field of industrial co-operation, some examination at the technical level has already been carried out and as a result the following 10 projects have been identified as capable of immediate implementation :

- (1) Wheeled tractors
- (2) Crawler tractors
- (3) TV glass bulbs
- (4) TV picture tubes
- (5) Passenger cars and components

•[f] English Translation.

- (6) Auto ancillaries
- (7) Scooters
- (8) Small engines for bicycles and other uses
- (9) Switch gear
- (10) Supply of electrical equipment for power plants to four countries :

It has been decided that Working Parties consisting of nominees of the three Governments and duly authorised representatives of interested enterprises should now be set up for submitting detailed project reports on these projects and that this should be done by the end of April, 1970 at the latest.

(ii) In the field of shipping, the present arrangements have been discussed in detail and it has been decided that in the light of these discussions practical proposals for the establishment of a joint shipping service and/or pooling arrangements between the shipping services of the three countries should be evolved within a period of six months.

(iii) It has also been decided to set Working Groups to study the facilities required in the field of commercial infrastructure such as telecommunications, banking and insurance.]

IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

279. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some industrial chemicals like sodium nitrate are imported by S.T.C. and distributed among so-called 'actual users' on the orders of the Industries Department ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that actually most of the genuine users purchase those materials from the open market at exorbitant prices ;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to set things right ; and

(a) whether Government propose to define 'actual users' and publish a list of such users every year along with the value of licenses given to and availed of by them ?

THE DEPUTY MIMSTLR IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) Certain chemicals like : sodium nitrate are imported by the S. T.C. for distribution to actual users on the recommendation of the Directorate General of Technical Development, the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and Directors of Industries of State Governments.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Docs not arise.

(d) The term 'Actual User' has been denned in the Handbook of Rules and Procedures (1969) published by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. The details of licenses issued to individual actual users are published regularly in the weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences published by the C.C.I. &E. Infomation regarding the utilization of Licences by Actual Users is not compiled for publication.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT BY MALAYSIA

280. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHA-
RAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Malaysia presented a shopping list to the Government of India for military equipment needed to expand its ground forces ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b) The Government of India in common with other Governments was approached by the Government of Malaysia to expedite the supplies of certain defence stores. The Government of India has rendered such assistance as was possible.

IRON ORE EXPORT TO JAPAN

281. SHRI N. PATRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state i

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese trading party which entered into an agreement with the M.M.I.C. for exporting

iron ore of Daitary Mines of Orissa is now raising plea of its comparative unsuitability ; and

(b) if so, what alternative steps are being taken for the export of iron ore from the Daitary Mines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) and (b) There was no prior agreement between the MMTC and the Japanese buyers for the sale of iron ore from Daitari Mines of Orissa. However, an offer has been made to the Japanese Steel Mills for the supply of Daitari iron ore over a period of fifteen years. The initial reaction of the Japanese Steel Mills to the grade of Daitari ore has not been favourable. The MMTC is pursuing the matter with the Steel Mills, and also exploring possibilities of exporting Daitari ore to other countries.

GUARANTEE FROM U.S. SHIP OWNERS AGAINST LOSSES

282. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Supply Mission in the United States has demanded a guarantee from U.S. ship owners against any losses resulting from any strike ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) and (b) In view of the shortage of non-US flag vessels and in order to comply with the PL-480 regulations which require that 50% of the foodgrains should be shipped in US flag vessels, it was necessary for the India Supply Mission to charter US flag vessels. Since the greater bulk of US flag vessels would have been effected by the threatened seamen strike from June 15, 1969, the India Supply Mission thought it prudent to demand that the US flag ship-owners assume all risks of loss of laytime and/or incurring of any liabilities whatsoever by the India Supply Mission vis-a-vis the suppliers of the foodgrains which might arise from that strike.

ARMED FORCES UTILISED IN ANDHRA PRADESH DURING TELANGANA AGITATION

283. SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions on which armed forces were made available to civil authority in Andhra Pradesh during the agitation for a separate Telangana State ; and

(b) the number of armed forces personnel made available ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) At the request of the civil authority in Andhra Pradesh troops were made available on 5 occasions from January to July 1969, as a precautionary measure for maintenance of law and order. The troops were, however, not actually used to quell any disturbances.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the number of troops deployed on these occasions.

AIR CRASHES

284. CHAUDHARY A. MOHAMMAD :

SHRIB K. MAHANTI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether 24 air force men were killed in plane crashes at Agra and Jodhpur on the 1st July, 1969; and

(b) whether any court of inquiry has been held into the causes of the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 14 Air Force personnel were killed in an air accident at Agra on 30-6-69. The same day four Air Force personnel and eight civilians were killed in a helicopter accident at Jodhpur.

(b) Courts of Inquiry have been ordered in both the cases, and their reports are awaited.

285. [Transferred to the 1st August, 1969.]

प्रधान मंत्री की अफ़ग़ानिस्तान यात्रा

286. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री की पिछली अफ़ग़ानिस्तान यात्रा के दौरान उनके साथ कौन-कौन व्यक्ति गये थे ; और

(ख) उन पर किये गये खर्च का व्यौरा क्या है ?

[P. M.'s TOUR OF AFGHANISTAN]

286. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons who accompanied her to Afghanistan on her last tour there ; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on their account ?]

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) संलग्न सूची में नाम दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी लोगों या प्रेस-प्रतिनिधियों पर किसी प्रकार का खर्च नहीं किया । सरकारी सदस्यों पर किए गए खर्च के व्यौरे इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं और इन्हें सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

विवरण

सरकारी अधिकारी

1. श्री केवल सिंह, सचिव, विदेश मंत्रालय ।
2. श्री आर० डी० साठे, संयुक्त सचिव, विदेश मंत्रालय ।
3. श्री एच० वा० ई० शारदा प्रसाद, निदेशक, प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ।
4. श्री के० नटवर सिंह, निदेशक, प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ।
5. डा० के० पी० माथुर, प्रधान मंत्री के वैयक्तिक चिकित्सक ।

[] English translation.

6. श्री वाई०पी० आर० कपूर, विशेषाधिकारी, प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय ।
7. श्री एम० सी० गुप्ता, प्रधान मंत्री के अतिरिक्त निजी सचिव ।
8. श्री एस० एस० चड्ढा, सुरक्षा अधिकारी ।
9. श्री के० नारायणस्वामी, फोटोग्राफिक अफसर ।
10. श्री एन० भास्कर अय्यर, न्यूजरील अफसर ।
11. श्री काली प्रसाद, प्रधान मंत्री के वैयक्तिक परिचर ।
12. श्री एम० ए० रहमान, सदस्य केन्द्रीय जल और शक्ति आयोग ।
13. श्री बी० आर० बोवरी, डी० पी० आई० ओ० ।
श्री के० जी० जोगलेकर, आकाशवाणी प्रतिनिधि ।
15. श्री टी० बी० राजेश्वर, उप निदेशक सतर्कता ब्यूरो ।

प्रेस प्रतिनिधि*

1. श्री जी० के० रेड्डी "द हिन्दू" से सम्बद्ध
2. श्री आर० चक्रपानी "पी० टी० आई०" से सम्बद्ध
3. श्री सुभाष चक्रवर्ती "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" से सम्बद्ध
4. ए० एन० दास, "अमृत बाजार पत्रिका" से सम्बद्ध
5. श्री जी० एस० चावला "ट्रिव्यन" और "प्रताप" से सम्बद्ध
6. श्री बी०पी० अग्रवाल "हिन्दुस्थान समाचार" से सम्बद्ध

गैर सरकारी लोग*

1. श्री राजीव गांधी
2. श्री सोनिया गांधी

* इस प्रकार की यात्राओं में "प्रेस" को जो सुविधाएं सामान्य रूप से दी जाती हैं, वे दी गईं ।

† अफगानिस्तान के शाह और बेगम के निमंत्रण पर ।

‡ [THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The names are given in the enclosed list.

(b) No expenditure was incurred by Government on non-officials or on Press representatives. Details of expenditure incurred on the official members are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Officials

1. Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
2. Shri R. D. Sathe, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
3. Shri H. Y. Sharada Prasad, Director, Prime Minister's Secretariat.
4. Shri K. Natwar Singh, Director, Prime Minister's Secretariat.
5. Dr. K. P. Mathur, Personal Physician to the Prime Minister.
6. Shri Y. P. R. Kapoor, Officer on Special Duty, Prime Minister's Secretariat.
7. Shri M. C. Gupta, Additional Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
8. Shri S. S. Chadha, Security Officer.
9. Shri K. Narayanaswamy, Photographic Officer.
10. Shri N. Bhaskara Iyer, Newsreel Officer.
11. Shri Kali Prasad, Personal Attendant to the Prime Minister.
12. Shri M. A. Rahman, Member, Central Water and Power Commission.
13. Shri B. R. Bowry, D.P.I.O.

1 Shri K. G. Jogekar, AIR Representative.

4

1 Shri T. V. Rajt swar, Deputy Director,
5 Intelligence Bureau.

Press Representatives?

1. Shri G. K. Reck y of "The Hindu".

2 Shri R.Chakrap ni of P.T.I.

3. Shri Subhas Q tkravarti of "Times of India".

4. Shri A. N. Das of "Amrita Bazar Patrika".

5. Shri G. S. Ch iwla, of "Tribune" and "Pratap".

6. Shri B. P. Agg irvval of "Hindustan Samachar".

Hon- Officials*

1. Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

2. Smt. Sonia Gai dhi.

*They were afforded the usual facilities extended to the Pres, on such visits.

JAt the invitatioi of the King and the Queen of Afghanistan, n.]

पक्षियों का निर्यात

287. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह धताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन से किस्म के भारतीय पक्षियों का कौन-कौन से देशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इसके द्वारा 1968-69 के वर्ष में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई?

f [EXPORT OF BIRDS

287. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the species of the Indian birds that are being exported and the names of the countries to which these are being exported ; and

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned in the year 1968-69 as a result thereof ?]

t[] English translation.

वंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख) वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान देशवार निर्यातित पक्षियों की संख्या तथा मूल्य को बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। संशोधित भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण के अनुसार सभी-प्रकार के पक्षियों को एक ही शीर्षक 'पक्षी' के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है इसलिए निर्यातित पक्षियों की किस्म के बारे में पूछी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

भारत से 1968-69 में पक्षियों के देशवार निर्यात को दिखाने वाला विवरण

देश	संख्या	मूल्य
		(रु०)
आस्ट्रिया	40	1,034
बहरीन द्वीप	18,39	8,526
बेल्जियम	1,01,117	2,49,084
कनडा	5,640	84,34
श्री लंका	28	2,860
डेनमार्क	12,873	60,906
फ्रांस	2,98,480	5,60,481
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	1,03,607	4,21,984
हांगकांग	9,044	28,614
आयरलैंड	17	4,586
इटली	3,29,158	5,30,041
जापान	5,84,671	9,38,060
कीनिया	20	972
लेबनान	2,930	6,073
मलेशिया	151	4,381
माल्टा	135	2,413
नेपाल	10,500	11,935
नीदरलैंड	94,890	3,33,128
नेथ एण्ड	92	1,294
अन्य प्रशान्त द्वीप	235	1,862
सिंगापुर	850	1,791
स्पेन	11,255	21,260

देश	संख्या	मूल्य
		(रु०)
सुरिनम	155	1,351
स्वीडन	3,656	28,802
स्विटजरलैंड	3,288	21,280
ब्रिटेन	1,05,708	6,77,846
सं. अ. अमेरिका	1,67,724	4,59,574
युगोस्लाविया	100	3,310
योग	18,48,303	43,91,882

1 [THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) A statement showing quantity and value of birds exported, country-wise, during the year 1968-69 is attached. All species of birds are clubbed under a single head 'Birds' in the Revised Indian Trade Classification and as such information regarding the kind of bird exported is not available.

STATEMENT

Statement showing country-wise exports of birds from India during 1968-69.

Countries	No.	Value
		Rs.
Austria	40	1034
Behrein Is.	1839	8526
Belgium	101117	249084
Canada	5640	8434
Ceylon	28	2860
Denmark	12873	60906
France	298480	560481
German FRP	103607	421984
Hongkong	9044	28614
Ireland	17	4586
Italy	329158	530041
Japan	584671	938060
Kenya	20	972
Labonon	2930	6073

Countries	No.	Value
		Rs.
Malaysia	151	4381
Malta	135	2413
Nepal	10500	11935
Netherlands	94890	333128
Neth Ant	92	1294
Other Pacific Island	235	1862
Singapore	850	1791
Spain	11255	21260
Surinam	155	1351
Sweden	3656	28802
Switzerland	3288	21280
U.K.	105708	677846
U.S.A.	167724	459574
Yugoslavia	100	3310
TOTAL	1848303	4391882

मालदीव का प्रशासन

288. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व मालदीव का प्रशासन भारत के गवर्नर जनरल द्वारा संचालित होता था;

(ख) क्या गवर्नर जनरल द्वारा इस प्रशासन को भारतीय प्रशासन से बिलकुल अलग रखा जाता था; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रशासन पर होने वाला व्यय भारतीय कोष से किया जाता था ?

ADMINISTRATION OF MALADIVE ISLANDS

288. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state i

(ft) whether the administration of Maladive Islands was run by the Govern-nor General of India prior to the attainment of Independence ;

t[JEnglish translation.

(b) whether this administration was kept quite separate from the Indian administration by the Governor General ; and

(c) whether the expenditure on this administration was borne from the Indian exchequer ?]

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Madam.

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

आण्विक परियोजनाओं का विकास

289. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु शक्ति आयोग के सभापति ने हाल में इस आशय का वक्तव्य दिया है कि भारत के लिये अपनी आण्विक परियोजनाओं का विकास करने के लिये यह अवसर सर्वोत्तम है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

[DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC PROJECTS

289. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has recently made a statement to the effect that this is the best opportunity for India to develop its atomic projects further ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in the matter ?]

प्रधान मंत्री तथा परमाणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने भविष्य में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास की सम्भावनाओं तथा आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख किया था ।

(ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के अध्यक्ष द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों पर सरकार उपलब्ध साधनों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित पहलुओं के अनुरूप गौर करेगी ।

[THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission has referred to the need for and possibilities of further development of atomic energy.

(b) The views expressed by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission will be kept in view by Government with due regard at the same time to resources and other relevant factors.]

मध्य प्रदेश में योजना के आवंटनों के सम्बन्ध में संघीय गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री की टिप्पणी

290. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जून के दूसरे सप्ताह में मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर नगर में संघीय राज्य मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल द्वारा दिये गये इस आशय के भाषण की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्र मध्य प्रदेश की योजनाओं पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

REMARKS OF UNION MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ON PLAN ALLOCATION IN M. P.

290. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the Union Minister of State Shri Vidyacharan Shukla in the Raipur city

of Madhya Pradesh in the second week of June to the effect that the Centre was paying no heed to the schemes of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what is the Central Government's reaction in this regard ?]

प्रधान मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

1[THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No such statement appears to have been made by the Minister.

(b) Does not arise.]

FOREIGN TRADE

291. SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise export and import trade of our country from 1964-65 to 1968-69 ;

(b) the amount of such trade that was carried through private sector and public sector respectively every year ;

(c) whether Government have prepared any phased programme for gradual nationalisation of import and export trade ; and

(d) if so, what are the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Sector-wise export statistics are not available as the trade statistics are compiled for the country as a whole.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

t[1 English translation.

STATEMENT

statement showing India's imports and exports including re-exports during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69.

Value in crores of R*.
(Post-Devaluation Rate)

Year	Imports	Export (Including Re-Export)	Balance of Trade
1964-65	2124.72	1285.67	(—)839.05
1965-66	2218.43	1268.88	(—)949.55
1966-67	2078.36	1156.56	(—)921.80
1967-68	2007.61	1198.69	(—)808.92
1968-69	1861.62	1360.02	(—)501.60

INDIANS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

292. SHRI M. SRINIVASAREDDY : SHRI Y. ADINARAYANA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.K. have tightened rules of permits for immigrants seeking employment in Great Britain ;

(b) if so, the result of this new policy of the British Government on Indians intending to go to Britain in search of employment ; and

(c) whether the U.K. Government had any prior consultation with the Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Some changes have recently been introduced by the British Government in their system of the grant of employment vouchers to prospective immigrants which have resulted in a reduction in the number of immigrants.

(c) The British Government have generally kept us informed of these changes through the High Commission in New Delhi, but there has been no prior consultation.

(b) if so, what are the details of the discussions held; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to step up the work of export promotion ?]

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) तथा (ग) बहुमत यह था कि निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए जोरदार प्रयत्न करने के अतिरिक्त तकनीकी जानकारी, संयुक्त उद्यम तथा परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने हेतु उपाय किए जाने चाहिए। इन देशों में हमारे मिशनों से निरन्तर परामर्श से सरकार पश्चिम एशिया तथा उत्तर अफ्रीका मिशनों के प्रमुखों के सम्मेलन में तैयार किए गए नीति निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है।

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The consensus emerged that apart from organising a vigorous drive for promoting exports, steps should be taken to offer technical know-how, joint ventures, and consultancy services. Government, in constant consultation with our Missions in these countries, are trying to act in accordance with the policy guidelines evolved during the WANA Heads of Mission Conference.

पश्चिम एशिया तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका को निर्यात

294. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी एशिया तथा उत्तर अफ्रीका के देशों में बिजली के केबल, एम० एस० वाइप, ट्यूब, पम्प मोटर मोटर गाड़ी के फालतू पुर्जों, स्टील एवं इंजीनियरी के अन्य सामान, सूती कपड़े, चाय, जूट और मसालों आदि की बहुत मांग है।

पश्चिमी एशिया तथा उत्तर अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय राजनयिकों के साथ बातचीत

293. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शनिवार, 24 मई, 1969 को फेडरेशन ऑफ एक्सपोर्ट ऑर्गनाइजेशन के प्रतिनिधियों ने पश्चिम एशिया तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका के 13 देशों में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले राजनयिकों तथा भारत सरकार के वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों के साथ इन देशों को निर्यात बढ़ाने के उपाय तलाश करने की दृष्टि से बातचीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) निर्यात संवर्धन के कार्य को तेज करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

[TALK WITH INDIAN DIPLOMATS ON STEPS TO BOOST TRADE WITH WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

293. SHRI J. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on Saturday, the 24th May, 1969, the representatives of the Federation of Export Organisation had a discussion with the diplomats representing India in 13 countries of West Asia and North Africa; and with the senior officials of the Government of India with a view to find out ways for increasing export to those countries; and

[] English translation.

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बात के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है कि उन देशों को ये वस्तुएँ उपयुक्त उच्च कोटि की निर्यात की जायें; और

(ग) इन देशों के साथ व्यापार में किस किस देश से हमारा मुकाबला है और किस तरह का मुकाबला है ?

t[ExpoRTS TO WEST ASIA AND NORTH AIRICA

294. SHRI J. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that electric Cables, M.S. pipes, tubes, pump motors, spare parts of automobile Steel wares and other engineering goods, cotton textiles, tea, jute, spices etc. are in great demand in West Asian and North African countries ;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made by Government in order to see that the goods of appropriate high quality are exported to those countries and

(c) the names of the countries with which we have to compete while trading with the said countries and the nature of competition we have to face ?]

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) देश में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था पहले से ही विद्यमान है, जिसके अंतर्गत जहाज लदान से पूर्व माल का निरीक्षण करके समुचित गुण नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाता है । पश्चिमी एशिया तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका के क्षेत्र से माल की किस्म के सबध में कोई विशेष शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) हमारे प्रतियोगी हैं : पटसन माल में पाकिस्तान, चाय में श्रीलंका और इंजीनियरी सामान में जापान, सं० रा० अमेरिका तथा यूरोप के औद्योगिक देश ।

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

(b) Machinery already exists in the country to ensure proper quality control through pre-shipment inspections. From the West Asian, North African region no significant complaints have been received regarding quality.

(c) Our competitors are : Pakistan in jute goods; Ceylon in tea; and Japan, USA and the industrialised countries of Europe in engineering goods.]

MISSILE MANUFACTURE WITH FRENCH COLLABORATION

295. SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :
DR. B. N. ANTANI :
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA
SARDAR H ARCH ARAN SINGH DUGAL

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan Times of June 3, 1969 to the effect that the Government of India have decided to start manufacturing missiles with French collaboration; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Some proposals for the manufacture of missiles have been received and are under Government's consideration.

CHINESE TROOPS MOVEMENT ON SINO INDIA BORDER

296. SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH DUGAL :
SHRI SYED HUSSAIN :
SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the mobilisation and heavy movement of Chinese forces

and the construction (of a large number of military installations along the Sino-Indian Border during the recent past and

(b) if so, what is:- Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Chinese troops continue to remain in strength across the northern border. There is, however, no indication that these troops have been recently augmented. A close watch is kept across our borders in the interests of safeguarding our territorial integrity.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY CHINA

297. SHRI. SRINIVASA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Government for its anti-Indian propaganda inciting an armed revolution in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDBA. PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b) Government of India have on several occasions protested to the Chinese authorities against their propaganda inciting armed revolution in India and other activities interfering in India's internal affairs. Despite Government of India's repeated protests, Chinese propaganda media have continued anti-Indian propaganda

PURCHASE OF 18 Turbo-Prop Air Liners

298. SHRI M. SRINIVASA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an order for purchase of 18 turbo-prop air liners for the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., has been placed with a British aircraft manufacturing company, Messers Hawker Siddeley ; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : No order for purchase of 18 turbo-prop Airliners has been placed

by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited with Hawker Siddeley Aviation Limited of U.K. However, an order has been placed by H.A.L. for import of aircraft parts and components for the manufacture of 18HS-748 aircraft at Kanpur.

SOVIET ARMS TO PAKISTAN

299. SHRI BANKA BEHARYDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the U.S.S.R. has supplied arms to Pakistan during the recent months ;

(b) the type of arms supplied and proposed to be supplied ; and

(c) whether Government of India have made any protests to the Government of U.S.S.R. and if so, the result of this protest ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) According to our information military equipment supplied in recent months by the Soviet Union to Pakistan included T-55 tanks, 130 mm guns, radar sets, helicopters, spare parts for tanks and other miscellaneous military stores. Government have conveyed their concern over these supplies to the Soviet authorities. It has been pointed out to them that Pakistan has no reasonable justification for augmenting its armed strength and that such supply of arms would only accentuate tension in the sub-continent and add to our responsibilities in regard to the defence and security of our country.

CLASSIFICATION OF POWERLOOMS AS COTTAGE POWERLOOMS

300. SHRI SANDA NARAYANA-PPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have announced that power-looms in units of four and below will be classified as cottage power-looms and will be free from excise duties; and

(b) if so, what will be its likely impact towards the development of Handloom industry ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

POWERLOOMS IN THE COUNTRY

301. SHRI SANDA NARAYANA-PPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms that were there in the country during the year 1960-61 ;

(b) what is the number of powerlooms in the country at present ;

(c) what were the varieties as also the quantity of cloth they were producing ; and

(d) whether the varieties produced by the power-looms are not having detrimental effect on the handloom-products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) 1,45,803 Powerlooms.

(b) 2,28,155 Powerlooms.

(c) Varieties of cloth produced by cotton power looms were mainly grey dhoties, sarees, mulls and in certain centres coloured sarees. Separate statistics of production of cloth by powerlooms are not available.

(d) It has been reported to the Government that production of coloured sarees by powerlooms is having detrimental effect on handloomi production.

POWERLOOMS IN THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

302. SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to introduce one lakh powerlooms during Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, how many in cooperative sector and outside;

(c) what are various facilities extended towards the installation of powerlooms; and

(d) what is Government's policy with regard to further installation of power-looms?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) It has been left to the discretion of the State Governments to make suitable variations in allotment between cooperative sector and other according to local conditions.

(c) For powerlooms in the cooperative sector :—

(1) Loan assistance for the purchase of powerlooms subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per power loom.

(2) 75 per cent of the share value of Rs. 100 as loan.

(3) Tapering management grant for a Manager, Secretary or Accountant. It is 75 per cent for the first year, 50 per cent for the second year and 25 per cent for the third year.

Sectors other than cooperative sector :—

The scheme of powerlooms has been treated as small scale industries scheme and the looms are eligible for assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and from State Financing Corporations State Bank and the Commercial Banks or other financial institutions that may be set up by the State Governments.

(d) The matter has not been considered by the Government so far.

POWERLOOMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

303. SHRI SANDA NARAYANAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed any powerloom enquiry committee, in 1963 under Shri Ashok Mehta' Chairmanship.

(b) when Government have received the report of the Committee ; and

(c) if so, what are its main recommendations and the action taken by Government thereon so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY ((HOWDHARY RAM SEWAK); (a) Yts, Madam. 1964.

(b) May,

(c) A statement is attached. A copy of the Report as well as a copy of the Government resolution thereon were placed on the Table of the House in September 1964 and 25th July, 1966 respectively.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee and Government's decision thereon are given below :

Recommendations :

1. 1,10,000 powerlooms may be introduced in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2. Ribbon, Tape, brading, labels production powerlooms may be allowed to be installed in the country freely.

3. Artsilk industry should not be allowed to be developed on a vertical basis by allowing rayon spinners to set up their own looms.

4. Production of coloured sarees should be reserved for the handloom sector.

5. Control in regard to acquisition installation etc. of powerlooms in the decentralised sector should be removed.

6. Existing All India Handloom Board which is an advisory Body may be turned into a statutory All India Hand-loom and Powerloom Board.

Govt's decision :

1. The powerlooms have been allocated to the different States and Union Territories.

2. Accepted.

3. Accepted.

4. Accepted.

5. Not accepted.

6. Accepted.

FOREIGN TOUR OF CHAIRMAN M.M.T.C.

304. SHRI OKANATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to State ;

(a) the number of times the Chairman of the MMTC had gone abroad during

the year 1968-69 for finding market for manganese and iron ores to be exported from India; and

(b) the names of the countries he visited and the names of the firms he contacted for such exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The Chairman, MMTC, led the corporation's sale promotion delegations thrice during the year 1968-69.

(b) A statement showing the particulars of countries visited and the names of the firms contacted is attached.

STATEMENT

Names of the countries visited by Chairman M.M.T.C. and names of firms contacted by him for export of manganese ore and iron ore

Belgium—

M/s. Societe Commerciale des Mines, Minerals & Metaux, Brussels.

M/s. S. A. D. 'Application's de Chimie Industrielle' SADACEM Ghent.

M/s. Cigrang Freres S. A. & Ed. Loupo, Antwerp.

Luxembourg—

M/s. ARBED Centrale d'Achats Luxembourg.

Holland—

M/s. Philipp Bros. (Azie) N. V. Amsterdam.

M/s. N. V. Noord-Europese Handel-EN Pyreemij, Amsterdam.

France—

M/s. Societe du Manganese, Paris

U. K. (Great Britain)—

M/s. The C.P.N. O. Ltd., London

M/s B.I. S. C. (Ore) Ltd., London.

M/s. Derby & Co. Ltd., London.

M/s. M. Golodetz Ltd., London.

U. S. A.—

M/s Phibro Asia Ltd., New York.

M/s. Ore & Ferro Corporation. New York.

M/s. M. Golodetz & Co. Inc. New York.

4. M/s Associated Metals & Minerals Corporation, New York.
5. M/s. Ferro Metals & Chemicals Corporation, New York.
6. M/s Huxley Bartering Corporation, New York.
7. M/s. Union Carbide Corporation New York.

During his visit to Washington the Chairman, MMTC met the officials of the U. S. Departments of State, Agriculture and Commerce and also of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) in connection with the 3rd C. C. C. Barter).

Camdu—

1. M/s. Philipp Bros., Montreal.
2. M/s. Chromium Mining Coy, Montreal.

Japan—

1. M/s. Steel Mill of Japan.
2. M/s. Lux Ore & Chemical Ltd. Tokyo.
3. M/s. M. Golodetz & Co. Tokyo.
4. M/s. Philipp Bros. (Overseas) Ltd.
5. M/s. Japan Ferro Alloy Association, Tokyo.
6. M/s. Okura Trading Coy, Tokyo-

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN PERSONNEL FROM CHECK POINTS AND INDIAN MILITARY LIAISON GROUP IN NEPAL AND NEPAL P. M. 'S COMMENTS ON KOSHI AND GANDAK PROJECTS.

305. SARDAR D. K. JADHAV :
 SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :
 SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON:
 SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE :
 SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY :
 PT. BHAWANIPRASAD TIWARY :
 SHRI M. N. KAUL :
 CHAUDHARY A. MOHAMMAD:
 SHRI B. K. MAHANTI ; SHRI G. BARBORA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the course of his last visit to Nepal, the Government of Nepal pressed for "the withdrawal of

Indian Defence personnel from some check points in Nepal including the Indian Military Liaison Group ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister of Nepal recently commented adversely on Koshi and Gandak Projects ; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Attention of the hon. Members are invited to the statement already made by the Deputy Minister in the House on 21st July, 1969 in response to the Calling Attention Notice on this subject.

(b) The agreements relating to the joint cooperation in these two large power projects fully cover the inter-ests of both India and Nepal.

(c) Does not arise.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

306. SHRI SYED HUSSAIN :

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA :

MENON : SHRI G. GOPINATHAN

NAIR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government of India are considering any proposal to recognize the provisional revolutionary Government of South Vietnam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The matter is under consideration.

PROPOSAL OF MR. BREZHNEV ABOUT REGIONAL COOPERATION AND COLLECTIVE ASIAN SECURITY

307. SHRI R. P. SINHA :

SHRI KRISHAN KANT :

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the proposal made by Mr. Brezhnev at the Moscow Conference of

the Communist parties about regional cooperation and collective Asian Security and

(b) if so, what is Government's reliance thereto?

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

(b) Government welcome proposals for regional economic cooperation which will promote stability, prosperity and security in the region, but oppose establishment of military groupings.

CRISIS IN ART SILK INDUSTRY IN PUNJAB

308. SARDAR (URCHARAN SINGH TOHRA) : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have expressed their concern to the Union Government over the continuous deterioration in the working of the art silk industry in Punjab because of the rising cost of the art silk yarn ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab twice met the Prime Minister and urged the Central Government to intervene through control either over price or over distribution of art silk yarn ; and

(c) if, so the action taken by the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) Central Government have received representations from the Government of Punjab, including those addressed by the Punjab Chief Minister to the Prime Minister about the difficulties experienced by art silk weaving industry in Punjab and urging remedial action.

(c) The Tariff Commission who were asked to inquire into the cost structure of the man-made fibre/yarn industry have made certain interim recommendations to Government on fair prices of rayon yarn. The textile Commissioner has been asked to initiate discussions with the spinners and explore

4—14 R. S./69

the possibilities of their accepting voluntarily the rates proposed by him after taking into account the interim recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

GILGIT-SINKIANG ROAD

309. SHRI M. M. DHARIA : SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY : SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gilgit-Sinkiang Road has recently been completed ;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the significance and implications of this road from the point of view of Sino-Pak military strategies ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Attention is invited to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on May 13, 1968, regarding the construction of a road linking Gilgit with Sinkiang through the Mintaka Pass. Chinese are now assisting Pakistan in building a road from Mor Khun in northern Kashmir to the Khunjerab Pass on the Kashmir-Sinkiang border. Government are aware of the military implications of this road especially in the context of Sino-Pakistani collusion. Government have taken due note of these aspects; protests have also been lodged with China and Pakistan.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN H.A.L.

310. SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial dispute was raised in the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., by the employees' unions in 1969?

(b) whether any settlement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Though no fresh major industrial dispute was raised in 1969, three demands that had been pending for sometime were pressed by employees' Unions.

These were :

(i) Demand made by all Labour Unions of HAL for payment of Dearness Allowance at Central Government rates;

(ii) Demand made by all Labour Unions of HAL for revision of HAL Wage Structure and payment of Interim Relief at 25% of total emoluments till wage revision is completed; and

(ii) Demand made by the Union at Koraput protesting against proposal for phase deduction of project allowance and asking for either continuance of project allowance at existing rates or its replacement by a Koraput Allowance at higher rates.

(b) and (c) The Dearness allowance dispute has been settled by the HAL Management agreeing to pay to their employees dearness allowance at Central Government rates pending determination of the Wage Structure and allowances in the light of discussions with reference to the Engineering Wage Board's Report. HAL Management have also commenced negotiations with the Employee's Unions in regard to the revision of the Wage Structure. Pending consideration of the demand for payment of special Koraput Allowance to the employees of Koraput Division, continuance of the Project Allowance at existing rates has been sanctioned till December, 1969.

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जापान तथा इण्डोनेशिया की यात्रा

311. श्री राम साहय :

श्री तिल्लई विल्लन :

चौधरी ए० मोहम्मद :

श्री बी० के० महन्ती :

क्या विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने गत जून में जापान तथा इण्डोनेशिया की यात्रा की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन देशों की सहायता से भारत में आर्थिक विकास के संबंध में कौन से विशेष निर्णय किये गये ?

t[P. M.'s VISIT TO JAPAN AND INDONESIA

*311. SHRI RAM SAHAI :

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN :

CHAUDHARY A. MOHAMMAD :

SHRI B. K. MAHANTI:

Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether she visited Japan and Indonesia in June last; and

(b) if so, what specific decisions were arrived at regarding economic development in India with the aid from these countries ?]

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने 23 जून से 27 जून तक जापान की और 28 जून से 3 जुलाई तक इण्डोनेशिया की यात्रा की।

(ख) इन दोनों अवसरों पर जारी की गयी संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति की प्रतियाँ संलग्न हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXIX अनुपत्र संख्या 15]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister visited Japan from June 23 to June 27 and Indonesia from June 28 to July 3.

(b) Copies of the Joint Communiqués issued on the occasion of the two visits are enclosed. [See Appendix LXIX, Annexure No. 15.]

FOREIGN TRIPS UNDERTAKEN BY THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

312. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : PROF. SHANTILAL KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the foreign trips so far undertaken by him during the last six months;

*[] English translation.

(b) what were the places where he was accompanied by the Foreign Secretary;

(c) what were the purposes of these tours; and

(d) whether the purposes were fulfilled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Details of the trips of the Foreign Minister, after assumption of charge, are given below :

Nepal—5th to 9th June, 1969

Iran—18th to 23rd June, 1969

U.A.R.—7th to 8th July, 1969

U.S.A.—9th to 17th July 1969

(d) The Foreign Minister was not accompanied by the Foreign Secretary on any of these trips.

(c) The visits were to exchange views on bilateral relations and important world issues. In addition, the visit to Iran was to attend the first meeting of the Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation between India and Iran.

(d) Yes, Madam.

313. [Transferred to the 1st August, 1969.]

COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO COUNTRIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO PAKISTAN

314. SHRI SYED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India recently addressed a communication to the countries who are supplying arms to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the points and issues raised in the communication ; and

(c) the reply received from the concerned countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) India's well known views regarding arms supplies to Pakistan are constantly brought to the notice of foreign Governments through diplomatic channels. The concerned Governments have been

informed that any further arms build up by Pakistan poses a threat to the security of India, creates tension in the sub-continent and retards the chances of normalisation of relations between the two countries.

PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH LAOS PREMIER

315. SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with the Premier of Laos on the 22nd June, 1969 at Palam airport; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The two Prime Ministers met and discussed in bilateral relations and the international situation with particular reference to Indo-China and the current peace talks in Pans.

SOVIET ARMS TO PAKISTAN

316. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan recently received from Russia a contingent of 60 tanks bringing the number of Russian tanks to 100 ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) According to our information, the Soviet Union have supplied about 50 T-55 tanks to Pakistan in May. This is in addition to about 50 tanks supplied by them in February.

(b) Pakistan has no reasonable justification for augmenting its armed strength. Such supplies of military equipment to Pakistan would only accentuate tension in the sub-continent and add to our responsibilities in regard to the defence and security of the country.

GURDWARAS IN PAKISTAN

317. SARDAR NARINDAR SINGH

BRAR i

SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH
TOHRAiWill the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state i

(a) whether the Government of India are considering a proposal to set up a commission to survey the condition of Gurdwaras left in Pakistan and to ensure permanent arrangements for proper maintenance of these gurdwaras ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) According to Indo-Pak Agreements on the subject, protection, maintenance and preservation of sanctity of these Gurdwaras is the responsibility of Pakistan Government.

**OPENING OF WAGHA ROUTE BETWEEN INDIA
AND AFGHANISTAN**

318. SARDAR NARINDER SINGH

BRAR i

SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH
TOHRAiWill the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state i

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Afghanistan have desired that Wagha route should be opened for the transportation of fruit from Afghanistan to India;

(b) whether any official request from the Government of Afghanistan has been received ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) i (a) The Governments of Afghanistan and India have been desirous that the traditional trade route between the two countries should remain open.

(b) It is upto i the Government of Pakistan to open the route. There is, therefore, no question of any request being addressed to the Government of India.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

**PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS
KILLED IN WAR**

319. SARDAR NARINDER SINGH

BRAR i

SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH
TOHRA iWill the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state i

(a) whether the opinion of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been received for giving pension and other facilities to the widows of the soldiers killed in war ;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) i (a) to (c) Government orders regarding grant of special family pensions to widows of Service personnel killed in action were issued in 1965. The Comptroller and Auditor General was requested to look into the deduction* made by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) in relation to the scholarships awarded by Government to children of certain widows for education in public schools. The Comptroller and Auditor General indicated that, on the face of it, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) had acted correctly. Government, however, meanwhile issued a clarification to the effect of which was to restore in full the consolidated rates of special family pension to war widows.

**RESERVATION OF PRODUCTION OF
COLOURED SAREES FOR HANDLOOMS**

320. SHRI S. A. KHAJA MOHI-
DEEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to
state i

fa) whether Government have imposed a ban on the production of coloured sarees by powerlooms and have reserved the same for handlooms ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The powerloom Enquiry Committee recommended that with the phased programme of introduction of powerlooms in the handloom sector, this sector is to be given assistance by a further reservation of production. The Committee recommended that production of coloured sarees may be reserved exclusively for handloom sector. The Government of India accepted this recommendation if the Powerloom Enquiry Committee.

INDO-NEPAL RELATIONS

321. PROF. SHANTILALKOTHARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cracks have appeared in the Indo-Nepal relations recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRAPAL SINGH) :

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

LOOTING OF TRAIN CARRYING MILITARY ARMS AND AMMUNITION

322. SHRI SYED HUSSAIN :
SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA :
SHRI P. C. MITRA :
SHRI B. K. MAHANTI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special goods train carrying arms and ammunition and stores for the military was looted between Rani Ganj and Baktanagavre on Eastern Railway recently; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARNAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The train was stopped by a gang of wagon breakers at about 0925 hrs on 6th July 1969 near Baktar Nagar Railway Station on the Eastern Railway and 3 wagons broken open. 37 boxes containing Artillery Ammunition were removed by the miscreants. All the boxes were subsequently recovered but some of the contents are missing. The police are investigating the offence and some arrests have been made.

RUSSIAN PILOTS IN INDIA

323. SHRI P. C. MITRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Russian Pilots came here to give test flights of Mi-8 helicopters a number of which have been purchased by the Government of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Pilot were taken first by an Indian Air Force helicopter over the Eastern region of India to be recovered by the test flight;

(c) whether after the flight the pilots told the Indian I. A. F. personnel that they could not fly their Mi-8 helicopter over the area in NEFA which were marked as Chinese in Soviet maps; and

(d) if the answer to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what is the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SARDAR SWARNAN SINGH) : (a) to

(d) : A Russian team brought a Mi-8 helicopter to India recently for evaluation trials under Indian conditions. During the course of trials they did not agree to fly helicopter over certain areas. The matter was taken up with the Soviet authorities who stated that this had happened due to a misunderstanding and immediately reassured that there could be no question of Russian pilots not flying the helicopters in accordance with our instructions.

TALKS WITH INDONESIA FOR PRICES OF PEPPER

324. CHAUDHARY A. MOHAMMAD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bilateral talks are to be held with Indonesia to formulate proposals for securing better prices for pepper in the world market;

(b) if so, what are the details of the issues to be discussed ; and

(c) when the meetine; is likely to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) :

(a) t > (c): The question of evolving some arrangement to safeguard the unit price of pepper was *inter alia* discussed between officials of the two countries. The talks were exploratory in nature, and are likel> to be continued further.

325 [Transferred to the 30th July, 1969.]

Re Starred Question No. 100

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, हमारा एक प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मैं आपको इस समय रूल कोट कर रहा हूँ। रूल 52 यह कहता है कि...

उपसभापति : क्या है ?

श्री राजनारायण : आप सुनिये तो। कृपया आप नियम 52 निकालिये। यह नियम क्या कहता है। यह नियम कहता है :

“मौखिक उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न, प्रश्नों के लिए उपलब्ध किये गये समय के भीतर बैठक में किसी अन्य कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने से पहले, उस क्रम से पुकारे जायेंगे जिसमें कि वे सूची में दिये गये हों :

परन्तु जिस प्रश्न का मौखिक उत्तर देने के लिये समय नहीं बचा हो और यदि मंत्री सभापति से अभ्यावेदन करे कि वह प्रश्न विशेष लोक हित का है और उसका वह उत्तर देना चाहता है तो सभापति की अनुज्ञा से प्रश्न के घंटे के बाद उसका उत्तर दिया जा सकेगा।

मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँ कि यह जो 100 नम्बर का मेरा प्रश्न है वह अत्यन्त लोक महत्व का है जिसका उत्तर देने के लिए आप मंत्री जी को आज्ञा दें।

SHR M. M. DHARIA : This is not allowed under the Rules.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि माननीय मंत्री जी चेयर से अनुज्ञा लेकर उसका उत्तर यहाँ पर वक्त समाप्त होने के बाद भी दें क्योंकि इसका संबंध देश की सुरक्षा से है। श्री कृष्ण मैनन और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू का पुरा पुरा खंडन है और उनकी नीतियों को देशद्रोह...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : THE Chair does not permit it. That ends the matter.

REFERENCE TO CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE RE RIOTING AND POLICE FIRING AT VILLAGE KANKI ON THE BORDER OF BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There are two calling attention notices that [ruled out. Mr. Sharma came to my Chamber and asked me and I said he may mention it for one or two minutes. Mr. Ra.inarain also said that he had given notice. I checked and found that they had given simultaneously. I have permitted Mr. Sharma to mention it. You may also mention it for one or two minutes.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA (Bihar) : Madam. I wish to draw your attention and the attention of the House that a very serious situation is prevailing on the border of Bihar and West Bengal. I understand that the calling attention notice which I gave regarding the rioting and police firing at village Kanki in Police Station Chakalia which falls on the border of Bihar and West Bengal.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Madam, on a point of order..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down.....

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA : No point of order.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Yovi hear my point of order

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA : Please listen tone first.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : I am not challenging your consent. I am raising a point of order. You please hear my point of order. I am rising on a point of order.

(7 *interruption*)

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA : A very serious situation is prevailing in that area. The Marxist Communists have created a serious situation. As a result of that section 144 has been promulgated in that area of Bihar. I am very much surprised why this is not being allowed.

(*Interruption*)

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हम लोग मुन नहीं रहे हैं। सदन में शान्ति रखी जाय ताकि कार्यवाही अच्छी तरह से मुनी जा सके।

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Madam, I want to know why actually a point of order is not being admitted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will tell you one thing. Take your seat. It is in the discretion of the Chair to permit any member to raise a point of order for one or two minutes. This has been out of practice and I have allowed Mr. Sharma to do it for just two minutes.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : That is not the point which I am raising. I am not challenging your permission?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Please sit down.

A. P. CHATTERJEE : I am raising another question altogether. Why should you think that I am challenging your permission?

(*Interruption*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You proceed. Mr. Sharma.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA : The situation in that Bihar area which is on the border of Bihar is very serious. Section 144 has been promulgated by the Bihar Government, and those who are operating in that area, the West Bengal Marxist Communists or Naxalites, have created a reign of terror, and that is the

reason why the Bihar Government has already taken that step. But I am surprised that this Calling Attention notice has been disallowed in this respect, although the Telengana question is being allowed to be discussed, and perhaps it is because of fear of the West Bengal Government which is ruled by the Marxists that the Government is not accepting this point of view. Therefore, I am urging. Madam, that a very serious view should be taken by the Government of India and necessary arrangement should be made to put down those Marxist people in that area.

(*Interruption*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am allowing anyone to say anything.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : I am standing on my right. May I draw your attention to rule 258 of the Rules of Procedure? After all it is a rule framed by the consent of the House. These rules cannot be violated by any Member of the House including the Chair, if I may say so with respect. Rule 258 just look at it. You did not allow me to raise a point of order. It says : "Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Chairman, but in doing so, shall confine himself to stating the point."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. I want Mr. Raj-narain to say his point.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : You may rule the point out of order. Will you kindly allow me? If I raise a point of order you may rule it out saying that it is not a point of order. But unless I say it, how do you say that it is not a point of order? I cannot understand this. This is not an attitude we can accept from the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You should have my permission to speak.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : If I rise to state a point of order, you must allow me, the Chair must allow me to raise it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Say it now.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Why did you not allow me to raise it at that time? I do not understand this. This is a rule which is flouted by the Chair. This is a rule which is framed by the consent of the House. I am raising my point of order.

अब प्रश्न क्या है। काकी गांव थाना, यह विल्कुल बिहार की सीमा है। मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वहां पर बिहार की सीमा के अंदर इस ढंग से आतंक फैला रही है कि जो बिहार की सीमा से लगे हुये बंगाल के गांव हैं उन गांवों में आतंक फैला कर के वह बिहार की जनता को आतंकित करना चाहती है ताकि बिहार की जनता उसके प्रभाव में आ जाय।

मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ आज केन्द्र की सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जिस अराजक और आतंकपूर्ण गतिविधि को अख्तियार किया है उसपर सक्ती के साथ रोक लगनी चाहिये वरना इस देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सुरक्षा आतंरिक हिसक उपद्रव से भी खतरे में पड़ती है और बाहरी हमले से भी खतरे में पड़ती है।

जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है, इसी लिये हम बारबार कहा करने हैं कि तुम नानवायलेंट सिविल डिस-ओबिडियेंस का मूवमेंट चलाओ, तुम कानून की ठिकनी करो, मारो नहीं लेकिन मानों नहीं। अब जैसे हम हैं। हम मारेंगे नहीं, लेकिन मानेंगे नहीं। हमने 34 बार कांग्रेसी राज में जेल काट कर लात खाना सीखा है।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की हालत बड़ी खराब है और माननीया, आप घर मंत्री से कहें कि घर मंत्री यहाँ पर आकर बयान दें कि आज मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की आतंकपूर्ण कार्रवाई का क्या असर बिहार की जनता पर पड़ रहा है। मैं आप से फिर निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप घर मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में यहाँ बयान देने के लिये आग्रह करें।

THE DEPUTE CHAIRMAN : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Madam ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No more.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You should allow me.

(Interi uptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : It is a scandal and what not.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER THE TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Madam, I beg to lay on the table under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the Prices of Cotton Yarn and Cloth.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 1 (15)-Tax(1)/66-Tax (A) dated the 15th May, 1969 (In English and Hindi)

(iii) Statement under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid within the period mentioned in that sub-section.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-1432/69 for (i) to (iii).]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL-COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : Madam, I beg to lay on the Table—a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply (Department of Foreign Trade), under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) Notification S. O. No. 1395, dated 3rd April, 1969 (in English), publishing the Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for Purposes of Export) (First Amendment) Order, 1969.

(ii) Notification S. O. No. 1396, dated the 3rd April, 1969 (in Hindi), publishing the Essential Commodities (Regulation of Production and Distribution for Purposes of Export) (First Amendment) Order, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.-1295/69 for (i) and (ii)].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE EXPORT
(QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT,
1963**

CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK : Madam, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) Notification S. O. 2413, dated the 24th May, 1969 (in English), publishing the Export Inspection Council Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1969.

(ii) Notification S. O. No. 2414, dated the 24th May, 1969 (in English), publishing the Export Inspection Agency Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1969.

(iii) Notification S. O. No. 2335 dated the 12th June, 1969 (in English) publishing the Export of Ceramic Products (Inspection) Rules, 1969.

(iv) Notification S. O. No. 2459, dated the 26th June, 1969 (in English and Hindi), publishing the Export of PVC Leather Cloth (Inspection) Amendment Rule*. 1%J.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1296/69 for (i) to (iv).]

**THE MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE
TRADE PRACTICES BILL.
1967—contd.**

**CLAUSE 4—APPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS
NOT BARRED**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We had finished yesterday clause 3. Now we come to clause 4. There are two amendments, one in the name of Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and another in the name of Mr. Krishan Kant.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu) : Madam, I want to ask a clarification

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No clarification. It is all over.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM : The Minister did not say that he is placing The papers on the table. We did not hear it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED) : Madam, I move :

"That at page 11, for the existing clause 4, the following be substituted, namely i—

4. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2) or elsewhere in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or elsewhere in this Act, so much of the provisions of this Act, as relate to matters in respect of which specific provisions exist in the—

(i) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), or the Banking Regulation Act, 1919 (10 of 1919) or

(ii) State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), or the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or

(iii) Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938), shall not apply to a banking company, the State Bank of India or a subsidiary bank, as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or an insurer, as the case may be." SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana). Madam, I move :

"That in the Notice of Amendment (List No. 1) dated the 18th July, 1969 in amendment No. 1, in sub-clause, of proposed clause 4, for the word 'specific' the words 'specifically the same or similar' be substituted."

The Questions were proposed.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : The purpose of this amendment is with regard to such matters for which specific provisions have been made in the present bill, and this Bill will have no application if there are such specific provisions in the Reserve Bank of India Act, the State Bank of India Act, and the Insurance Act. That is the purpose of my amendment.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I welcome really the amendment which the non-Minister has moved because it clarifies clause 4. But I was thinking that the amendment which

I have tabled will clarify it more, because the words are 'specific provisions exist'. "Specific" is a legal term. But I have said "specifically the same or similar". It means that any court will not come in the way of its interpretation. My amendment to the amendment of the hon. Minister will clarify the situation so that the legal interpretation cannot go wrong and the purpose is properly served. I request the Minister to kindly accept my amendment.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Are you accepting his amendment?

SHRI FAKHR UDDIN ALI AHMED : I am sorry, I cannot accept that amendment for two reasons. One is that we have used the words 'specific provisions', and if we substitute these words by 'specifically the same or similar' provisions, then it will create difficulties and will be liable to different interpretations. The objective which the hon. Member had had been served by the nationalisation of the banks and therefore I hope he will reconsider it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Krishan Kant, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I am withdrawing it.

SHRI BABUPHAI M. CHINAI : We have not given him permission to withdraw.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw it?

**The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That at page 11 for the existing clause 4, the following be substituted namely:—

'4. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (1) or elsewhere in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

♦For text of amendment, vide col 800 *supra*.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or elsewhere in this Act, so much of the provisions of this Act, as relate to matters in respect of which specific provision exist in the -----

(i) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), or the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) or

(ii) State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), or the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or

(iii) Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938), shall not apply to a banking company, the State Bank of India or a subsidiary bank, as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or an insurer, as the case may be."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 5—ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMISSION

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Madam I move

SHRIBABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra) : He should give an undertaking that he will not withdraw it. Otherwise, it will take the time of the House, his moving. Either he moves it and faces it, or withdraws it now.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh) : He wants to move so that the amendment could go on record.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Madam, I move :

"That at page 12, line 17, after the word, "person" the words "did not", be inserted".

Madam, I am moving this amendment because I want to express my point of view before the Government and the hon'ble Minister- ..

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Ben-gil):
 O! a point of order. Amendments are not
 nuant for expressing points of view.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now,
 please do not waste time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : If you do
 not have the courage of conviction, you can
 withdraw now.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West
 Bengal): He has nothing to say. Why should
 he take the time of the House? Government
 will not accept it.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : How can
 you say that the Government will not accept
 it ? How can you presume that ? Now, sub-
 clause (3) of clause 5 says:

"Before appointing any person as a
 member of the Commission the Central
 Government shall satisfy itself that the
 person does not, and will not, have any
 such financial or other interest as is likely
 to affect prejudicially his functions as such
 member."

It is not only "does not" and "willnot" but I
 have said "did not have" any financial
 interest. What happened in Madhya Pradesh?
 The Birlas wanted excise duty on Gwalior
 Rayons to be written off or, rather, not to be
 applied to it. They applied to the Government
 and the Government appointed a Committee
 of all the parties to decide whether excise
 duty should be removed from the Birlas or
 not. On that Committee the Advocate-General
 of Madhya Pradesh appeared and pleaded that
 the excise duty should not be levied. In the
 meanwhile the then Chief Minister decided to
 take away the whole issue from the
 Committee and he wanted the Advocate-
 General to decide about this issue. It was
 known that the Advocate-General had
 appeared for the Birlas for eight or ten times
 earlier. He should not have been appointed.
 Because of the earlier commitment and
 engagement with the Birlas it was known that
 that person could not be a judicial person to
 decide about it. So while taking a decision
 about his appointment at the Monopolies
 Enquiry Commission it was very necessary to
 see that the person should be above suspicion.
 He may not be connected now or in future.
 That is a different thing. An advocate cannot
 have a continued interest in one

party. He may have permanent interest with
 the Birlas, may not have interest at the
 moment, now. Therefore, it is very necessary
 that the person who has had any interest
 should not be included. May I know from the
 hon'ble Minister whether this simple
 amendment of mine will be accepted or not?

The question was proposed.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMAD :
 Madam, the most important thing is that the
 person to be appointed should not have any
 interest at the time when appointment has to
 be considered. If we accept the amendment
 suggested by my hon. friend, then a person
 who had been having interest thirty or forty
 years ago would also be debarred from being
 considered. And that is a very unreasonable
 thing. A person might have been having some
 connections fifteen or twenty years ago but he
 may not be having any financial interest now.
 Therefore that may be left to the good sense
 of the Government. A person who is having
 any interest at the time when appointment is
 being made, only he will be debarred from
 being considered. I hope he will withdraw his
 amendment.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What
 do you say, Mr. Krishan Kant?

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINA! : I
 strongly object to any withdrawal. I want
 division on it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall put
 Mr. Krishan Kant's amendment to the vote.
 The question is:

"That at page 12, line 17, after the word
 'person' the words 'did not,' be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN I The
 question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted. Clause 5 was
 added to the Bill. Clauses 6 to 15 were
 added to the Bill.*

NEW "LAUSE 15 A

SHRf DAHYABHAI V. PATEL
(Gujarat): Mad .m, I move i—

10. "That at page 15, after line 40, the following new clause be inserted, namely :—

'15 A. 1 IC Central Government, whenever i thinks necessary but always with the consent of the Monopolies Commission, shall, from time l time, review the undertakings to v hich this Act shall not apply, in p xticular to such of the undertaking; as are engaged in

- (a) prii rity industries,
- (b) dep ession-hit industries and
- (c) pric ;:-controlled industries,

as need ex mption from the provisions of Chapter III of this Act to increase at short notice their production or demand in the interests of the natu lal economy."

Madam, the i bject of my clause is to help the Govei lment with the avowed object of incre; sing production in this country. I am a raid the Government has been misguided i ito taking up this measure with such a swc sping speed that they do not seem to ha' e been able to give due consideration tl at such a measure would deserve. It is evident from the fact that even to the last lay, today, when this Bill has come before us, the hon'bie Minister has got certain imendments to place before us. This vei y fact speaks so eloquently that the Gov rnment has not been able to give the attention that such a measure would deserve. ! have been complaining of this. I have t ied to co-operate with the Government. I im not trying to obstruct the Government if the Government wants to curb monopc is. But what I do want is that the Government should not do anything that is going to stifle the normal progress of the industries in this country. Do we want industries to progress? Do we want this country to rise? Do we want exports to be increased? It is for this very simple reason th it I have given this simple amendment. Aft>r all, it is the Government that is going to decide. I am not going to decide. I am giving a clause which will be helpful. It is a permissive clause and I hope the h< n. Minister will see the reasonableness if my plea.

There are certain industries which may be priority industries. As I pointed out, certain industries are hit by depression. Then the Government goes out of its way to give export bounties and what not. I am not against it. I want more and more bounties to be given. I want our industries to prosper. I pointed out yesterday that certain provisions of this Bill are overlapping, that the price control regulation already exists and such powers are really not necessary. By this new subclause I want specifically to give the Government powers to take quick action to exempt certain industries as and when necessary so that these industries can progress without being hampered by the different provisions of this Bill. The complicated provisions of some of the clauses that we have just approved are such that an ordinary person will not be able to read into it.

Then there is the question of inter-connected undertaking. It is a very important matter. But unfortunately we have not even discussed it in this House sufficiently. It is so complicated. A problem was placed Sn ^es \M e mber, Mr. Himnatsin-gka before the Minister but no solution could be given, where you can call an undertaking an inter-connected undertaking and where it is not. There is no dividing line. Therefore, I suggest that the Government in its own interest should accept the reasonable suggestion that I am making which is going to help the Government. And it is their discretion I do not want to go beyond it. Whenever such a situation arises the Government should at least have such power. They find themselves in difficulty. It is because they legislate in such a haste. Examples are not lacking. Government is always anxious to assume powers which are really not necessary while they do not bother about what is really necessary. If I am to give an example, this was borne out by the type of reply they gave this morning during the Question Hour about the Bihar-Bengal border. That should take the attention of the Government much more than this thing I would appeal to the Government to adopt a more reasonable attitude and not be driven in by some people who are not interested in the growth of industries in this country. They are interested in those who are driving them into this menace.

The question was proposed.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh) : Madam, I oppose the amendment moved by my respected friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Not surprised at all.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I am not at all surprised at his speech. But I want to warn the Government that the problem at the border of West Bengal and Bihar cannot be tackled if you take it as only a law and order problem. I am one of those who believe in Parliamentary democracy.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Oh.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : . . . who believe in democratic functioning.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Is this parliamentary democracy?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : But it is the rubbish which is spread by the Swatantra and Jan Sangh people which creates economic disparity. They always plead for economic disparity which creates social tensions and these strains. If social tensions and strains are there, if monopolies are allowed to grow and the aspirations of the common men are not attended to, there will be a serious strain on our democratic functioning. I am sorry to say that whatever step, you may take you cannot continue this parliamentary democracy if you do not curb the growth of monopoly. There has been pressure and there has been a sort of hysteria among those persons who support the monopolies especially during the last week. When they see that something is moving fast in order to bring about a social transformation they bring all sorts of pressures. I am happy that the Government has mustered some courage to move in the right direction. I hope the Minister will not only have this Bill passed, but immediately after enactment appoint the Monopolies Commission, and that the persons in the Monopolies Commission will be of good repute, honesty and integrity so that people may have faith. And only by reviving the faith of the common man who is starving—the teeming millions—we shall be able to continue economic development and also enable parliamentary democracy to survive.

Thank you.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : In this connection. Madam. I had made a request for being supplied with a copy of the report of the enquiry into the Industrial Licensing Policy. A copy was supplied to Mr. Chandra Shekhar because he has a loud voice. I have not been supplied with a copy even though I have asked for it in writing. Is this the way that we are going to be treated? Is it because that Mr. Chandra Shekhar gets up and supports the Minister every time that this favour is being shown to him?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Madam. I got that copy from the Library and now I have returned it to the Library. If the hon. Member has any interest, he can go there and take it. There are four or five copies in the Library. But unfortunately, Mr. Patel has nothing to do with Library and books.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This is a reflection on the hon. Member. I would not allow any reflection on my friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel. After all, his speeches are prepared by Chambers of Commerce. Why should he go to the Library?

(Interruptions)

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SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra) : His speeches are drafted in Russian and Chinese embassies. That also he should not forget.

श्री जेठ० ए० अहमद (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन जो आपका संशोधन है मैं उस संशोधन को बिल्कुल गलत समझता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हारते-हारते, पिटते-पिटते इस जगह पर पहुँच गये कि जहाँ पहुँच कर आपने यह संशोधन रखा और उसका भी कोई समर्थन करने वाला नहीं है। यह आज इनकी हालत है। इन की यह हार इनके वर्ग की हार है, इनके क्लास की हार है। वह दुनिया बीत गयी जब बड़े-बड़े समंत, बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति देश की दुहाई दे कर देश के ऊपर हावी हो बैठे थे और देश के खजाने पर साँप की तरह बैठ गये थे। उस समय गरीब मरता रहा, गरीब भूखा उजड़ता रहा, लेकिन उस समय देश को बनाने वाले, ये देश के ठेकेदार अपनी ही सोचते रहे . . .

श्री डाह्या भाई व० पटेल : ये देश को बनाने वाले हैं ।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : देश के बनाने वाले आप हैं, लेकिन वह जमाना बीत गया । हिन्दु-स्तान में भी बिगुल बज गया, यहां भी नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक्स हो गया । अब बहुत सी चीजें और होंगी और कदम ब कदम हिन्दु-स्तान का करवा आगे बढ़ता जायगा और आप पीछे हटते जायेंगे, आप का बग तिनके की तरह इस तूफान में उड़ता दिखाई देगा । इस लिए मेरा यह कहना है उपसभापति महोदय, कि इस अमेंडमेंट को बिलकुल फेंक दिया जाय । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है जैसा चंद्रशेखर जी ने कहा कि करीब करीब हम चलते रहे और उस से फलस्वरूप अली अहमद साहब को भी हिम्मत हुई और वह भी आगे बढ़े । हम आप के साथ हैं, आप और तेजी से आगे बढ़िये हम तेजी से आप के साथ रहेंगे । इस लिए हम इस बिल को एकमत से पास करें और फिर आइन्दा के लिए और ऐसे अच्छे बिल तैयार करने की तैयारी की जाय ।

SHRI KOTA "UNNAIAH (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam, I would like to congratulate the Minister for bringing . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, we are discussing amendments now.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : I am only speaking on the amendment moved by Mr. Dahyabhai Patel. I would only request Mr. Patel to withdraw it in all fairness. If he wants to fight out the Communists, as long as there is poverty, as long as there is pignury, as long as there is difficulty for the down trodden, oppressed and depressed classes in this country to acquire a piece of land to construct their houses, and they are at the tender mercies of these landlords and these monopolists, and as long as these economic disparities exist, you cannot fight out the Communists. If anybody is really interested in fighting out the Communists or in fighting out poverty and ignorance, he should support his Bill in all earnestness.

DR. Z. A. AHMAD : The Communists are to be fought to keep those disparities. Otherwise why should they fight the Communists?

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH : So, unless this is done, there will not be any salvation for the plight of the millions of people here. I not only welcome this Bill, but I am really happy that bank nationalisation is taking place. But it is not enough if we only pass Bills here. We should see that there is effective implementation so that the fruits go to the suffering millions of this country.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Madam, most of the speeches would have been more suitable when the first reading of the Bill was before the House. Now, so far as the amendment of Mr. Dahyabhai Patel is concerned, I do not know why he is moving this amendment, because if he had looked at the provisions of clause 28, he would have seen that what he wants to provide here, priority industries, depression-hit industries and so on will be taken into consideration by the Commission and the Central Government, and only after those facts are taken into consideration, these matters can arise. I do not know why he wants to put this new clause here. Therefore, I oppose it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Are you pressing your amendment, Mr. Patel?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Yes. I do not know what the Minister means by saying that there is something in some other clause. I think at this point it is necessary.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

10. "That at page 15, after line 40, the following new clause be inserted, namely :

"15A. The Central Government whenever it thinks necessary but always with the consent of the Monopolies Commission, shall, from time to time, review the undertakings to which this Act shall not apply, in particular to such of the undertakings as are engaged in —

- (a) priority industries.
- (A) depression-hit industries, and
- (c) price-controlled industries.

[Deputy Chairman] as need exemption from the provisions of Chapter 111 of this Act to increase at short notice their production or demand in the interests of the national economy".

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : i The question is l

"That clauses 16 to 19 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 to 19 were added to the Bill.

PIATTSF 20.—UNDERTAKINGS TO WHICH PART A OF CHAPTER HI APPLIES.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL i

Madam, I move i

11 "That at page 16 and 17, for lines 36 to 40 and 1 to 8, respectively, the following be substituted, namely I—

"20. This part shall apply tote) an undertaking, the total value of the a ssets of which is not less than twenty crores of rupees;

(b) an undertaking, the total value of the assets of which is not less than five crores of rupees but together with the assets of its inter-connected companies is fifty crores of rupees;

(c) a dominant undertaking—m where it is a single undertaking, the value of its assets is not less than live crores of rupees; or

(/A where it consists of more than one undertaking, the sum-total of the value of the assets of all the inter-connected undertakings is not less than twenty crores of rupees".

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA i Madam, I move i

76 "That at page 17, line 1, for the words 'twenty crores' the words 'five crores' be substitute .

The questions were proposed.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL i My J r^rhntent is very simple. Here again I fedThe Government is going ahead with-

out thinking of what they are doing. On the one hand they want to invite foreign capital. They want foreign collaboration. They want to embark upon industries like the petro-chemical industry where I presume there is going to be employed a large capital. If the Government had decided that there should be no private sector, it is a different matter. Nobody has yet made a statement from the Congress benches that they are not going to allow the private sector. Therefore, as long as the private sector is there and as long as you are interested in allowing industries to grow, I suggest that my amendment seeks to give a certain amount of protection to them. Particularly certain types of industries are capital intensive industries and for those industries to put down a limit on capital which makes them unworkable is wrong. I am requesting the Minister to reconsider the matter. I see that he is in no mood to reconsider. But still I do it because I feel that it is not in the interests of the country just to be driven by our friends who are against everything in this country. They do not want anything to grow. I know there are some people in the Congress Party who are better suited to be here. They seem to behaving their way today. But that will not deter me from doing my duty and expressing my views and making my appeal to the Minister who is piloting the Bill. If the Minister has made up his mind like this and if he says, "I am not going to accept any amendment and let us not have a debate", . . . (Interruptions) Somebody comes and says something and that is passed. That is law. So, I would request the Minister, to clarify it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Madam Deputy Chairman. .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on your amendments, not on his amendments.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA i I can speak on his amendments also and he can speak on that of mine and Dr. Ahmad can speak on both.

My amendment relates to the provision concerning the concentration of economic power in Chapter III. This is very very important. My amendment is in the opposite direction to that of my friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, and . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL i You always go in the opposite direction.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is my privilege and yours also. Our friend Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, has brought himself to believe that his line of thinking and his approach to the questions of economy lead to increased production and are helpful to the prosperity of the economy. Nothing is farther from truth than this. He always accuses us of saying something which goes against the interests of the development of national economy . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Not only saying, but doing also .

हम नफ़्तन में पड़ना दिखाई देता है हम जिन में
इ

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : If Mr. Dahyabhai Patel really had a little time to study some books even if he could not acquaint himself with libraries and such other things—they are evidently not worthy of his attention—he would have realised that under communism production has gone up as under no other system. He would have realised that one-third of the World today is prospering at a very high rate of growth precisely under what we preach . . .

करें और फिर आदमों के लिए और ऐसे अच्छे
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Because men are used as beasts and materials there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : . . .because it is not accidental . . . (Interruptions) It is part of history. Within a matter of fifty years one of the most backward countries in the world, Soviet Russia, has become one of the greatest industrialised countries in the world, travelling side by side with the United States of America. The gentleman of free enterprise will never understand such things. So, I am not quarrelling with them. After all, it is calculated ignorance and an occasional tirade in order to hide the truth. He says he is opposed to monopolies. Then, why such amendment? Why this opposition to the Bill?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Madam, we have always said that I but my . . . is opposed to monopolies. We . . . orprise and . . . ition. Then at these people do not want.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD: And free enterprise leads to monopoly. It is the law of development.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : My friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, understands stock exchange very well, but not such useless things as the law of development 5—14 RS/69

and the law of economics. He does not understand that. He understands the law of money-getting. That is what he understands. No wonder that the champion here, our friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, is saying that he is against monopoly. When it comes to the Residential election he chooses as his candidate a gentleman who modified the bank award against the interests of workers in order to appease the bank owners. So much so that even a Congress Minister, Mr. Giri, had at one time found it difficult to continue in the Cabinet and he had resigned from the Cabinet. So we present our candidate, a former Labour Minister of the Government of India, who resigned on the question of the bank award, in the interests of the workers and the country, and you have presented Mr. Deshmukh, a former I.C.S. Official, who tampered with the bank award in order to attack the interests of the workers and appease the bank owners. The contrast stands there . . . ■

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : On a point of clarification. Madam, Can this House be used as a forum for propaganda for the Presidentship?

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : It is always done.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : These are facts of life. Madam, having said this now . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra)! In the way of arguments Mr. Bhupesh Gupta has nicely made a propaganda.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is not a propaganda. Madam, by the very fact that you are in the Chair if we praise you as the glory of womanhood, is it propaganda? (Interruptions) No, no. So nothing is propaganda.

I have suggested in my amendment to reduce the figure—my friends will note it—of 20 crores. It is said—

"its own assets together with the assets of its interconnected undertakings, . . . is not less than twenty-crores of rupees." I think this is too high a figure. It would not be high in England, West Germany, the United States of America or France or even in Italy or Japan, but for our country where there is capital formation and

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

concentration of a particular type, where on the one hand we have got very few at the top and on the other small industrialists do not have that much capital, I think the figure of 20 crores is too high. That is to say that those concerns with 15 crores of assets will not come within the mischief or the range or the reach of this Bill. This is wrong. That is why I have suggested five crores. Recently the Licensing Committee that went into the question of industrial licensing has revealed how twenty big business houses have cornered everything and crushed everybody. Therefore, it is necessary to protect the smaller industrialists. Mr. Patel seems to think that we are against the private sector. We are not against the private sector as such in our present economic conditions. We are against the monopolists. Mr. Chandra Shekhar and I, Mr. Dharia, Mr. Krishan Kant and Dr. Ahmad and many others on this side, are all agreed on this one point that monopolies should be curbed, and that is why we are working together despite our manifold differences on many matters. And we have succeeded in making the Government nationalised the tycoon banks of the country.. .

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, what are your differences ? Is there any difference between Mr. Chandra Shekhar and you ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Yes, the greatest difference which I would like to point out is that Mr. Chandra Shekhar has a beard and I do not have it. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : But whenever I see you I am reminded of Mr. Bulganin who had a beard.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : When you see me you are reminded of Mr. Bulganin but you cannot see even Mr. Chandra Shekhar here. You have to see Mr. Bulganin there and contemplate.

So I say these suggestions should be accepted. They are intended to protect the small and medium industries. It is at the same time intended to control and curb the bigger ones at the top which really function to the detriment not only of the nation but also of the smaller firms in the country.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : In the Select Committee this was discussed in detail. I was also of the view which Mr. Gupta has expressed but a *via media* was found out and we agreed to this proposal. Under the circumstances I shall request Mr. Patel to withdraw his amendment. The only point I wish to make is that Mr. Patel said that there are some people in the Congress who should have been better in the Communist Party and indirectly or unwittingly Mr. Patel gives respectability to the Communist Party which perhaps he does not mean but I want to remind Mr. Patel—I need not remind him because traditionally he should know more about the Congress than myself but in order to refresh his memory I want to remind him—that as back as in 1907 the late Pheroz Shah Mehta mentioned or complained against the monopolies. In 1931 the Congress Party passed a Resolution in Karachi and said that there should be no monopolies in the country. In 1938 under the Presidentship of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose the Industries Ministers of the various States assembled in a conference and passed a Resolution and said that there should be no monopolies. Soon after that a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru. After that, in 1947 the economic programme of the AICC was formulated in which the bank nationalisation and curbing of monopolies were envisaged. I hope Mr. Patel, though he has gone to a wrong camp, should not forget all the good old things. I do not want to mention his great, illustrious father but Mr. Patel himself was in the national movement and all these resolutions and programmes were adopted by the Congress from 1907 to 1967 and at least till 1948 Mr. Patel was in the Congress Party. If he has no honour or respect for that period, at least let us enjoy that honour and respect for the great Congress organisation which had adopted all these resolutions.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Since my name has been used and a certain misunderstanding has been created, let me point out that from the beginning I have said that my Party has been against the monopolies. I have said even in the Minute of Dissent but Mr. Chandra Shekhar has learnt the Communist way of propaganda and goes on repeating something which is untrue and this is like giving a dog a bad name before killing it. Mr. Chandra Shekhar and his friends are anxious to do it but I will not submit to it. I will persist in saying what I think is right

Let Mr. Chandra Shekhar see how many I people in the last 10 or 15 years are cardholders who are in his party and his Government and then think.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALT AHMED :

So far as the issues involved in both these amendments are concerned, they are very limited ones and I would reply to both these amendments. So far as Mr. Patel's amendment is concerned, he wants to confine it to undertakings themselves and if we accept it, that will defeat the very purpose of the Bill because we want to confine it not only to undertakings but also to other business groups. Our intention is to cover some groups not to particular undertakings. Therefore, I cannot accept his amendment. It will defeat the very purpose of the Bill.

So far as Mr. Gupta's amendment is concerned, he wants to reduce the limit from 20 crores to 5 crores. We have considered this matter very carefully and according to our estimate the limit of 20 crores covers as many as 33 business houses and if we accept 5 crores, it will cover all the 75 houses of business which have been mentioned by the Monopolies Commission. In fact their grievance is only about 25 houses. It is going to cover 33 houses and this matter was gone into by the Select Committee and they have said that this 20 crore limit is the proper thing. So I hope both the Members will withdraw their amendments.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

11. "That at pages 16 and 17, for lines 36 to 40 and 11 to 8, respectively the following be substituted, namely:

'20. This part shall apply to—

(a) an undertaking, the total value of the assets of which is not less than twenty crores of rupees;

(b) an undertaking, the total value of the assets of which is not less than five crores of rupees but together with the assets of its interconnected companies is fifty crores of rupees;

(c) a dominant undertaking—

(i) when it is a single undertaking, the value of its assets is not less than five crores of rupees;

fii) where it consists of more than one undertaking, the sum-total of the value of the assets of all the inter-connected undertakings is not less than twenty crores of rupees."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

26. "That at page 17, line 1, for the words 'twenty crores' the words 'five crores' be substituted".

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 21-EXPANSION OF UNDERTAKINGS SHRI

BHUPESH GUPTA : I move

27. "That at page 17, line 23, the word 'substantially' be deleted".

28. "That at page 17, line 35, the word 'substantial' be deleted".

29. "That at pages 17 and 18, lines 37 to 45 and 1 to 9, respectively, be deleted."

The questions were proposed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : This relates to expansion of undertakings.

The provision says

"Subject to the provisions of section 23, where an undertaking to which this Part applies proposes to substantially expand its activities..."

I ask for the deletion of the word "substantially".

Similarly in another place it says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no undertaking shall give effect to any proposal for its substantial expansion unless such proposal has been approved by the Central Government."

I want to delete the word 'substantial' here.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

Then I want the deletion of the Explanation where it says :

"For the purpose of this section an undertaking shall be deemed to expand substantially if after such expansion

(a) in the case of an undertaking to which clause (a) of section 20 applies...

(i) the value of its assets. . . before the expansion, would result an increase by not less than twenty-five per cent, of such value or.. before the expansion".

All these are qualifying and limiting the scope of this particular provision and other related provisions. Therefore, they fall in the same category. I am suggesting this because it would be interpreted differently—the word 'substantially'. One authority may say one figure represents 'substantially' and another may say something else. Take Mr. Patel. If the expansion is of the order of Rs. 10 or 50 crores he may not say that it is substantial but I would say if it is an expansion of even Rs. 5 crores it is substantial. In fact the expansion itself should be covered and brought within this scope. Then on merits we can decide as to what should be done. Now you are just restricting; you are making a provision with one hand, and at the same time taking away the effectiveness of it with the other. And I would not like the position to be so. Madam Deputy Chairman, here one must know that this expansion has been a menace as far as some of the monopolies are concerned. And sometimes the expansion takes place in a disguised manner without making it known if the first instance to the Government and even to the workers and the public, except to those who are directly concerned. Now, therefore, I say that this provision should not be qualified in this manner, and I think this will not harm anybody. This will only make things more difficult for the big business to commit fraud on the statute and get away by committing so many malpractices, restrictive trade practices and other things. That is why I have proposed these amendments.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :
Madam, I oppose this amendment for the simple reason that if we accept this amendment to delete the word "substantially", then that will put all the undertakings to a great disadvantage, because even

for insignificant expansion they will be put to difficulty. Therefore, we have the word "substantially". . .

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Can't you make it less than twenty-five percent. ?

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :
... by leaving room for minor expansion which may be necessary for our industrial progress. If we delete the word "substantially", it will put the undertakings to a great disadvantage.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I now put Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's amendments to vote. The Question is

27. "That at page 17, line 23, the word 'substantially', be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN] The question is

28. "That at page 17, line 35 the word 'substantial', be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is

29. "That at pages 17 and 18, line 37 to 45, and 1 to 9, respectively, be deleted."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN] The question is

"That Clause" 21 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN] The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M.

The House adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, The VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair

REFERENCE TO BLACK OUT OF TRIBUTES PAID TO SHRI N. S. SAN- JIVA REDDY IN A NEWS BROADCAST

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa) : Sir, before resuming discussion on the Monopolies Bill I would like to bring before the House an objectionable matter so far as the Information & Broadcasting Ministry is concerned. Day before yesterday there was a special television show for the Apollo landing on the moon and in between there is always a news broadcast. In the news broadcast there was something very spectacular. And it is an irony of fate that I have now to plead the case of a Congressman. In the course of that news broadcast the glorious tribute that was paid by the Rajya Sabha to its resigning Chairman, Mr. Giri, was inducted. I was very happy about it and I was glad that it was announced but I was surprised and shocked that the glorious tribute paid to the Speaker of the other House was completely blacked out. Sir, are we going the Goebbels way? Mr. Gujral will be in charge of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry should at least be democratic enough to give parity in these tilings. If the glorious tribute paid by this House to Mr. Giri was broadcast to the nation, why was the other thing blacked out even though he is the official candidate of the Congress Party for the Presidency?

SHRI DWIJENDRA K. SEN GUPTA (West Bengal) : The Congress is impartial.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : This confirms the new piece is a section of the Congress Party that puts all impediments in the way of the Party candidate; it also confirms that there is a section in the Congress Party which very much agrees with the point of view rejected by Moscow Radio and Radio Peace and Progress. I have been reliably told, and Mr. Rajnarain also confirmed it, that Radio Moscow and Radio Peace and Progress, go on propagating for one of the Presidential candidates which is very objectionable. It is an interference in our internal affairs.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, I am also suffering from a grievance and I hope you will share my agony. In the other House, Resolution was passed paying tribute to the Speaker. When I listened to the All India Radio I found that they were saying that a Resolution had been passed in the Lower House paying

tribute to the Speaker. They also said in this House though no Resolution was passed that many people paid tribute. I listened to that; I do not know about television because I do not have a television set nor do I see it. As far as All India Radio is concerned I heard it and quite a lot of things were given about both, about what the Deputy Speaker said, what the Prime Minister said in the other House and about the Resolution and about what the Deputy Chairman said in our House.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Yes; that will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : And I would ask my hon. friend here to personally listen to the Moscow Radio. They are not at all propagating. They are giving news.

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra) : Always wrong news; biased news.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (राजस्थान) : श्रीमान्, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जिस प्रस्ताव की चर्चा श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने की, हमने अपने चेयरमैन या रिटायरिंग चेयरमैन के लिये पहले भी कभी कोई फार्मल प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि जिस विषय की तरफ श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र ने ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है और जो समाचार उन्होंने दिया है वह यदि सही है, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार को मास्को के अधिकारियों को इस बात की सूचना देनी चाहिये कि उनका इस तरह से एकतरफा प्रचार इस देश में राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव को प्रभावित करने के समान माना जा रहा है और इसको बे ठीक करें। उनको बताया जाय कि इस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि यहां खड़े होने वाले उम्मीदवारों का प्रचार मास्को से हो।

RE CONSTITUTIONAL IMPROPRIETY IN THE RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है। मैं आज आप के द्वारा इस सदन को सूचित करना चाहता

[श्री राजनारायण]

हूँ कि इस सदन में कोई कार्यवाही अब हो नहीं सकती। क्योंकि इस समय हमारे देश में कोई प्रेसीडेंट नहीं है। बहुत से लोग यह सुन कर हँसेंगे कि एक नई बात कैसे आ गई। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ज़रा ध्यान से इन तथ्यों को हृदयंगम करें और इस पर अपनी व्यवस्था दें। कांस्टिट्यूशन का अनुच्छेद 56 देखिये :

"The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office :"

हिंदी की कापी दे दीजिये। हिन्दी में पढ़ना हमारे लिये ज़रूरी है। (Interruption) क्यों नहीं हिन्दी की कापी देते हैं। हिन्दी का इतना अपमान राज्य सभा में हो रहा है और जब आप चेयर पर बैठे हैं तब भी हिन्दी का अपमान हो रहा है। इस में यह दिया है :

"Provided that the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office;"

प्रेसीडेंट के रेज़िगनेशन का प्रोसीजर कांस्टिट्यूशन में दिया हुआ है। इस प्रोसीजर को कोई एक्ट बदल नहीं सकता कि प्रेसिडेंट अपने हाथ से वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को अपने इस्तीफे का पत्र लिख कर दे देगा। अब जो प्रोसेस यहां है वही प्रोसेस एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट के लिए है। श्री वी० वी० गिरी प्रेसिडेंट नहीं थे; वे काम कर रहे थे एज़ एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट। श्री गिरी ने अपना इस्तीफा किसी वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को नहीं दिया, एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट थे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आज प्रेसिडेंट कौन है, कैसे चीफ जस्टिस आकर एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट बन गए और गिरी साहब का इस्तीफा किसको मिला और वह किसको दिया गया। जहां तक समाचारपत्रों का सम्बन्ध है उनमें मैंने यह पढ़ा कि उन्होंने अपना इस्तीफा प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास भेज दिया। Who is the Prime Minister?

प्राइम मिनिस्टर कांस्टिट्यूशन में कहां है?

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : कापी भेज दी उनको, इस्तीफा प्रेसिडेंट सेक्रेटरी के पास दिया।

श्री डाह्याभाई व० पटेल (गुजरात) : अपने आपको दिया।

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने आज इसलिए रेज़ कर दिया ताकि आप पूरी जानकारी करें। इसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है :

"The President may, by writing under his hand..." रिज़ाइन कर सकता है।

SHRI ABID A LI (Maharashtra): It is "may".

SHRI RAJNARAIN: "May" has got the force of "shall". I think you are not a lawyer. You must understand it.

यहां "मे" का अर्थ "शैल" है। अगर वे इस्तीफा देना चाहे तो अपने लिखित पत्र को वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को देगे। यह प्रोसीजर है, यह कांस्टिट्यूशन में लिखा हुआ है। कांस्टिट्यूशन के इस क्लॉज को कोई भी एक्ट या कोई भी एमेंडमेंट बदल नहीं सकता। कांस्टिट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट जो हुआ है उसमें देख लिया जाय, उसमें यह व्यवस्था नहीं है कि प्रेसिडेंट का इस्तीफा इसके अलावा किसी दूसरे तरीके से भी हो सकता है। जब प्रेसिडेंट अपना इस्तीफा अपने हाथ द्वारा लिखित वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को नहीं देगा तो प्रेसिडेंट का इस्तीफा आएगा कैसे? प्रेसिडेंट का इस्तीफा हो ही नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री गिरी जो कि 'एज़ प्रेसिडेंट' (राष्ट्रपति के समान) एक्ट कर रहे थे उन्होंने अपना इस्तीफा किस वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को दिया?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : इस्तीफा उन्होंने दिया नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण : जरा मुनिए । कल 6 घंटे हमने इस पर डिबेट की है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आज कोई देश में राष्ट्रपति नहीं है । चीफ जस्टिस अनावश्यक अयूब खां या याह्या खां की तरह प्रेसिडेंट के पद पर आकर बैठ गए हैं । कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल, कोई सांविधानिक अधिकार उनको नहीं है कि वे प्रेसिडेंट की हैसियत से आकर बैठें । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में, हमारे संविधान में कौन सी ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिससे कोई हमको यह सिद्ध कर सके कि आज चीफ जस्टिस प्रेसिडेंट के रूप में हैं । यह अजीब मजाक बना दिया गया है । यह हमारा सबसे बड़ा सुप्रीम आफिस है और इस सुप्रीम आफिस के साथ मजाक किया जा रहा है । इसलिए मैं आपसे अदब के साथ निवेदन करूँगा . . .

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं, सदन का समय बरबाद कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : जब कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राइन्ट यहां उठे तो आप शीलभद्र जी याजी से कह दें . . .

(Int mptwn)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): I have understood your point. Please take your seat.

SHRISUNDA t SINGH BHANDARI
(Rajasthan): BeJjre giving your ruling...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): There is no ruling. I am pointing out something to him. Please take your seat. I will point out article 70 to you, under which Parliament has already enacted a law.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: In that law there is nothing. I have read it. There is nothing in it. आप देख लीजिए । कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा हुआ है कि प्रेसिडेंट अपने राइटिंग में वाइस प्रेसिडेंट को इस्तीफा देगा । इसके सम्बन्ध में उस एक्ट में कुछ नहीं लिखा हुआ है, पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन ऐक्ट में कुछ नहीं लिखा हुआ

है । यह लेक्यूना है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिदायतुल्ला हैं, हो सकता है कि कल इन्दिरा गांधी का कोई लाला-दुलारा आकर बैठ जाय । संविधान के साथ मजाक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : आप मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : राजनारायण जी ने जो विषय उठाया है वह एक सांविधानिक संकट की तरफ संकेत करता है । श्री गिरी को एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट की शपथ दिलाई गई थी और उन्होंने अपने आफिस को होल्ड करते हुए प्रेसिडेंट की पोस्ट की शपथ लेकर एक नया पद ग्रहण किया । इस्तीफा उन्होंने वाइस प्रेसिडेंट की पोस्ट से दिया है, एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट की पोस्ट से नहीं । सुओं मोटो उस पर असर नहीं होता । लाइन आफ सक्सेशन जो हमने तय की है उसमें कोई शक नहीं कि चीफ जस्टिस का उसमें स्थान है लेकिन वह तब आता है जब वहां पर कोई दूसरा आदमी वाई वर्चु आफ सक्सेशन न हो । प्रेसिडेंट का पद रिक्त होने के बाद श्री वी० वी० गिरी एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट की हैसियत से काम कर रहे थे, उन्होंने एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंशिप से त्यागपत्र नहीं दिया । एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट की जगह एक दूसरे एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट ने स्थान ले लिया । फारमली इलेक्टेड प्रेसिडेंट आ जायगा तो सबको सरपास कर जायगा लेकिन एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट को, जब तक वहां बसतूर-कायम है, कोई तीसरा व्यक्ति एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट के तौर पर वहां से रिप्लेस नहीं कर सकता । श्री गिरी एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट थे, उन्होंने उसके लिए विधिवत ओथ ली थी और एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंशिप से रेजिग्नेशन नहीं दिया, इसलिए प्रेसिडेंट की सीट खाली नहीं हुई । जब तक एक एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट उस जगह पर विधिवत बैठा हुआ है कोई तीसरा व्यक्ति—वह लाइन आफ सक्सेशन में ही क्यों न हो, एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट की जगह पर नहीं आ सकता । इसलिए यह जो कन्टेंशन श्री राजनारायण जी का है वह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

इस समय विधिवत रूप से प्रेसिडेंट की जगह पर कोई फंक्शन नहीं कर रहा है और सारे कांस्टीट्यूशन और पार्लियामेंट को एक एक्सेप्टेन्स में रखने वाली परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। जब तक हम इस सवाल का फैसला नहीं कर लेते तब तक इस सदन की, संसद के इस सदन की कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल वैलिडिटी नहीं है, यहां पर किया गया विचार किसी प्रकार की मान्यता नहीं रखता। इस सवाल पर अब तत्काल निर्णय देने में इसका अग्रह नहीं करूंगा लेकिन इस सवाल पर सदन में पूर्ण विचार होना चाहिये, इसके वैधानिक पहलुओं को देखकर निश्चय पर आएँ और तब दूसरा काम सदन में चले। जो बिजनेस हमारे हाथ में है उसे सम्पन्न करके पहले यह प्रश्न हाथ में लिया जाय।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have a submission. I am sorry I cannot share the viewpoints of my friends' there. Although it is an intricate question of law and of the Constitution, it does seem that the position was envisaged by the Constitution itself and certain provisions were made. I would presently refer you to the relevant articles in the Constitution. It is in Part V and you can start with article 62 and it goes on upto article 65. Article 65 says:

"(1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President is elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office."

Therefore, this article envisages a situation where a vacancy might arise not only because of death or removal, but also because of resignation. Then it says :

"(2) When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties."

Now, having said that, they went on to the election of Vice-President. It is true

that the President's post fell vacant and Mr. Giri assumed the functions of the President in his capacity of Vice-President. Had he not been the Vice-President, he would not have come into the picture. Under article 64 he acted as President and began to discharge his function under article 65. The question that arises is this. Here is a Vice-President discharging the functions of the President. Is there validity about his resignation? Nobody I think contests that he is precluded from resigning. It is not envisaged in the Constitution. Vacancy can occur only in the event of death or removal or impeachment or otherwise. The Constitution also envisages that a vacancy might arise as a result of resignation. In the event of the President having died, the Vice-President having assumed the functions of the President now proposes to resign. That contingency was met by the law that we enacted during the last session on the last day. Therefore, that will not be questioned. What will not be questioned? That if the Vice-President for some reason or other is not available for that function or relinquishes his office, somebody else should step in. But for the enactment of the law in the last session I do not know what the situation would have been. But provision was made when it was said that the Chief Justice of India would step in as a stopgap functionary of this office. Therefore, under the law enacted by Parliament he has assumed office. The law that we passed during the last session has not even been questioned in the Supreme Court as *ultra vires* the Constitution, and it stands quite apart from the fact that what Parliament passes should normally stand. Therefore, it is not disputed.

We now come to the other question, the technical question, as to whether it is a valid resignation or not. Rather the office has been vacated, acting or whatever it is, the Vice-President has vacated his functions as President; has it been done illegally or in a manner contrary to the Constitution? It has not been done that way. The position is if the resignation letter has been sent to the Prime Minister or to the Home Minister or any such Minister, obviously it would not be in accordance with the Provisions of the Constitution. The President cannot say, "I give my resignation to myself". The resignation letter was given to the office of the President and that office was in charge of the Secretary, and the Secretary came and took that letter.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI:
The Secretary became the President?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :
Before he signed the Ordinance?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just a minute. Another thing here. If a Member of Parliament resigns, the resignation takes place immediately. Suppose, Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are in the Chair fulfilling the functions of the Chairman. The Chairman is not in the Chair and the Deputy Chairman is not in the Chair. The moment the Secretary receives the letter and you do it, the resignation is valid. The moment it is given, the moment the letter is handed, it is valid. That is what is said as far as Members of Parliament are concerned. Now the moot point here is where the resignation has been delivered.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: On the table.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : So many things you lay on the Table. We should not have quarrelled with the Table because whenever we are in trouble, we ask everything to be laid on the Table, some-times including ourselves.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: It is not the Table of the House on which the resignation has been laid.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I agree with you. If the letter had been laid on the Table of the House, it would not have been valid resignation, but it was delivered to the authority, to the office, which is authorised to receive it. Since that office, full-fledged President or whatever you call it, is gone, since the Vice-President was functioning there, the President and he wants to step out of that office, he gave it to the next authority, namely, the Secretary. In any event suppose Dr. Zakir Husain had been there, Mr. Giri's letter would have gone to the Secretary anyhow and then he would have received it. Now having received it, the office of the President under the Constitution was seized of the resignation. Therefore, the fact of resignation has taken place. The law must recognise facts in such matters unless the fact is *ultra vires* the Constitution. I am not talking about the principle here which is a different matter and lawyers will argue that. But the fact of resignation took place. Whether Parliament should take cognisance of the resignation or not is a valid resignation,

that is the issue. Mr. Vice-Chairman, we have taken cognisance of this resignation and Parliament has accepted this thing as a valid fact of resignation. Otherwise Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will all have gone— not in the sense that Rajya Sabha as an institution will have gone for all time to come. Mr. Rajnarain is quite right, if he can establish his case, then he is right. Then we have no function, but he has not with all respect to him succeeded in establishing this particular case, although the point is very interesting. The other point is Mr. Rajnarain is perhaps not quite clear. He signed an Ordinance. Up to that time he was President. That was the last great act before he resigned from the office of President.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :
Question. Who knows? That is the trouble. Did he sign it before his resignation?

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI:
Which one did he sign first?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am sure he would not sign his own resignation letter that way. He gave a resignation. Resignation letter is not something transmitted to him by Parliament. He is asking somebody, some authority, some office, to be relieved of the duty and he was asking the very office, which by reason of his being the Vice-President occupied temporarily, to relieve him from the onerous burden. Therefore, he did it. As far as the other thing is concerned, he was authorised to sign under the Constitution. Without the signature the Ordinance would not have been valid. It goes to the eternal credit of Mr. Giri that he had the privilege of signing such an important document as the Ordinance as the last great act of a leaving President. I am not going into that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is just a point of order. It is not a debate on the merits...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Both of us have assumed the role of constitutional lawyers, both of us, all of us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is not necessary. It is not a constitutional debate.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I must give credit to Mr. Rajnarain. He has raised a constitutional point. You may disagree or agree with his views. I disagree

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] but that does not mean I would not say that he has not made out a point to be considered. Therefore, you have to reflect over it. You must have made up your mind, otherwise you may feel, "How d) I sit here at all?" I think you are validly sitting there, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA)! What is the Chair expected to do?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA i You have to consider two questions! whether the resignation was a valid resignation, and in that connection whether the resignation was given validly and received by a valid authority and has been given effect to validly. These are the questions to be discussed. As far as the successor Mr Hidayatullah is concerned, he has come to occupy this office by reason of an Act of Parliament. Now it is a dangerous thing for Mr. Rajnaram and Mr. Bhandari to say that, otherwise Mr. Hidayatullah has committed a great treason. He is an usurper. Suppose the resignation is invalid, suppose everything is wrong, then Mr. Hidayatullah, the Supreme Court Chief Justice in sitting in Rashtrapati Bhavan may be in another capacity but as an usurper.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh) No, not as usurper- In that case the question of intention arises.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA i My friend says the question of intention would arise.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: If there is a vacancy, he has every right to be there. But the question is, did the vacancy arise?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA i If the vacancy did not arise, then it was not vacancy at all. Then he was an usurper there. You cannot have both ways.

SHRI PITAMBER DASi He may be sitting there but he cannot be an usurper unless such an intention is there.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA i Mr. Vice-Chairman, now my friend says, 'unless the intention is there'. Am I to think that a* person of the stature of the Chief Justice is such a person that he does not know his own mind and intention? He surely knows. Suppose I kill somebody here you vv'l know my intention. First of aP I have committed murder.

SHRI PITAMBER DASi But shall we allow you to do it here?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATELi Not heie but in West Bengal.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA I Surely, we never do such things either in West Bengal or anywhere.

Intention comes only after the crime is established. Then you can go into the enormity of the crime and the question of intention. But there are certain actions which make you liable, and you cannot get away after having committed a murder, taking the plea of intention. Well, that would not be relevant. The question of intention comes in but not in this case. Therefore, the very fact is that Mr. Hidayatullah, a knowledgeable man, well-versed in the Constitution—he was the Chief Justice of India the Supreme Court of our country and he is supposed to know better than I know and may be, a little better than my friend over there—is sitting there. And it should be assumed by a reasonable man, a lay man, or shall I say . . .

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI:

But was the Chief Justice of India consulted whether the vacancy is likely to be created or he just acted according to the invitation given to him?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTAi Am I to understand that the Chief Justice is like a taximan who stops when you raise your hand? The Chief Justice is not like that. The Chief Justice comes to occupy the office when there is a valid call to that office and also when he is convinced that he is proceeding according to the Constitution. Therefore, I think it would be uncharitable. I think I need not dilate. But the points raised are very interesting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : May I tell you again that we are not having a constitutional debate? A point of order has been raised. You can . . .

SHRI BHUPESHGUPTA i What is the point of order ?

SHRI RAJNARAINi He is right. This is a very vital point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA) i I want the hon. Members to understand clearly the difference between a point of order and a constitutional debate. What Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is saying

is all valid for a constitutional debate. But we are not having a debate on the subject now. The subject before the House is the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill. He has raised a point of order and it is for the Chair to say something and not for Mr . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : There is a saying in Bengali—

Satkhand Ramc < van pare, Sita kar Baap

Which means—After reading the seven volumes of the Ramayana somebody is asking "Well, whose father is Sita?"

SHRI M. M. D. BARIA (Matharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to speak on this point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, जरा हमको सुन लीजिये। श्रीमन्, हमारा प्वाइंट सुन लीजिये उसके बाद धारिया जो चाहें तो बोलें। मैं आपसे एक निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप बैठिये आप अपना कद चके अब दूसरों मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि अगर कोई डेथ हो जाय या कोई इम्पीचमेंट हो जाय या कोई और दूसरी बात हो तो वह स्थिति भिन्न है। श्रीमन्, यहां रेजिगनेशन का एक प्राविजन दिया हुआ है, डेथ का प्राविजन नहीं दिया हुआ है, इम्पीचमेंट का प्राविजन है।

हमारा निवेदन यह है कि विषय क्या है उसको समझ लिया जाय मैं मोहन धारिया जी को अच्छी तरह सुनना चाहता हूँ। देखिये हमारे मित्र श्री भूपेश गुप्ता ने एक इंटरस्टिंग प्वाइंट उसमें उठा दिया, आर्टिकल 65 क्या है।

"In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of— (a) death, resignation or removal or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office"

इम्पीचमेंट का प्राविजन नहीं दिया हुआ है। बातों को समझ कर उसको मीट करें। असल में हमने डे साहब का अर्गुमेंट देखा। डे साहब कहते हैं कि प्रेसिडेंट रिजाइन नहीं करता, प्रेसिडेंट वैकेट करता है, खाली करता है। तो डे साहब का यह तर्क अमेरिकन कांस्टीट्यूशन में तो ठीक है। अमेरिकन कांस्टीट्यूशन से हमने प्रेसिडेंट लिया है तो अमेरिकन कांस्टीट्यूशन में कहीं लिखा हुआ नहीं है कि वह रिजाइन कैसे करेगा। ठीक है, वह खाली करता है लेकिन यहां तो संविधान में ही रेजिगनेशन के बारे में लिख दिया गया है। संविधान में इट इज मेंशंड। क्या मेंशन है :

"The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign"

"Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President under clause (a) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People."

यह स्पीकर आफ दि हाउस आफ दि पीपुल को एड्रेस होगा, उसको कम्युनिकेट किया जायगा लेकिन मेरी जहां तक जानकारी है स्पीकर को एक्टिंग प्रेसिडेंट ने कोई कम्युनिकेशन नहीं

this hand addressed to the President इसको ठीक से पढ़िये। उसमें रेजिगनेशन का है वैकेट करने का नहीं है, डेथ का नहीं है, अदर-वाइज का नहीं है।

इसलिये नाजुक मसला उठ रहा है। श्री भूपेश गुप्ता ने उठाया है। मैं तो चाहता था कि यह प्रश्न सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ले जाय लेकिन यहां यह मामला आ गया है तो हमने यहां यह उठा दिया।

हमारे प्वाइंट को देखें। इसमें यह है :

[श्री राजनारायण]

दिया। अभी तक जितनी जानकारी आपको हुई होगी उसके मुताबिक यह है कि अपने नेगोटरी को दे दिया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दे दिया। य और किसी को दे दिया हो, हमें कोई मालूम नहीं है। हम इस समय कांस्टीट्यूशन को सामने रखते हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन में इस्तीफे के बारे में बिल्कुल साफ तरीके से लिखा हुआ है कि प्रेसिडेंट का इस्तीफा कैसे होगा। कोई भी कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट इस क्लॉज का नहीं किया है। जो अमेंडमेंट हुआ है उस अमेंडमेंट में केवल यह है कि अगर कोई वैकेंसी हो जाय तो उस वैकेंसी में प्रावरिटी किसकी कैसी रहेगी और उस वैकेंसी में चीफ जस्टिस आकर बैठ सकते हैं मगर यह वैकेंसी नहीं है, यह वैकेंसी बई रेजिगनेशन है और रेजिगनेशन का एक पर्टीक्युलर प्रावज कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया हुआ है, वह कोई एक्ट में नहीं दिया हुआ है या पीपुल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन एक्ट में नहीं दिया हुआ है। जब तक इस आर्टिकल को इस अनुच्छेद को किसी कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट तन्त्रोल नहीं किया जायगा तब तक इस स्टैंडिस गूड और इस प्राविजन के मुताबिक कांस्टीट्यूट नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आज यहां पर कोई प्रेसिडेंट नहीं है खाली पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही धर्य हो रही है, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस समय सारी कार्यवाही स्थगित कर दें और इस पर अच्छे प्रकार से सोच विचार कर अपनी राय दें, जल्दी में कोई राय न दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : If the hon. Members want to have a constitutional debate, they can give notice and it can be considered.

As far as the point of order raised by Mr. Rajnarain is concerned, the Chair is not expected to interpret the Constitution. But as far as I can see the events, I will lay before the House.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : We want to say on the point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I am disposing of the point of order.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : You should allow us also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I am not shutting out any constitutional debate if you want to have it. I am at the moment dealing with the point of order raised by Mr. Rajnarain.

As I see the events, the office of the President fell vacant and the Vice-President assumed charge of Presidentship under article 65 and he was acting as President. Then under article 67, he resigned from the office of the Vice-President. According to the provision laid there, he had to send his resignation in writing to the President. The House will agree that there can be no vacuum in any office unless specified in the Constitution. It is clearly specified in the Constitution that when the President's office falls vacant, the Vice-President acts as President.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : How?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Please.

Mr. Gir, resigned from the office of the Vice-President and therefore both the offices of the Vice-President and the President fell vacant. Parliament had envisaged that eventuality and had passed a law which was agreed to by the two Houses. Section 3(1) of the President (Discharge of Functions) Act, 1969 is very specific. It says:

"In the event of the occurrence of vacancies in the offices of both the President and the Vice-President by reason in each case of death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court of India available shall discharge the functions of the President." etc.

Now the position, as I see it, is what should be the method. That is a debatable point. But at one stage both the offices of the Vice-President and the President fell vacant, and this Act which was passed by Parliament under article 70 of the Constitution, came into operation. Under that Act, Mr. Hidayatullah, the Chief Justice of India, has been discharging the functions of the President of India. He is discharging the functions of the President of India under an Act of Parliament. Therefore,

I see no point in Mr. Rajnarain's point of order that there is no acting President at present. Therefore, we close the debate here and go tuck to the Monopolies and restrictive Trade Practices Bill.

SHRI M. VI. DHARIA i Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is most unfair that those who wanted to argue on the Constitution have been give i enough time while those who wanted to speak on the point of order have been shut out.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) i Mr. Mohan Dharia, the Chair has t > use its discretion at some stage. A debat: cannot go on for all time to come. I am not shutting the Constitutional debate i ' Members want it. I have to dispose of the point of order and conduct the proceedings of the House.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA i That is not the point

SHR-I PITAMBER DAS i Instead of saying that yo: close the debate the better expression shodd have been that you dispose of the po nt of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) i That is all right. This is about the p. .int of order. I have closed the point of order.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, श्री. राजनारायण जी ने जो प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर उठाया मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि उस प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर के बारे में निर्णय करने का चेयर का अधिकार है और आप उसके संबंध में अपनी सम्मति दे चुके हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके इस निर्णय में ही एक बात निहित है कि इस प्रश्न के संवैधानिक पहलू पर आप उस समय नहीं जाना चाहते थे। परन्तु एक संवैधानिक संकट की तरफ संकेत दिया गया है और वह संकट साधारण नहीं है, वह इस सारे सदन के और इस देश के पार्लियामेंट के अस्तित्व के संबंध में उठाई गई संका है। जब यह प्रश्न उठ गया है तो इस सवाल का कांस्टीट्यूशनल एस्पेक्ट भी आज कितनी वैलिडिटी रखता है इसके आधार पर हमको देखना होगा कि आज की पार्लियामेंट जिस रूप में फंक्शन कर रही है वह अपने संवैधानिक अधिकार के अनुसार

कर रही है कि नहीं कर रही है। जब तक इस सवाल पर चर्चा होकर हम इस प्रश्न को वैधानिक दृष्टि से भी पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर तब नहीं कर लेते तब तक दूसरी किसी कार्यवाही पर हमारा विचार करना निरर्थक होगा और इसी लिये मैंने आपकी सहमति के लिये एक प्रस्ताव दिया है जिसमें मैं प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूँ कि हूँ इस संवैधानिक प्रश्न पर चर्चा पहले हो, बाकी कार्यवाही को रोक कर। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग कर इस संवैधानिक संकट पर जो हमारे अस्तित्व की बुनियाद पर जा रहा है, पहले निर्णय करने के लिये यहां पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ करें और उसके लिये मैंने यहां पर मोशन दिया है ...

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको पहले आप स्वीकार कर लें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) i How can that be done? I have disposed of the point of order. The point of order was that there is no President, no Acting President at the moment. I have shown by the provision of Parliament that there is an Acting President. That is all.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आपने यह मान लिया कि आफिस वैकेन्ट है। तो यह सही है वकेन्सी के कई तरीके हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) यह तो आपने इसमें माना है।

श्री राजनारायण : ठीक है, मैं उसको कहता हूँ। मगर हमारा कहना है कि रेजिगनेशन की एक प्रोसेज कांस्टीट्यूशन में दी चुकी है...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): That we can debate

श्री राजनारायण : तो वह रेजिगनेशन हुआ ही नहीं। इसलिये हिदायतउल्ला साहब, चाहे उनकी कितनी ही कानूनी क्षमता हो, वह प्रेसिडेंट की ड्यूटी को डिसचार्ज नहीं कर सकते। हमारा प्वाइन्ट यह है, अगर रेजिगनेशन हो

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) i The motion will be considered. Now we go back to the Bill.

[श्री राजनारायण]

जाये और रेजिगनेशन होने के बाद वैकेन्सी हो, तब वह क्या लागू होता है। परन्तु हमारा प्वाइन्ट है कि रेजिगनेशन हुआ ही नहीं।

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, in my opinion nothing much turns on the Constitutional question in this case. Section (iii) of clause...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Do you want to continue the discussion?

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : Clause 2 is very clear..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : What are you talking about, Mr. B. K. P. Sinha ?

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : ... I am telling you, Sir...

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : He is discussing his ruling.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : I am not discussing his ruling. You have disposed it of. It is not a Constitutional question. This is directly covered by the Act which we have recently passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I have referred to the Act already.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : But you have not referred to clause 3(2). It says "When the Vice-President while discharging the functions of the President, dies resigns or is removed or otherwise ceases to hold office". Therefore, in this case the President...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : That is not the point.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : The point is that even his resignation, in my opinion, was superfluous. If he had definitely said that he did not want to operate as the President, that would have been enough to induct the Chief Justice of India as President. Therefore, this induction is perfectly valid induction and, therefore, the objection of my hon'ble friend, in my opinion, should fall to the ground.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS : Sir, I want to say something .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : We must follow some procedure.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS : What I wanted to suggest was . . .

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : On a point of order. I want to know the procedure in this House. After you said that you have gone over to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, I kept quiet. Afterwards you allowed Mr. Sundar Singh Bhandari to have his say. You allowed Mr. B. K. P. Sinha also to have his say. But I was prevented. It is not fair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Everybody was prevented. Not only you but there were so many others. But if the House wants to discuss this, I have no objection. I am entirely in the hands of the House. If the House wants to discuss this, let them say so. Is it the wish of the House to discuss this matter ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : The point of order has been disposed of. Still hon'ble Members are persisting. May I request the Members to make up their mind?

श्री पीताम्बर दास : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी जी ने जो एक प्रस्ताव दिया है उसको प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर से लिंक न करें। वह बिल्कुल अलग है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : That is entirely a separate thing. That will be taken up on its own merit. This will be considered by the Deputy Chairman.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Can you allow a motion at any time?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I have not allowed.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Of course I am not questioning your ruling on the point of order. That stands. But what I am stating is this. As far as the question of the interpretation of the Constitution is concerned, as far as the Act is concerned, it is all right. It is stated that in the case of the vacancy or in the case of the inability of the President or the Vice-Presi-

dent to act, the Chief Justice will come and take over the office. But one thing I just want to point out. . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M-P. BHARGAVA) i No. You ave coming again to the point of order. Let us close this.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA 1 On a point of order. I w,ani to know on what business we are here I want to know what is the business on he O.der Paper.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) i Obviously it is The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA 1 Then please come to it.

THE MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTED TRADE PRACTICES BILL, 1967 W—contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) 1 Now we go back to the Monopolies Bill. Clause 22. Mr. Bhu-pesh Gupta.

CLAUSE 22—I ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI BHUPSSH GUPTA 1 Mr. Vice-Chairman, I m >vei

30. "That a page 19, after line 12, the following be inserted, namely:

'(aa) The Central Government may also call upc a the person or authority to satisfy it hat the proposal to establish a new ur ievtaking or the scheme of finance with regard to such proposal guarantees the payment of-the national minimum v;/ge as fixed by the tripartite convent on to their workers and employees'."

Mr. Vice-Chairman, this amendment relates to clause 22 which covers establishment of m w undertakings. I am not going into the letails of it. Certain powers are given to Government to call upon new establishments to do or not to do certain things. Sub-clause (3) (a) saysi

"The Central Government may call upon the pe-son or authority to satisfy it that the proposal to establish a new undertaking or the scheme of finance - with regard to such proposal is not

likely to lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest. . .

We have some safeguards here inyrderto see that concentration of economic power dooz ni;t take place and also to see that public interest is safeguarded. I would like to insert the following herei

"The Central Government may also call upon the person or authority to satisfy it thtt the proposal to establish a new undertaking or the scheme of finance with regard to such proposal guarantees the payment of the national minimum wage as fixed by the tripartite convention to their workers and employees."

This is very important. One of the draw backs of this Bill is that whereas it takes note of the concenteration of wealth and economic power and makes certain provisions to restrict such a phenomenon, it does not at the same time pay adequate or any attention at all to the workers and employees, or show any affection for the workers and employees. After all, you cannot fight concentration of wealth and economic power unless at the same time you ensure fair distribution of the National Product or the product of a particular undertaking. This is not done here.

One of the ways the monopolists seek concentration of wealth is by intensive and extensive exploitation of the workers and employees, that is to say what we regard in our economic understanding as expropriating to themselves a greater share of the value that the worker adds by this Work on the machinery etc. A greater share of the wealth he creates^ or the production or additional value he creates is expropriated by the employer. That is why concentration takes place! If, on the other hand, the employer by reason of his being an employer, does not expropriate to himself an increasing share of the additoonal output, such concentration would not have taken place. After all somebody creates wealth, somebody produces the thing. These machines do not produce that, nor does the capitalist produce that. It is produced by the labour of the working people and the employees. And it is by exploiting these people, by denying them what is their due, that the concentration of wealth

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] and economic power is taking place. Unfortunately there is no guarantee provided against this in the Bill. Therefore, I have suggested in my amendment that at least the payment of the minimum national wage as fixed by the tripartite convention should be ensured to the workers and employees, I am not suggesting here that you should accept my scales of pay, the scales of pay that I may propose. I am suggesting only what is agreed upon by the employers, employees, factory-owners and workers and also by the Government, together. Otherwise it would not be a tripartite agreement. The tendency in this country to-day is to ignore the tripartite agreements. We know how tripartite agreements and awards, having the support of all the sections, have been ignored by the undertakings. Now when we are allowing some new undertakings to come up, especially in a situation where concentration of wealth is taking place and indeed, has taken place to a great extent, it is necessary to see that the new undertakings at least do not go in for this kind of intensive and extensive exploitation of the labour in order to build up their economic power by denying those workers and employees what is their due. This should be made a precondition for allowing new undertakings to come up. Why shouldn't the Government call upon these people to accept the minimum wage agreed to in a tripartite meeting? What is the difficulty in accepting it? I say—this is one of my last amendments—that there is a tendency to look upon concentration of wealth and economic power apart from the exploitation of the workers. It is true that inter-locking, creation of subsidiaries, speculation and other things lead to concentration of wealth. But then at the source you find that when there is atrophy of the labour when the labour is denied its due, when an increasing share in the additional National Product goes to the employer class, this concentration begins to take place. Take, for example, the Birlas. They have got 200 odd undertakings in this country. They employ so many thousands and thousands of workers and employees. When they deprive these hundreds of thousands of workers and employees of what is their due even in terms of the tripartite agreement and commitments made at the tripartite convention, they amass enormous wealth. This is supposed to be very legal; this is not objectionable; it is

not black-marketing; it is unfortunately sanctified by the law of the land and regarded by the monopolist class as a kind of divine right to be enjoyed by them. We must come out against it. Monopolies have to be fought where monopolies grow, in the relation of labour and capital, in the exploitation of labour by the capitalists, it is there that we have to strike, and this is not done; it is not even contemplated in this whole measure. You say public interest. How can there be public interest, tell me, if the producers of the wealth, the workers and employees, are denied their due? There are different concepts of public interest. We think that public interest should be defined. We can have one interpretation of public interest in terms of the narrow class interest of a handful of monopolists. We must understand that public interest is primarily the interest of the working people of our country. Whatever goes against the interest of the working people of this country, whether they work by their brain or by brawn, is against public interest. That is how I should view this matter.

3 P.M.

But that is not accepted. That* is not accepted here. That is why you have in the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act Section 36AD which Mr. Morarji Desai introduced in order to suppress their demands. Mr. Chandra Shekhar laughs when I take Mr. Morarji Desai's name.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR :Why?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I do not blame you, Mr. Chandra Shekhar. I understand Mr. Morarji Desai has made himself a laughing stock, but I do not blame you for that. But in a serious debate you laugh and at the same time you also reflect. I am sure you are doing. I cannot blame you for it. But that is the position. Therefore, I say this. He is in the Industries Ministry. Will you let me know how many of your Ministry, have implemented the tripartite agreement? They do not. They violate it. They pre-empt it. They tamper with it. And we have such people who change their mind. They do not give the minimum wage, the national minimum wage, which the people demanded. When your Government employees demanded it, you pounced upon the Government employees. You issued an Ordinance declaring their strike illegal, persecuted them, harassed them, haunted them and ultimately, you had to yield to the

pressure of public opinion and undo the mischief you did by your victimisation. A national minimum wage should become a part and parcel of our scheme of things to fight the monopoly capital and the concentration of economic power and wealth and to do that you have to compel these undertakings to accept the national minimum wage. Well, if you had only done that, much less this concentration would not have perhaps taken place. If it had still taken place, it would have been less severe, less cruel and it would have been less unjust. Therefore, I say it is very very essential that we make such provision in this. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed will say that this is a matter of labour relations and that it does not concern him. You will say that, I know. I know that you will say. But you want to curb the monopolies by your Bill. You seek to curb the monopolies and the monopolistic trends in operation. Am I then wrong if I demand that you should strike at the very root of it? And you have to strike where in the first instance exploitation begins, concentration starts, by denying thousands and thousands of workers who really produce the wealth. Mr. Vice-Chairman, this my amendment and I am sure Mr. Balachandra Menon and other friends who are here, will speak on this subject a little to ram...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : On a point of order, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You continue your speech.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Why should they say, "No, no"? I am sure my friends will speak to ram this point. I am not just ventilating a grievance or expressing some thing which is unknown to many. I am sure Mr. Chandra Shekhar and many others here will speak on it. Mr. Chandra Shekhar, I assure you that you are in no danger of being reprimanded nowadays. Therefore, you can speak a little freely. You have been liberated.

6—14 R. S./69

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I request Mr. Bhupesh Gupta to talk something about the man on the moon.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Therefore, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, you are free now. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr. Chandra Shekhar is the happiest man because he has been freed from the spectre of reprimand haunting him all the time ever a while period of twelve months. Now he is free from it, Mr. Chandra Shekhar. Good. Say something.

I say, therefore, that Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed will enlighten us on this subject. I hope he will not say that this is a matter relating to industrial relations and labour and all that. He should not say that. Mr. Hathi is not far away from him. therefore, this has to be considered. I think the time has come. Bank nationalisation is good and we welcome it. But this is not enough. (Interruption) That is not enough when you deal with monopoly practices. I do concede that if the nationalisation of banks is successfully implemented, it will go a long way in curbing the monopolies. But then, we must fight monopolies by holding the scales in a manner which does justice to the workers also on whose toil and labour, on whose creative labour, the big monopoly houses, the tycoons and others live and are exploiting our democracy and are thriving and will continue to thrive. They are the greatest of our evils. Therefore, it is important today when you want to curb the monopolies and the monopolists, you rely not only on the law, but on the working people, on the toiling people, who are the real creators of our wealth. Hence, it is necessary that in every step you take in the direction of either the nationalisation of banks or the curbing of monopolies and restrictive trade practices, you should rely above all on the workers and seek their cooperation and the only way you seek their cooperation is to enthuse them, create labour incentive amongst them, give them a fair deal, meet their minimum demand and give them the national minimum wage, and see that no industry functions in the country, especially the big one, which would not give the national minimum wage to the working people of our country. The national minimum wage should be regarded as the *sine qua non* for granting licences to new industries. Whenever

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

a man applies for a new undertaking or a licence, you ask him not only whether he has the money or the resources, but whether he is prepared to accept the tripartite agreement and give the national minimum wage. That should be your approach to the problem of fighting the monopolies and also at the sametime meeting out justice to the people who are being denied, justice notwithstanding the fact that it is their labour, their sacrifice, their sweat and toil which creates this wealth of our country. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं श्री भूपेश गुप्त जी के संशोधन के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यद्यपि श्री भूपेश गुप्त जी का जो संशोधन है वह जो नये उद्योगबंध बनेंगे उनसे संबंधित है, लेकिन मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस मुद्दा को भी वे मान लें कि जो नये उद्योग-बंध बनें उनके लिये तो यह शर्त लागू ही होगी मगर जो पुराने उद्योगबंध चल रहे हैं उन पर भी यह शर्त लागू की जाय। इस तरह बहुत से वर्कर्स छूट जायेंगे अगर हम केवल नये उद्योग-बंधों के लिये ही मिनिमम वेज की गारंटी की बात करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत ही हैरत में हूँ कि यहां पर मोनोपली को, एकाधिपत्य को संकुचित करने के विधेयक पर विचार हो रहा है। मगर यह जो देश का हाथी है उसकी कोई पूछ को देख रहा है, कोई कान को देख रहा है, कोई पैर को देख रहा है और किसी को यह पता नहीं है कि आखिर संपूर्ण देश, संपूर्ण योजना और संपूर्ण सरकारी क्रियाकलाप पर दृष्टि है या नहीं। मोनोपली पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन कैसे होगा, पब्लिक सेक्टर कैसे बढ़ेगा और व्यक्तिगत हाथों में उद्योगबंध क्यों नहीं जायेंगे, क्या कभी भी इस पर चर्चा हुई, श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब जिन्होंने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की कृपा की, क्या उन्होंने कभी इसको सोचा और विचारा? मैं जानकारी के लिये बताना

चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के रहते कभी भी मोनोपली रोकी ही नहीं जा सकती। यह जायद बोल नहीं रहे थे, मगर हम लोग आपस में बात कर रहे थे कि जब तक यह निजी सम्पत्ति रहेगी, जब तक निजी हाथों में उद्योगबंध चलते रहेंगे तब तक वर्तमान कायदे कानून के रहते और इस मोनोपली विधेयक के कानून की शक्ति में आने पर भी मोनोपली को रोक नहीं जा सकता।

अब जरा इसको देखा जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब को यदि होगा कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना कांग्रेस की चली तो पब्लिक सेक्टर 46 फीसदी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर 54 फीसदी था। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर 54 फीसदी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर 46 फीसदी आ गया। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर करीब 60 फीसदी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर करीब 40 फीसदी आ गया। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर 55 फीसदी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर 45 फीसदी हो गया है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राइवेट सेक्टर केवल 40 था और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राइवेट सेक्टर 45 हो गया और पब्लिक सेक्टर 60 की जगह 55 फीसदी हो गया। हमारे मित्र श्री भूपेश गुप्त जी इस बात को जानते होंगे कि कुल 23,398 करोड़ की योजना है जिसमें 10 हजार करोड़ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जायेगा, निजी उद्योगों में जायगा। जब चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 10 हजार करोड़ निजी हाथों में जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फखरुद्दीन अली साहब उनकी मोनोपली कैसे रोक सकते हैं। इस विधेयक के अन्दर कितने लेक्चर हैं, इस विधेयक के अन्दर कितनी खामियां हैं, कितने दोष हैं। उनको ज्यों का त्यों रहने देते हुए आज इस देश में सम्पत्ति का जो एकाधिपत्य हो रहा है उसको रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या एकाधिपत्य जो पूंजीपतियों का होता है उद्योगों में उसमें मजदूरों का शोषण नहीं है? उसमें मजदूरों के शोषण को रोकने की क्या व्यवस्था है? अगर सम्यक दृष्टि अपनाई जायेगी तब

तो यह बात समझ में आएगी लेकिन कहीं यह कह दिया जाय कि मजदूर की बात श्रम मंत्री ही करे, उद्योग से मजदूर की कोई बात नहीं है तो मामला बिल्कुल बिगड़ जाता है। मजदूर के श्रम के शोषण से ही पूँजीवाद पनपता है। अगर पूँजीवाद की वृद्धि को रोकना है तो मजदूरों के श्रम के शोषण को रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस विषयक में कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे खुशी हुई कि श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने इस तरह का संशोधन दिया कि जो नई अंडरटेकिंग्स हों उनसे यह गारन्टी ली जाय कि ट्रिपार्टाइट कन्वेंशन के जरिए जो मिनिमम नेशनल वेज तैयार हो उसके अनुसार अपने मजदूरों और जो दूसरे सेवा के कामों में लगे हों उनको वेतन देंगे।

इसी के साथ मैं इस बात को बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से वेज बोर्ड्स की रिपोर्टें तीन-चार महीनों के अन्दर-अन्दर आई हैं। किसी एक वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट ले लें। अभी हम लड़ रहे हैं शांति प्रसाद जैन से, उनकी साहू जैन केमिकल फैक्ट्री बनारस में है। केमिकल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट आ गई है लेकिन वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिश के मुताबिक वे तनख्वाह देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, ग्रेच्युटी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इम्पेक्ट्स देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। मामला क्या है? 5-5, 6-6 साल एक-एक वेज बोर्ड बैठता है, लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है और खर्च होने के बाद जब उसकी सिफारिश आती है तो उसको पूँजीपति लागू करने से कतराने लगते हैं। इसी तरह से कोल वेज बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की। उसकी सिफारिश के मुताबिक 1 रुपया 47 पैसे वेतन होना चाहिए कम से कम। कोई भी वहाँ का मालिक इसे मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। एक मित्र हैं, यहाँ होंगे तो उन्हें भी उन्नेजना हो जायगी, 1 रुपया 11 पैसे पर उन मजदूर नेता ने, जो अपने को क्रान्तिकारी वामपंथी साम्यवादी कहते हैं, कुछ मिलमालिकों से समझौता कर लिया। 1 रुपया 47 पैसे को जगह 1 रुपया 11 पैसे कर दिया। सरकार के पास क्या सेंक्शन है,

सरकार के पास क्या अधिकार है कि सरकार कहे कि उन मजदूरों को वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक ही देना होगा? इसके लिए पहले से ही पेशबन्दी हो जानी चाहिए। भूपेश गुप्त ने जो अपना संशोधन रखा है वह बहुत ही बड़ा है, उचित है, यथास्थान है, लेकिन हमारा यही निवेदन है, चाहे संशोधन के रूप में लें, चाहे मुझाव के रूप में लें, कि नए उद्योगों के लिए ही यह स्थिति नहीं रहनी चाहिए, यह स्थिति रहनी चाहिए पुराने उद्योगों के लिए भी।

पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में भी मैं निवेदन करूँ। धीरे-धीरे पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ेगा, यद्यपि आज पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो स्वरूप है उसको बहुत कुछ बुनियादी तौर से तब्दील करना होगा। लेकिन यदि सारे उद्योगबन्धे, सारे मीन्स ऑफ प्रोडक्शन तमाम उद्योगपतियों के हाथों से सरकार के हाथ में आ जायें और सरकारी मंत्रिमंडल में जितने लोग हों वे अपने रिश्तेदारों के जरिए या सन्तावारी गुट अपने समर्थकों के जरिए सारे उद्योगों का संचालन करने लगे तो इससे स्थिति बिगड़ भी जायेगी, खराब भी होगी। इसलिए पब्लिक सेक्टर का मतलब पब्लिक सेक्टर होना चाहिए, पब्लिक सेक्टर और सरकारी सेक्टर में थोड़ा फर्क होना चाहिए क्योंकि धीरे-धीरे एक वातावरण यहाँ तैयार हो रहा है, कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियाँ एक वातावरण तैयार कर रही हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं होगा। तो राष्ट्रीयकरण केवल एक शब्द न रहे बल्कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का काम ऐसा हो जिससे जनता का भला हो, जनता का उत्थान हो, अगर उसका सरकारीकरण और सरकारी-अफसरकरण हो जाय तो वह राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के हित में नहीं होगा इस बात को अच्छी तरह से आज माननीय मंत्री जी को समझ लेना चाहिए।

श्री लोकनाथ मिश्र : जो लोग आपको ठीक बात बताते हैं वे कैसे प्रतिक्रियावादी हो गए ?

श्री राजनारायण : हमारे मित्र लोकनाथजी ने जो टोकाटाकी की वह बहुत अच्छा किया।

[श्री राजनारायण]

यही पार्लियामेंटरी डिबेट में होता है। अगर टोकाटाकी बन्द हो जाय तो पार्लियामेंटरी डिबेट का मजा नहीं है। हम यही समझना चाहते हैं आपके द्वारा अपने भाई लोकनाथ मिश्र जी को कि राष्ट्रीयकरण अपने में कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है, राष्ट्र का मतलब राष्ट्र हो, राष्ट्र का मतलब सरकार न हो। डा० जेड० ए० अहमद सहब माफ करेंगे, शुरू से एक गलती हो गई, जहां भी कम्प्यूनिस्ट लिटरैचर पाएंगे वहां लिखा है : "State is the executive committee of the ruling class" (राज, सत्ताधारी वर्ग की कार्य समिति है) उन्होंने स्टेट और गवर्नमेंट का फर्क मिटा दिया (Interruption) दोनों वहां सिनोनीमस हो गए। स्टेट और गवर्नमेंट एक हो गए, उसकी गलती हुई और वह गलती अब तक चली जा रही है, उस गलती का सुधार होना चाहिए अगर हमको समाज का कल्याण करना है तो। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां से मैं आता हूं, जो बस सर्विसेज थीं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया, तब म सरकार के हाथ में चीजें आ गईं लेकिन पहले जितनी सहाूलियत थीं मुसाफिरों को वह भी नहीं और किराया बढ़ गया 12 गुना, 16 गुना। यह राष्ट्रीयकरण का मतलब नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ है राष्ट्र की जनता के सहयोग से उनके हित की दृष्टि से उद्योग चलना। तब जाकर राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ सभ्य रूप से परिचालित होगा, बरना नहीं होगा। लोकनाथ जी को शंका है है राष्ट्रीयकरण का आज दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। बहुत सी जगह दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, बहुत सी जगह इनसेन्सिटिव नहीं है, बहुत सी जगह फिजूलखर्ची है। मैंने जाकर देखा है कि हमारे यहां जितने सरकार के उद्योगबन्धे हैं वहां जनरल मैनेजर हैं, वहां सुपरिण्डेंट हैं, डाइरेक्टर हैं, क्या उनके यहां फर्स्ट क्लास बग लग हैं, क्या बढ़िया गुलाब के फूल लगे हैं, क्या बंगलों में सजावट है। कितना धन का दुरुपयोग है। यह गरीब मुल्क है। इसीलिए मैं अपने मित्र भूपेश जी को कह करत हूं कि एक भारत का

समाजवादी है, एक ब्रिटेन का समाजवादी है और एक रूस का समाजवादी है, इन तीनों के आचरण में फर्क है, दोनों के रहन-सहन में फर्क है, इनकी व्यवस्था में फर्क है क्योंकि भारत की जो औसत आमदनी है उसमें और रूस, इंग्लैंड और अमरीका की औसत आमदनी में जमीन असमान का फर्क है। यहां 300 रुपल्ली हैं, वहां 3 हजार, 22 हजार या 28 हजार पर केपिटल है। इस दृष्टि से मैं यह कहता हूं कि जो भूपेश गुप्त का संशोधन है उसमें एक बात और आ जानी चाहिए कि जो मजदूर हैं—चाहे वे पब्लिक सेक्टर के भी मजदूर हों—उन्हें राजनीति में भाग लेने का हक हो क्योंकि धीरे-धीरे जब सरकार के हाथ में उद्योग बढ़ते जाएंगे पब्लिक सेक्टर व्यापक होता जायेगा तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में मजदूरों की तादाद बढ़ती जायेगी और उनको सरकार यह कह देगी कि तुम राजनीति में भाग नहीं ले सकते हो। तो यह व्यवस्था चली जायेगी दो करोड़, तीन करोड़ तक। तीन करोड़ एक दम से राजनीति में भाग न लें यह असह्य है। इसलिए जहां इस संशोधन द्वारा उन की आर्थिक दृष्टि बढ़ाने की बात है, वहां साथ-साथ उनकी राजनीतिक दृष्टि भी बढ़ाने की बात करनी चाहिए क्योंकि हम पोलिटिकल डेमोक्रेसी के लिए खड़े हैं, इकानामिक डेमोक्रेसी के लिए भी खड़े हैं। डेमोक्रेसी का अर्थ मैं पूरे समाज के लिए लगाता हूं। समाज में यदि आर्थिक विकेन्द्रीकरण के साथ-साथ राजनीतिक और सामाजिक विकेन्द्रीकरण न हुआ तो विषमता मिटगी नहीं और उस हालत में हमको केवल मंत्रियों के मुख से मबुर शब्द ही सुनायी पड़ते रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि संशोधन में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जिससे मजदूरों को अधिक अधिकार मिलें और हमारे यहां दो सेक्टर हैं—पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, इस में पब्लिक सेक्टर को तो आदर्श होना चाहिए और पब्लिक सेक्टर के आदर्श को देख कर, उस के नमूने को देख कर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग अपने यहां उत्थान करें, अपने मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारें और उन को विशेष अवसर दें, विशेष मौका दें और विशेष सहाूलियतें

दें और सहारा दें। तो यह सारी की सारी बात इसमें समाविष्ट होनी चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री भूपेश नृपत जी के संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से कहता हूँ कि यह संशोधन माने। यह मैं ज़रूरत हूँ कि हम जितना चाहते हैं यह संशोधन उसके आगे की हो पूर्ति कर रहा है और इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि अगर सारी बात सरकार स्वयं संशोधन के रूप में ले आये तो बहुत अच्छा है अथवा भूपेश जी इसको और सुधारने की कृपा करें। वह भी अच्छा है, और अगर ऐसा न हो तो जितना भूपेश जी का संशोधन है उसे तो सरकार माने हो, यही मेरी सरकार में रायना है।

PROF. SHANT LAL KOIHARI (Rajasthan) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the debate, particularly on the amendment put forward by our friends on the other side. Mr. Bhu-pesh Gupta said that we must hold the tail of the monopoly and I think that way it is the most simple thing to do to let the monopoly do what it likes. If you hold the tail of any dangerous animal, atiger, it is the easiest thing to let it go away from your hands. I think the Monopolies Bill has been brought in to catch it by its most vulnerable part, by the throat, and to finish it, and not to allow it to initiate the economy and the politics of this country.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Are you supporting the amendment then?

PROF. SHANTILAL KOTHARI : I am opposing this particular amendment. I am afraid it has not been realised how much the present Bill shares the vision of the common man; not only that, also how it has decided to sharpen the weapons and tools to achieve that vision. For that, if anyone deserves our congratulations, I think it is the present Government. I might give you one example as to how the multi-dimensional activities of the monopolies function in Indian society, I am dangerously and in what subterranean manner. I was going through the paper Hindustan Times of today's edition. And there they have given the news that Mr. Shanti Kothari, Congress MP, today urged the Prime Minister against nationalisation of banks in a letter to her. I was surprised and

shocked to see what sort of method and style they adopt. On my part I have never written such letter to the Prime Minister. My views are well-known on it. I support all measures including this —one leading us towards socialism.

श्री राजनारायण : यह शान्ति कोठारी कौन है?

श्री शीलमन्न याजी (बिहार) : यही है।

PROF. SHANTILAL KOTHARI : The speaker, I tried to find out from them the source and I discovered. Of course they confessed and said that it was not Shanti Kothari, but it is another Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha, who is not a Congress Member also. How these things are done and in what manner is something to be ashamed of by those who tolerate this kind of instrument to be used in this manner, and Mr. Dahya-bhai Patel should be the first man to hang down his head in shame for his support to such trends in one way or the other.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I protest against the remark. I have nothing to do with it. You should be ashamed of it. You should hang down your head in shame.

PROF. SHANTILAL KOTHARI : Such an instrument has been used by one who has done this thing in a manner that does not do justice to any Member of Parliament including himself —this kind of thing to ignore the abusive practices of the Monopolists.

The House is grateful to Shri Chandra I Shckhar who reminded us of how even at the beginning of the century, from 1907 onwards, the change of this country, as we see it today, was thought of by leaders like Shri Dadabhai Naoroji and Shri Phiroze Shah Metha, who had the fearless spirit in them even in those days of foreign rule. The present Bill incorporates the trends of the changing times and the process of transformation of the entire life of the country for the better. I therefore suggest that this sort of misrepresentation in the press in the name of something or the other in one way or the other, should be ruthlessly curbed and crushed, and those representatives of the people who do not speak in the name of the people do not speak to protest the people and defend them should be exposed and the monopolies should be finished quickly enough.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Have you anything to say in reply ?

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala) : Before that I want to make some observations.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have had a very full discussion on this. The amendments should have gone through by now. But I find that Members are seeking opportunities to speak on amendments making long speeches. This should have been done at the consideration stage.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Just five minutes I shall take.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I cannot give you that much.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Two minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I can give you just 1-1/2 minutes.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON : Madam Deputy Chairman, I Just want to point out that this amendment is absolutely necessary. It is necessary because we want to enthrone the workers, to see that all action against monopolies is :. and the best way to enthrone the workers is to guarantee them the national minimum wage. What we are asking is that when new undertakings come up, or when you are setting up new undertakings there at least accept this. Last year, 1968, saw a good number of legislations which were anti-labour. Let the end of this year at least see that something is done and it is done in the interest of labour. You can surely do it. We are now having a new deal. A new thing is coming up, and what we are today aiming at is to have a new vision. When that is so, with the present stand that you are taking regarding nationalisation of banks, the next step you have to take is to see that you enthrone the workers, the ordinary workers and employees. For that this is the best method, and I would therefore request all sections of the Members here to accept at least this amendment. It is really a very small and harmless amendment and nobody can object to it.

SHRINIREN GHOSH: Madam . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No more. I think many people have spoken. No more Members need speak on this.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : No, no not many.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is all right but amendments are not for speeches. If you have got any new point to make, they should be put in a few sentences; you cannot go on at length.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : This amendment is not an amendment which will hurt the monopolies much. The Clause covers only new undertakings, that only with the previous permission of the Central Government shall any new undertaking be established. But what happens to those concerns which have already been set up and are functioning ? This amendment also does not cover them, and that is the whole point. Already they are ruling over empires; the Tatas, Birlas, Mahatlas and others are already ruling over empires. And those empires are not being touched by this amendment. Mr. Hathi is also here. The amendment, should have been such as to cover new undertakings as well as old undertakings. Now, the Government should at least accept this amendment. The Government can redraft it also incorporating my suggestion therein. They can bring forward an amendment in this shape.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Let me now deal with it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : They should bring an amendment that in all these undertakings under the control of these 72 houses unless they give national minimum wages as per the 15th Labour Conference according to that formula wherever it is worked out, they must not be granted any licence for expansion or they should not be granted any facilities.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Yes; that will do now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : If you can do that to some extent it will be an improvement. The Government can consider bringing such an amendment because it is also inter-related with the Government Policy.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That will do. The Minister.

SHRIFAKHRIT>DIN ALI AHMED :

Madam, a large number of speeches have been made and in the course of the speeches they have covered a lot of ground which has no relevance so far as this Provision is concerned so far as the amendment moved by my hon. friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, is concerned. This clause to which the amendment is sought to be moved deals with the establishment of new undertakings and what Mr. Bhupesh Gupta wants is that before the applications are considered by the Government for the establishment of new undertakings, Government should satisfy themselves that the payment of national minimum wage is guaranteed. That is the aim of the amendment. Now however laudable may be the object of the amendment, I personally feel that this is not the place where such an amendment can be brought in. I would also like to point out that if I accept this amendment it will bring in discrimination because as has been pointed out so far as the existing undertakings are concerned there will be no such guarantee which you will be imposing only on the new undertakings. So I oppose this amendment. In fact this is not the place for it. The Monopoly Enquiry Commission has also gone into this question and they have also not suggested that this is the place where this kind of thing can be brought in. I do not know how all kinds of things can be introduced in this Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

30. "That a Page 19 after line 12. the following be inserted namely : '(ad) The Central Government may also call upon the person or authority to satisfy that the proposal to establish a new undertaking or the scheme of finance with regard to such proposal guarantees the payment of the national minimum wage as fixed by the tripartite convention to their workers and employees.'"

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill.' *The motion was adopted. Clause 22 was added to the Bill. Clauses 23 and 24 were added to the Bill*

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 to 67 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :

Madam, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The question was proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now I this is third reading. I shall give five minutes each.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Madam, I do not know what I should say at the third reading stage of this Bill, but one thing is very clear to me that the hon. Minister by this action is not Presiding over the Ministry for Industrial Development but for Industrial Disruption of this country.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE :
Now you have come to your true colour.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL :
You had better go to school and tell English first, my friend.

SHRI Z. A. AHMED : Why should he learn English? He is not an English man.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Government's attitude towards business has been basically wrong. For that of course the Prime Minister's attitude—I mean Prime Minister Nehru's attitude—of abusing businessmen and calling them names is mainly responsible. Government have got a large number of laws by which any unhealthy trend could be curbed and businessmen who indulge in any unlawful activities could be punished. But from the beginning it has been the Government's Policy—at least I have been noticing it for the last ten or eleven years I have been here and a few years earlier also—to take more and more powers. It takes power but fails to exercise that power. Instead of punishing the persons responsible for not exercising the Power—right from the Cabinet, down to the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary for whatever reason it is they

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.] do not exercise the powers—they say the fault is with the businessmen; they are greedy. And therefore they want more powers and with the large majority that they have got they pass such measures. This has been the practice of the Congress Government from the beginning—Every year they come up for more and more powers whether it is a question of curbing the business or curbing anything else. Power, power, power is all that they want even though they do not know how to use the power. They have the Companies Act, they have the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act and so many other enactments. Why don't they use the powers they have already got? If anybody has been guilty of doing anything which is not in the interests of the country—there are so many laws all over. How many have they used? And having failed to use them they want to punish the country at the dictates of certain elements in this country who do not want this country to progress.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Do you want progress, Mr. Patel?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I want to speak without interruption at the moment. I want to be heard at least in Delhi without interruption. I am not in Calcutta. In Calcutta I know what is happening. Even with all the suppression that is going on a glance at this morning's paper will tell you what happened at Rabindra Sarobar and what is happening every day. I myself had been there for eight days for another meeting.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Did you get drowned in Rabindra Sarobar?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I heard independently so many people, a number of Congressmen and others and I saw the reign of terror that is prevailing in Calcutta. And I am amazed that this Government is not worried about what is happening in Calcutta but it is worried about what is happening in business.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : we must pass this Bill today.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : You can pass it but you will have to allow me to have my say with all your anxiety to help the Government.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Madam Deputy Chairman, I shall speak on Apollo because if he can speak about Rabindra Sarobar I can speak of Apollo.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I think the Government should direct its attention more to where its responsibility lies. This country is being subverted; there is no law and order and life is becoming impossible. Instead of using its energies on these aspects Government is misdirecting all its energies on a small thing. If businessmen are making mistakes, if they go wrong, you can certainly curb them. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Chandra Shekhar has a loud voice. He told me that I did not know anything about Congress. I know as much as he knows. I had been in the Congress all through and I know it all right. Mr. Chandra Shekhar is completely confusing the issue.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will give everybody a chance. This is third reading and in the third reading only specific points must be raised, but Mr. Dahyabhai Patel is covering so much ground.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Madam, if they accuse, abuse, interrupt and misquote me, am I not entitled to have my say even?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Of course, in this House at the present moment, the Congress and the communists have combined and what happens in communism we all know. There is no tolerance even. That is what is happening to the Congress party. *(Interruption)*. Tolerate a difference of opinion. What is wrong with that? *(Interruption)*. Now I look at this. He will not allow me to speak even. . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : God forbid I interrupt him.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Why do you interrupt me? You can have your say...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Who am I to interrupt him?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Niren Ghosh, cannot you now have a little patience?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I am having patience.

SHRI DAHVABHAI V. PATEL : I have been wondering at the attitude of the Government. Why do they bring forward such an anti-people measure which is not going to help business, which is not going to help trade, which is not going to increase the wealth of the country? I have a feeling that the Government and particularly this Ministry is angry because they have been criticised for the failure of the public sector undertakings and their natural reaction is this. The public sector projects are not doing well and the private sector projects are doing well. So, put them out of gear or suppress them. That unfortunately is the attitude that has prompted from Moscow and in the present mood of this Government they seem to take everything that comes from there as 'Yes', 'Yes'. Of course, Mr. Kosygin comes and dictates to our Prime Minister every policy that she has been following in the last two years.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Patel, you had been in the Select Committee. We have passed the Report. We have heard witnesses...

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I was present in the Select Committee even more than you were present. Certainly I have heard all the witnesses. Some of them you have not even heard, when you were not in the Select Committee. After hearing them, after considering the matter, in my own mind I have come to my conclusion and in the Third Reading will you not be tolerant and allow me to say it?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have just been handed over the details. We were allowed only three days for this and we have taken five days.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI (Rajasthan) : It is all due to the long speeches that the other Members have made.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I have not taken much time. You know, Madam, that I do not take much time. I hardly ever interrupt people. Personally, when I am provoked, I am forced to do so. Whenever I speak, you will admit that I have been to the point. I make my points and keep quiet. Now, I find that when they do not like it, they go on interrupting and interrupting. Now, this is not the right way of doing

things. Let us at least learn the basic principle of democracy. Allow everyone to have his say, whether you like it or not. You can have a difference of opinion. I do not agree with what you say. You may not agree with what I say. *(Interruptions)* Look at that. Madam. Let me finish.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think it is time. We give each one five minutes and we finish this today.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : [was saying that I am wondering whether this Bill has been brought forward by Government in retaliation to the criticism that we have to offer of the failure of the public sector projects and, therefore, they want to punish business and industry which is doing well. Is that the background to the Minister's mind? I am inclined to agree with this suggestion or suspicion, because one has never seen a thing like this. Where is a thing like this? If we go on setting such limits to property or owning of business, I do not know what will happen. I am not in business. I am not speaking for myself, I am not in any business. I did not do any business for a long time, even long before I came to this House. But I do feel that this country can only progress if business prospers. The small trader, the small businessman, the small agriculturist and even the bigger businessman have to progress if the country has to make progress. Now, the Government's attitude is that they will not allow business to progress. After all, they are complementary to each other, small business and big business. They build up one another. If we are going to put a ceiling on this that only so much business is to be done and the other business has to be run by somebody else and if the Government machinery is failing rapidly again and again...

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE :
You are wrong.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : It is time that the Government learnt from businessmen. I would take this occasion to advise the hon. Minister whether he likes my advice or not, that so many of his public sector projects are failing badly. Why does he not take the advice of businessmen? You can keep it as a Government project, but keep them on the Board of Directors or take their advice and help them to put them right. The failure of every public sector project to make

[Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel.]

the profit that is required. ... (Interruption) Please keep quiet. Failure to make a profit results in your raising taxation and punishing the people, the poorer sections of the people. This is a thing that should end. And for this reason it is that I am pleading that such a wrong step should not be taken. In this country people should be encouraged to do business and to make profit. The wrong notion that it is wrong to make a profit should be corrected, it is right to make profit. Everyone should be encouraged to do it. And it is right to pay your taxes. If they do not pay taxes, you deal with them as harshly as you can, but do not do anything like this, which is going to put a full stop on this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Yajee, very briefly. We cannot go on like this. This is the Third Reading.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY
(Mysore) ; No. no.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have to finish another Bill today. (Interruption) Mr. Yajee, please be very brief.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : मैं डम, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ। देश में बहुत वर्षों से आवाज उठा रही थी, मांग थी, कि जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं उन पर जल्द से जल्द नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी भी जिस तरह से यह विधेयक आया है मैं नहीं समझता कि उससे हम जितने सारे मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं उनके कारोबार को नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं। अभी मैं इस कदम उठाया है, जैसा कि आपने इस बार सदन में देखा, कि जब बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन की ओर कदम उठाया गया तो किस तरह से पूँजीपतियों के जो एजेंट हैं, उनकी तरफ से बोलने वाले हैं वह कैसे चिल्लपों मचा रहे हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के जितने प्रेस हैं, वह मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के हथ में हैं और हमारे सारे लोग डाह्याभाई जी जैसे भी, उनसे भ्रांति के शिकार होते हैं। टाटा, बिड़ला, गोयन्का के जितने कुछ न्यूजपेपर्स हैं यह सब मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के पेपर्स हैं लेकिन इस मामले में कुछ कर सकने की अभी हम हिम्मत नहीं दिखा रहे हैं।

जब कि हमारेवल में लंका में श्रीमती भंडार-नायके ने इन चिल्लपों मचाने वालों का मुँह बंद कर दिया था। तो आप चाहे जो भी अच्छा काम करेंगे यह जो प्रेस वाले हैं, जब तक इनको कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे, मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के प्रेस, को नेशनलाइज नहीं करेंगे तब तक न कोई देश में तरक्की होगी, न प्रोग्रेस होगी, न समाजवाद होगा, न प्लानिंग होगी...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Here is Mr. A. D. Mani.

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : He is not a monopolist. इसीलिये हमारी मांग है कि अगर सचमुच इस हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद लाना है और यह जो अपना विधेयक हम पास कर रहे हैं इसको अमल में लाना है तो यह जो पूँजीपतियों के, मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के, चार चार जगहों से अखबार निकाल कर जहर उगला जा रहा है, तरह तरह की बातों का प्रचार हो रहा है, उन के ऊपर नियंत्रण लगाइये। और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण में छोट बैंकों को आप छोड़ रहे हैं, विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो लोग इधर से उधर जायेंगे, उन बैंकों में रुपया जमा करेंगे। यह एक लूपहोल है और इस तरह भी ध्यान च न चाहिये। लेकिन यह जो सबसे ज्यादा बकवास करने वाले हैं, मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के प्रेस हैं, उनका जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण हो यदि सचमुच मैं हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। एक बैंक के मामले में आपने देखा कितनी चिल्लपों मचा रहे हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में, हाईकोर्ट में जजों का कैरेक्टर आप देखते हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री उनको चुनती है।

उपसभापति : देखिये आप थर्ड रीडिंग पर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : इसलिये सचमुच में अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हैं तो कंस्टीट्यूशन में एक अमेंडिंग बिल लाइये। कंस्टीट्यूशन को हमने कई बार अमेंड किया है। इस प्रकार सारी जो बेसिक और "की" इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, सब का हम जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, तो

कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट किये बिना मुआवजा दिये हुए, कम्पेन्सेशन दिये हुए, हम कर सकते हैं। इसीलिये कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड करना चाहिये।

अगर यह नहीं करोगे तो इस विधेयक से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक तो पास हो ही जायेगा, यह बात तो ठीक है, मगर हमें उससे भी आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। हम बैंकों का तो राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ही रहे हैं लेकिन सबसे पहले यह जो बकवास करने वाले प्रेस है, जो मोनो-पोलिस्ट्स के हाथों में है, उनका जल्द नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे देश में जो वसिक्त इंडस्ट्रिज हैं उनका बिना मुआवजा दिये 1970 तक नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर सरकार ने इस तरह की बात की तो हमारे डाह्याभाई बोलते ही रह जायेंगे और मांस उठाकर उन्हें फेंक देंगे। जय हिन्द।

SHRI PIT AMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh) :
N adam Deputy Chairman, different points of view have been expressed during the debate on this Bill, which I had been trying to follow very carefully, and understand particularly the points of view expressed by my friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, to my right and Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, to my left. Apparently those two points of view are very much different and diametrically opposed to each other, Madam, just as unlike poles attract each other, these two points of view also, even when they appear to be diametrically opposed to each other, lead us only in one direction and that direction is the direction of centralisation. While my friend on my right believes in the centralisation of economic power in the hands of few individuals, my friend on my left believes in centralisation of that power in the hands of the State.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : You are misquoting me like the Congressmen. They have mesmerised you. They are following a monopolist policy. My friend is misled into this

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Why everybody is misquoting Mr. Dahyabhai Patel?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Our manifesto is against monopoly.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS : Madam, I would be very happy to accept the challenge thrown by my friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, and I could quote documents in favour of what I have said, but this is not the occasion nor there is time for it. I myself and the Party to which I belong honestly and forcefully believe that the trouble of this country does not lie in the hands in which centralisation should vest, but lies in the policy of centralisation itself. We believe that the country can progress only if we pursue the policy of decentralisation meaning thereby the decentralisation of labour and decentralisation of capital and that too not only in the field of economics ; but also in the field of politics. Whenever we have talked of a unitary form of Government, in the same breath we have said unitary form of Government "with power decentralised." We honestly believe in the policy of decentralisation. On this occasion therefore I want to point out to the Government that by bringing amendments here and there or by enacting laws of this type nothing good can be done. What is needed today is not a legislation of this type but a radical change of outlook, and therefore I appeal not only to the Government but to all the parties represented in this House, that we should in the economic sphere as well as in the political sphere insist on decentralisation. Then only we can progress. Madam I thank you very much for giving me some time.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) :
Madam, I am grateful to my esteemed friend, Mr. Das, that he has given me some idea of what his party stands for. I must confess I have been trying to understand him very closely. When he says decentralisation, am I to assume he means free trade and freedom to everybody and no control of any kind? If that is not the position, then I think he is with the policy that the Congress has adumbrated that it should be a mixed economy, that there should be private sector and there should be public sector. There are matters where the individual, as he says, should be encouraged and should be given all incentives, and there are spheres where the individual cannot take up such schemes as go to the very root of the thing, to the very integrity of the State, to the basic things that the country wants. In such cases we cannot entrust it to individuals. The State has to take it up. It is that compro-

[Shri Akbar Ali Khan.]

mise that has led to this legislation. It gives me pleasure—because neither Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is happy nor Mr. Dahya-bhai Patel is happy—on the basis that both extremes are not happy. I congratulate the Government that it is a very good legislation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You finish :

SHRI ABKAR ALI KHAN : I am finishing. I am just making one point. It has been the continuous and constant demand of the people that monopoly is increasing, and from the statistics it is established that the monopolies were increasing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All that has been said. You finish.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : It is on that basis that I support the Bill.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR :
Madam, I am very glad of this opportunity and now in the last stage I congratulate Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed for bringing this Bill. I assure my friend, Mr. Dahya-bhai Patel that I very much enjoyed the speech delivered by him, because in this drama of Parliamentary debate the role of every actor is to be appreciated, and the role of Shri Dahyabhai Patel is the same as that of an actor who gives amusement to every listener or audience in a drama. So I can understand him, and I understand that Shri Dahyabhai Patel cannot learn anything new in history. He has outlived his utility as far as modern thinking or the needs of the times are concerned. So I have no complaint against him, but on this occasion I should like. . .

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : What role is he envisaging for Mr. Patel? Is that the role of a joker ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR :
I said nothing like that. It is for the hon. Member to come to his own conclusion.

Madam, I want to point out certain facts before you and before the House. For the last few months or for that matter for two years I have been emphasizing that these big tycoons in the industrial world have been adopting under-4 P.M. hand methods. In this House the leader of Jan Sangh, Mr. Das, just now told us that his Party stands for decentralisation. In this

House I have been the subject of being maligned many a time and it was said again and again that I have got personal prejudices against certain business houses and that they are getting the licences because they have got some extraordinary efficiency and because of their efficiency if the Government is favouring them, there is nothing wrong in it. Here is the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : We do not even get a copy.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : It is from the Library.

With your permission, Madam, I quote from this to show how these business houses have been behaving and in what manner they have been defrauding the whole Government and the people.

"We find that certain Houses pursue definite policies, such as obtaining a number of licences while implementing only a few, obtaining more licences for the same product without implementing those already obtained, installing higher than authorised capacities and producing more than authorised capacities, all of which provide opportunities for pre-emption.

The Report further says :

"From our aggregative analysis-and case studies, we have found that among the House which were responsible for various forms of preemption, the most prominent is the House of Birlas. They held (the largest number of unimplemented licences, made repeated attempts to obtain a large number of licences for many products, created excess capacities and tried to have them regularised afterwards and also produced more than authorised capacities."

Madam Deputy Chairman, there are other portions in this Report which show that there are over 20 such houses and the most important among them is the House of Birlas which has been setting all regulations at naught and they have been manipulating. This Report says that the Government officials and at certain times even the Ministers helped them in getting undue favour from the Government I hope the Minister will take...

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA : One point that arises out of your allegation is that the Birlas have been doing it. But who allowed Uie Birlas to do it and who gave the licences ?

SHRI CHA* IDRA SHEKHAR : I say that certain Ministers and officers did it and the Birlas have all the blessing and support of Parties like the Swatantra Party to which Party Mr. Lokanath Misra has the proud privilege to belong

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mandal.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल (बिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसकी सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भी था। शुरू से जब से यह बिल आया है उस समय से बरबरा मेरा ऐसा खयाल रहा है कि जिस ढंग से यह बिल इस हाउस में लाया गया है उस ढंग से इस बिल को नहीं लाना चाहिये था इस बिल को लाने के पहले इस सरकार को जो करना उचित था उस काम को इस सरकार ने नहीं किया है। सरकार कहती है कि 39 सी जो कांस्टिट्यूशन की धारा है उसके मुताबिक इसको हम ला रहे हैं। लेकिन कांस्टिट्यूशन में 39 सी के पहले जो 39A जो है और उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन जो इस सरकार के जरिये होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो पाया है। इस देश में जो उत्पादन का साधन है और उसके बंटवारे में जो अन्याय है और इस देश में जो धन है और उसमें जो असमानता है, अगर उसको हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ठीक कर लेती, तो हम समझते हैं कि शायद इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती। लेकिन वैसे नहीं किया गया और जो यह बिल लाया गया है इस बिल ने हम समझते हैं कि जो सरकार का इरादा है कि इस देश में मोनोपली को रोक कर के लेबर और कंजुमर को रिलीफ पहुंचाया जाय वह नहीं होने जा रहा है।

एक और मिनचिफ है जिस को सरकार को दूर करना चाहिये। उसको दूर करने के लिये यहां की इकोनमी कैसी हो, सोशलिस्टिक इकोनमी हो, डेमोक्रेटिक इकोनमी हो, यह कैसी हो इसका एक क्लियर कंसेप्शन सरकार के दिमाग में होना चाहिये। लेकिन हम देखते

हैं कि अभी ऐसा नहीं है। यह देखने की जरूरत थी कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की क्या बुनियाद हो। इसको इस ढंग से करना की क्या बुनियाद हो। इसको इस ढंग से करना चाहिये था कि इकोनमी के वे साधन जिन को परिवार के आदमी कर सकते हैं उनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रहने दिया जाता और जिन इकोनमिक साधनों को अपरेट करने में मजदूरों की जरूरत पड़ती है उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में रहने दिया जाता। लेकिन इस काम को भी इस सरकार ने नहीं किया है। इसलिये जो इस बिल का नतीजा निकलना चाहिये और जो जनता और मजदूरों को रिलीफ मिलना चाहिये वह इससे नहीं हो सकेगा।

अंत में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यद्यपि यह बिल हमको पसन्द नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी इस बिल की जो इच्छा है कि मोनोपली को रोक जाय उसको देखते हुये वाध्य हो कर हम को इस बिल को सपोर्ट करना पड़ता है।

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): I want to be very brief in my remarks during the Third Reading of this Bill. I would welcome this Bill because monopolies have been developing in the country after independence and there have been alarming concentrations of capital in certain quarters and sectors. I am in agreement with all those who want to see that this concentration is controlled.

I thought of intervening at this stage in order to refer to a remark made by my hon. friend, Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajec. There has been a talk about monopolies in the newspaper industry and there has also been a talk of controlling those monopolies. Madam, I hope that all sections of opinion in this House would leave newspapers out of account.

SHRI AKBAR ALT KHAN : Why?

SHRI A. D. MANI: Because newspapers deal with the freedom of expression and you have no right to control that. {Interruptions} I am intervening to put forth that point of view of mine. It will be a very bad day for this country if Government controls newspapers in the form of this legislation.

[Shri A. D. Mani.] I hope that all sections of opinion in this House will leave newspapers out of account. They should be dealt with by the Press Council of India. (*Interruptions*) You are there, you are news-Paper people.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): I should get two minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This is Third Reading. I cannot go round. I feel that there must be an end.

श्री राजनारायण : मैडम, जरा मुनिये । बर्ड रीडिंग में मुझे बोलना ही है । फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने इस बिल की प्रथम रीडिंग में जो हमारे बारे में कहा है, उसकी सारी फाइल ले कर के मैं आया हूँ और उसके लिये मुझको मौका मिलना ही चाहिये ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I cannot go round. Members must have a sense of urgency.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : I cannot forego my right.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is the Third Reading. There is no right.

श्री राजनारायण : जो हो, फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने जो 'चांजेंज' हमारे ऊपर लगाये हैं...

उपसभापति : वह इसमें नहीं बोल सकते ।

श्री राजनारायण : इसी बिल पर बोलते हुये प्रथम वाचन में उन्होंने कहा है । यह उनकी फाइल है और यह हमारा उत्तर है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I am standing. If I give you time, you will get only two minutes. Now, Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Madam, only a few minutes are my tenure.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Just a few minutes.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : I do not know why the Third Reading is restricted so much.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Why should it not be when it has gone on for two days ?

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Well, I will utilise these few minutes for making only two or three points. The first point which I shall make is this that as far as this Bill is concerned, of course, we support it so far as it goes. On behalf of our Party, support has been given to this particular Bill. But, Madam Deputy Chairman, may I make it clear that as far as this Bill is concerned or these kinds of Bills are concerned, there should be no illusion in the mind of any Party or any particular person or even the people of this country that these Bills can go very far because merely by setting up a Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission you really cannot abolish monopoly. Moreover, I find, for example, from a particular provision of this Bill itself that the Commission acts only upon a complaint by a trade or consumer society or the Central Government. The only body of persons who could really give some idea as to the restrictive trade practices and on whose information the Monopolies Enquiry Commission could act, I mean the trade unions, the body of workers, have not been given any right to make any complaint to the Monopolies Enquiry Commission. If the workers are kept out, if they are not allowed to make any complaint before the Monopolies Enquiry Commission, I do not think the Monopolies Enquiry Commission will be able to function properly. That is the first point which I am making.

The second point which I am making is this. Madam Deputy Chairman, the second part of the Act relates to the expansion which can be granted, if it is sanctioned by the Government, it can be expanded if it is sanctioned by the Government. A combination can take place if it is sanctioned by the Central Government. What I am submitting is this that the approach shows that the Government is talking with its tongue in its cheeks. Really the Government does not want to abolish monopolies but wants monopolies to continue with their approval. If we are interpreting the Bill in the other way it will be far from the truth. The Bill should have been brought forward for the radical remedy that the monopolies should be abolished. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nambudiripad, the Chief Minister of Kerala, has already given a Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan in which he has said that the monopoly houses, the big business

can be nationalise!. There is no bar to that. But I do not find any mention of it in the Bill. That is the second point.

The third point which I am submitting before this House. Madam Deputy Chairman, is this. Let there be no illusion because illusion is sought to be created from some quarters that merely by structural reforms or by such legislations there can be any rapid progress towards socialism. Socialism is not a sum total of certain structural reforms. Socialism is a qualitative change, qualitative leap from one social order to another social order. That qualitative leap can never be equivalent to the sum total of certain half-hearted Bills. For example, there is the Nationalisation of Banks Bill which is coming. Here is the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill. They are good as far as they go. But they cannot, by virtue of their momentum, create that social order which can be called socialism. Let there be no illusion about it. Have I overstepped my limit?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. Thank you, Mr. Ahmad.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Members from this side also should get an opportunity.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So many have already spoken.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : Madam Deputy Chairman, I just want to say a few words about what the Leader of the Jana Sangh, Mr. Piya Das, has said. I think it is necessary to take note of what he said because he has used certain phrases which create confusion, which create illusion. Under these phrases he has really tried to conceal the real character of their Party's policy on this issue and other issues.

He says that the Communist Party believes in the concentration of authority in the hands of the State, that the Swatantra Party believes in handing over authority to certain individuals, which Mr. Dahyabhai Patel denies.

SHRI PIYADAS : Retaining.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : Retaining or concentrating. Words do not matter. And what does he believe in? He believes

in decentralisation, as he says. It is a blessed phrase. It has been used by many people for various purposes. What is decentralisation? I want to put him one straight question. Here are monopolies with a high degree of concentration, centralisation of wealth in their hands! This Bill in a limited way decentralises that power and the nationalisation of banks takes the banks away . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI : How?

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : . . . from this highly centralised character. I am using his phraseology. He has worked out a philosophy of decentralisation. What is it? Is that decentralisation, that is to say, decentralisation from the hands of a highly centralised authority? That centralisation is being broken in a limited way by this measure, and these measures are being opposed by him. And he still says he believes in decentralisation. How can he believe in decentralisation? I think it is a phrase which he is using to confuse the country. These people stand for big magnates. The Jana Sangh uses all sorts of blessed phrases in order to confuse the people in the name of defence of culture. What is their defence of culture? The question is whether by doing so they are defending Indian culture or not.

SHRI A. D. MANI : That is a new point.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : Therefore, you will excuse me if I say that in politics often hypocrisy pays. And you know hypocrisy is an art and you can employ it to your own advantage. Therefore, I say I support this Bill.

Madam, I think this Bill in a limited measure breaks the power of monopoly and we should welcome it to the extent it goes forward and tries to strengthen this direction in our economic life. But more and more legislation should be brought forward in order to break up this monopoly.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dharia. Just three minutes and not more.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Madam Deputy Chairman, I was associated as a member of the Joint Select Committee and I am here to congratulate the hon'ble

[Shri M. M. Dharia]

Minister and the Minister of State for the keen interest they have taken in the Bill.

Madam, I would like to make it clear to the Government that only passing of the Bill is not enough. Immediately the Government shall have to appoint a Commission as envisaged in the Act and shall have to take further action and shall have to see that the monopolies in this country, the commanding houses in this country, are properly controlled. At the same time if this momentum in economy is to be maintained, along with nationalisation of banks, under the Monopolies Act a Commission shall have to be set up. And, along with that I may insist on the Government to nationalise import and export business and try to nationalise also civilian and urban properties, immediately abolish privy purses to ex-rulers and also to see that the whole economy in the society is properly transformed. We are creating a new social order. If these things are to be done, it will not be possible to be done with the *status quo* mentality. From that point of view the whole bureaucracy shall to be geared up, the whole approach shall have to be changed. And it is with this new dynamic approach that it will be possible for this country to immediately give some relief to the poorer sections of the society. It is in this context that I welcome this Bill. I insist on the Government for the fulfilment of the commitment. The ten-point programme which the Government is trying to implement is being ridiculed by some. Today it is fortunate that those who were insisting on it are being welcomed. I hope and believe that this process will continue.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Madam, I am happy that this Bill is being passed. But I will not join the chorus of congratulations to the Minister just now. I will congratulate him next year after we have seen how the provisions of the Bill are implemented. Only two days back the Minister laid on the Table of the House the report of the Licensing Committee. That Committee, as Mr. Chandra Shekhar pointed out has indicated that during the licensing period the rich have become richer, the Birlas have become bigger. It is a rare occasion when I agree with Mr. Dahyabhai Patel

when he asks, who is responsible for issuing licences to Birlas and the top twenty.

It is the same Government which has brought forward and piloted the Bill.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I have congratulated the Minister and the Minister of State, not the whole Government.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Even during the last two years that this much-admired Minister has been in office, the Birlas have been able to get the licences which they want, the Birlas have been able to get their unutilised licences renewed and the Birlas have been able to get foreign collaboration approved. I will wait, anxiously wait for the appointment of the Monopolies Commission. The Provisions relating to the appointment of the members and the Chairman of the Monopolies Commission are quite conservative, but even within those conservative criteria, progressive, socialist minded, anti-monopoly people can be found. So while supporting the Bill I urge upon the Minister to see to it that the Monopolies Commission is composed of real anti-monopoly people..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You cannot go on like this. You must wind up.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Only one sentence more. Mr. A. D. Mani talked of the freedom of the Press and said that our Press is the vehicle of freedom of expression. I will just remind him of one incident. The Editor of *Statesman* was summarily dismissed last year by some tycoons. *Statesman* is a very respected paper, very well brought out—plenty of advertisements and plenty of money. Its Editor, who was quite a conservative gentleman, was summarily dismissed by business tycoons. That is one example of the freedom of the press, freedom of expression in this country. So the press must also be dealt with by the Monopolies Commission.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajnarain. Three minutes and no more. Everybody has kept to within three minutes. Otherwise you can speak on some other occasion.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : You have taken one minute yourself.

SHRI NIREF[^] GHOSH : Madam. Mr. Mulka Govinda Reddy has been trying to catch you a teation for a long time.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण : मैडम, मैं आप के द्वारा . .

उपसभापति : एक मिनट तो आप का चला गया। दो मिनट ही रह गये।

श्री राजनारायण : अगर आप ऐसा कहेंगे तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

उपसभापति : अब ने तीन मिनट बोला है, आप भी तीन मिनट में खत्म करिये।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं इस समय पहली मर्तवा श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सेंस की बात की है। सदन में और दूसरी बात यह कि मैं ड० जेड० ए० अहमद साहब को एक बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जनसंघ के बारे में जो बात कही वह ठीक कही, लेकिन अधी कही। उन्होंने कहा कि जनसंघ इस का विरोधी है, हम जनसंघ का चुनाव घोषणा पत्र ही क्यों न पढ़ लें। जनसंघ ने मिथित अर्थ व्यवस्था में यकीन किया है। उन के घोषणा पत्र में यह लिखा हुआ है कि निजी हथों में जितने उद्योग धंधे हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना जनसंघ पसंद नहीं करता। उस के आगे वह कहता है कि सरकार ने जितने उद्योग धंधों को ले रखा है उतने पर ही वह रहे, आगे सरकारी हथों में उद्योग धंधे न जायें और नये उद्योग धंधे केवल निजी हथों में जायें। यह उन के घोषणा पत्र में है। मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टर साहब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का घोषणा पत्र भी पढ़ें। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भारतीय है और वह अपने घोषणा पत्र में कहती है कि सभी उद्योग धंधे जो निजी हथों में हों उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना न तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लिए अभीष्ट है और न आवश्यक।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : सभी का।

श्री राजनारायण : वही मैंने कहा। इस समय अगर देखा जाय तो एक तरीके से जहां जनसंघ है वहीं थोड़े शब्दों के ढेर फेर में आप भी हैं और यह आप को तय करना है। मैं डाक्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी 1957 में जहां डेफिनिट थी, कंक्रिट थी वहां अब गोल हो गयी है। 1957 में अनडिकानामिक होल्डिंग की उन्होंने एक परिभाषा की और 1967 में उसे बिल्कुल अलग कर दिया, आज उस के यहां उस की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है। इसी तरीके से मेरा यह कहना है कि माननीया, यहां चन्द्रशेखर जी नहीं हैं किन्तु अर्जुन अरोड़ा साहब हैं . . .

उपसभापति : चन्द्रशेखर साहब बैठे हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : अपनी जगह छोड़ देते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे नहीं हैं। मैं एक वही बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे कितना ही मोनोपली कंट्रोल करने का विधेयक फ्लोरिडीन अली अहमद साहब लायें मगर आज जो लाइ-सेंसिंग कमेटी का तरीका है, जिस तरीके से घन सत्ता एकत्रित हो रही है उस पर बिना कंट्रोल लगाये मोनोपली पर कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता। मैं इस का एक ही उदाहरण दूंगा। और मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। जब पहली रज्य सभा उठी थी उस समय मैंने जो पत्र राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री और श्री फ्लोरिडीन अली अहमद साहब को भेजा था उस को आप पढ़ने की मुझे इजाजत दें।

उपसभापति : नहीं नहीं। 3 मिनट आप को मिले हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : यह एक ही पत्र है और मैं उसे पढ़ देता हूँ। आप जरा मुनिएं। (Interruption) इतनी देर में हो गया होता। सदन की कार्यवाही चलेगी नहीं अगर हल्ला करोगे। संसदीय बदतमीजी बंद होनी चाहिये।

मैडम, यह है 17-12-68 का, अंडर सेक्रेटरी, सुब्रमनियम :

[श्री राजनारायण]

It is proposed to give a formal letter of approval as in draft below to M/s. Jyoti Ltd. This would facilitate registration of the new unit and the necessary clearance from the C.C.I. & E. and the State Director of Industries with regard to the transfer to the new unit of imported and indigenously acquired C.G. equipment..."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You please give a summary of it.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Only two minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You will have to sit down after you have read this.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं दो मिनट ने ज्यादा नहीं लगता। दो मिनट में सारा काम हो जायगा।

"Licensing policy section will also be consulted before the issue of the letter. It is presumed that as it is only a case of deletion of certain items of manufacture from the industrial licence and their transfer to a new unit total assets will be less than Rs. 25 lakhs, it would not be necessary" to place the matter before the Licensing Committee and get its approval.

J. S. may kindly see for approval
Subramaniam.

फिर ज्वाइंट मेमोर्टेरी यह लिखने है :

"This should be cleared with D.G. T.D. before issue."

फिर अहमद साहब लिखते हैं :

"Perhaps it would be necessary to have the approval of the Chairman, Licensing Committee."

उपसभापति : आप क्या पढ़ते हैं ?

श्री राजनारायण : यह मैं फाइल के 56 वीं पेज की प्रतिलिपि को पढ़ रहा हूँ और अंत में मैं यह देखता हूँ कि एन० एन० वांछु साहब, जो चेयरमैन, लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी हैं उन्होंने इस पर अप्रूवल दे दिया। श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने जो बयान दिया वह बिल्कुल गलत दिया। बिल्कुल झूठ दिया और मैं आज भी चाहता

हूँ कि सदन की एक कमेटी बैठे जो चल कर जांच करे कि किन तरीकों से लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं, कहाँ कहाँ से पैसा लिया जा रहा है, किन किन तरीकों से पैसा लिया जा रहा है। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारा का सारा डिपार्टमेंट जनता के धन का शोषण करने पर तुला हुआ है। इसलिए माननीय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसी स्थिति रहेगी तो चहे जैसा भी कानून हो, उस का दुरुपयोग होता रहेगा...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If you go on like this, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions). SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Madam, on a point of order. Mr. Rajnarain is reading the same thing which, he read out, some months ago. It has been enquired into by the Government and it has been found that Mr. Singh has given the address, of Mr. Rajnarain's house itself...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNARAIN : There is no point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now take your seat. I am on my feet...

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जो पढ़ रहा हूँ वह बिल्कुल दूसरा पढ़ रहा हूँ। इससे यह सिद्ध करता हूँ कि जो मंत्री जी ने 19 मई को उन्नत दिया वह गलत दिया है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Redely, you wanted to say something

श्री राजनारायण : मैडम, प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर यह है कि क्या सदन की कार्यवाही सत्य पर घड़ी डालने के लिये चलेगी। श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब जो भी झूठा बयान कर दें, गलत बयान कर दें। वह अहमद लिस्ट में नहीं है, जो बंड लिस्ट है उसमें से बनाने को दिया गया। मैं अपने इस प्वाइंट को कहता हूँ।

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :
Madam Deputy Chairman, ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When I called your name you did not get up.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY : At that time I was still speaking and I did not wait to interrupt him.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right. I am giving you two minutes. We must finish this Bill now. We have already taken five days.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :
Madam Deputy Chairman, we have lent our support to this measure not because it is going to solve the problems that are facing this country, but because to a limited extent at least it will curb the monopolies. But, unless and until you take very radical measures, it is not possible to improve the living conditions of millions of people of this country. There should be a ceiling on urban property. There are people who get the maximum house rent and who own a number of bungalows in big cities and small towns. So much so there is a dearth of housing. Unless the Government takes radical measures in imposing ceilings on urban property and also on urban income; as they have done in the case of rural income and rural property, we cannot bring about the new socialist order that we all want. We welcome the measure and the Ordinance that was issued with regard to the nationalisation of banks and it should be followed up by other radical measures. Nationalisation of general insurance has not been undertaken. It should be undertaken immediately and some other key industries that are now in the hands of private monopolists should also be taken over. Then only there will be room for socialist transformation and for the creation of a new socialist order.

SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :
Madam, I am indeed grateful to the Members of this House for almost the unanimous support which has been extended to this Bill. As the Members are aware, the Government introduced this Bill after taking into consideration the report submitted by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and after the Bill

was placed before both the Houses, it was also sent to the Joint Committee where a number of days were taken and full consideration was given to every provision of the Bill under your chairmanship. I am glad that what we are sending out to the Lok Sabha after mature consideration is a Bill which is likely to serve the objective which we have in view. This Bill is one of those measures which is intended or which is in pursuance of the policy regarding the economic system which we wish to pursue in our country. We on the one hand want the industrial development and progress of our country, and on the other we are also anxious to see that the economic system or the development does not work in a manner which is likely to be detrimental to the public interest and which works only for the benefit of a few persons. And it is only for these reasons that these various measures whether it is the Monopolies Bill, whether it is the licensing system or whether it is the nationalisation of banks, are being taken. These measures are all intended to serve the larger interests of the public. I entirely agree with the observations made by honourable Members that mere passing of a legislation is not enough. While the legislation is enacted, we should also see that the provisions are fully and suitably implemented so that on the one hand those people who are really engaged in the development, production and so on, are not interfered with in their legitimate activities, and on the other, such people as indulge in amassing wealth or in doing something which is likely to be detrimental to the public interests, could be curbed at the earliest possible opportunity, with the intention that this Bill has been introduced and I am sure that with the co-operation and good wishes which have been given to this Bill by the Houses, it will be possible for the Government to implement the provisions of this Bill as early as possible.

Here, I would like to reply to one or two observations which have been made by Shri Dahyabhai Patel. He has accused us that the Government has brought this Bill as a retaliatory measure because some people criticised the Bill. May I tell him that this is not so? The Government does not function in order

[Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed]

to retaliate against a certain criticism or a certain view point which is expressed by some people in our country and I do not really see where the scope is for the public sector fighting with the private sector or the private sector fighting with the public sector. Both of them are intended (ov the purpose of increasing the industrial production of our country and the role of these two sectors should be complementary to each other and should not be a competitive one. We must realise that the public sector has been set up with all its defects only for the goou of tha country, I am prepared to uiseuss all its defects with all my friends here. I am not complacent that everything is all right in the public sector. Whatever be the defects, we are prepared to remove them with your co-operaUion, with yom help, with the co-operation of the people who are interested in the industrial development atui production in the country. We are prepared to remove 'hose defects. But we must also realise that if we had not set up the public sector in our country, today we would have continued to remain dependent on the import of a large number of things from outside counties. I would like to qu)te only one or two figures to show that in spite of the fact that my friend has stated that I am presiding over the liquidation of our industrial develop ment and so on, the policies which the Government has followed during the past two years and the policy which we have been following in my Ministry during the last two years, have resulted in import substitution by about Rs. 200 crores during the last year and in increased exports of over 6U. 150 crores during the last year. If we have not been able to do more, it is because it is not possible to watch each and every thing particularly when there is plenty of room For these people to violate the law. Because I am tightening up these things, many people blame me for delaying matters and for doing or not doing this thing or that thing. These matters were delayed because I was waiting in many cases for the report of this Inquiry Commission to come so thai we could lake decisions in those matters. Therefore, I would say that our policy is not to stifle the industrial production in our country. Our policy is that we would like our

country to have as much productio as possible and we would like that i should be done for the public interes noi for the interests of a few persons. May I also ask him : If we pursue a policy, an economic system, which is likely to make only a few persons rich, does he think that we can make any improvement in our country ? Unless and until we are in ;i position to give purchasing power t o a large number of people in our country, whether they are in the rural areas or whether they are labour classes, it is not possible for any of our industries io flourish or prosper in this country. We are fortunate that our country is a big one and is endowed with natural resources, both over the earth and under the earth. It has a very big population, and a very intelligent population. And if it is possible for us to give them the opportunity, if it is possible for us to provide them with the purchasing power, we need not look forward for the export of what vve are producing in this country. Today we have to go out searching for exporting our goods because it is not possible for our people to pay and lift up these things which we are producing in our c mntry. Unless and until, an atmosphere is created and unless and until through a system we are able to provide the purchasing power to our labour classes, we cannot expect thai industries will grow or that there will be more production than what we are having at the present moment. We have therefore to lake into consideration all thc:e things and I can assure that our policy, whether in the form of bank nationalisation or in the form of Monopolies fiill or the licensing system is directed only towards one direction and that is the direction of increased production lor the benefit of the largest section of our people and we have no grudge against anyone. We would like the private sector also to prosper but ihey should see that not only the private sector in the few hands should prosper but there should be a wiele dispersal entrepreneurshipso that the large number ol people who are coming forward for the development of consumer industries are also providea with that opportunity and I am sure with this nationalisation of lthe banks it will be possible for us to provide credit facilities to a larger section of the people who were deprived of the opportunity hitherto and it will be helpful in increasing the production in the country. With these few words again

I commend n y motion lo the House and I hope the vfemblers will unanimously pass this Bi l.

THE D PUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That t ie Bill, as amended, be passed."

The nwtio i was adopted.

The Bill, as amended, was passed-

THE CENTIAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (AIENDMENT) BILL, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINIS' RY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. LAMASWAMY) : I beg to move :

"That thi Bill further to amend th^e Central Rt serve Police Force Act, 1949, be t ikon into consideration."

[THE VJCL- THMRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KIAN) in the Chair]

The Cenira Reserve Police Force is a Force maint; incd by the Central Government for the purpose of providing aid to the Civil p< wcr, whenever and where-ever it is nece^,ary in the country. 1(falls within the cat -"gory of 'any other armed forces of the Union' in Entry 2 of the Union List ir the 7th Schedule of the Constitution f India. The provisions of this Cent) il Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, we re generally modelled on the Crown Re Jresentative's Police Force Law, 1939. hie to the changed circumstances wt had to reorganise it for proper regula'ion and control of the Force. This 'orcc at the time of the passing of tl ! Central Reserve Police Force, 1949 coi sisted of only one battalion under the chirge of a Commandant but afterwards the internal security problem increase and this Force had to ibe strengthen d. Moreover due to the disturbances i l the vulnerable sections in the border are; ; and also after the Chinese aggression, tl; strengthening of this Force became necessary. After the Chinese aggression, tl t States were asked to raise the bait; lion on our behalf at the cost of the Central Government and that was called the India Reserve Battalion. Now the number of the battalions has gone up In 1949 it was 17 and now the Central R serve Police Force, after the embodiim it of the India Reserve battalions has ncreased to 52 battalions. The India Reserve battalion was functioning separately and in order to secure some economv and also lo ensure effi-

ciency over the command and control of this organisation, it was merged with the Central Reserve Police Force. The status of the I. G. who formerly headed the Central Reserve Force was changed to D. G. and the D. G. is assisted now by two I.Gs and a number of D.I.Gs and Deputy Direcu rs at the Headquarters. Last year when a comprehensive scheme of reorganisation was introduced, group centres were established like the batta'ion centres. The housekeeping functions of all the attached battalions are centralisca in them and each such centre is headed by an officer of the rank of Commandant. So there is a complete reorganisation of this Force and also certain changes were necessary due to the reorganisation. For this purpose we have come forward with this Bill embodying all these provisions.

I will briefly explain the provisions of l he Bill. Clause 2 of the BiUempowers the Central Government to constitute of the force kmwn as battalions and group centres. As I said, the I G's place is taken by the D.G. and a number of posts of other officers like the I.G., D.I.G., Commanaants and other officers have been created and this is done by clause 3. Clause 8 deals with certain punishments and the other provisions are only consequential in natuie and aie minor. I hope the House will agree with this Bill.

The question was proposed.

SHRI PITAMBER DAS (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairmai>, undoubtedly the Central Reserve Police has been expanding during all these years and as time passes it appears that it will be requiied to play a more important and difficult role in the history of this country. The officers' cadre of the C.R.P. can safei> be divided for the purpose of understanding its constitution, into 3 categoiics. The first one is those who are recruited directly to the C.R.P. The second is of those officers who are sent on deputation to this Force. The third one is of those who arc enrolled under the scheme of rehabilitation of retired army and police officers. I would like to be correcteu if I am wrong anywhere because my information about the Force is naturally limited. I cannot be so well informed as the Deputy Minister. In these three categories, there is a ratable distribution al different levels. For instance, at the Commandant level. 25 PCT cent, are taken from permanent C.R.P. officers, 25 per cent, are promoted from

[Shri Pitamber Das]

Assistant Commandants and 50 per cent. are directly recruited from those who are on deputation or who are under the rehabilitation sherae. I am not going into the details about the other Levels, namely, the Assistant Commandant level and the D.S.P. level. There are different percentages for the officers at these levels. At the D.I.G. and I.G. levels there is hardly any system—no proportion and no basis whatsoever. I have had occasion to talk to some of the young officers of the C.R.P., and to me it appears that they feel dissatisfied and discontented in some respects, and that dissatisfaction or discontentment can be easily removed. What I mean to suggest is that we altogether stop the re-employment of retired officers to the C.R.P., and, as far as possible discourage the scheme of deputation to the C.R.P. I think, by now, during these twenty years of the C.R.P. life we must have been able to produce a good number of officers who are quite capable of handling this Force and Deputations are therefore no more are needed. I also think that by that we could not only have removed the discontent of the young officers but could also have saved about six lakhs of rupees per year that we have been spending in the shape of deputation allowances.

Then, Sir, I would suggest that the service conditions of the officers serving in the C.R.P. should be equivalent to those of their counterparts in the regular Police or other such Departments. Realising the necessity of this Force and the important part it is likely to play in the very difficult situations the country may be required to face as and when different parties rule in more and more States, I think it is necessary to remove the discontent and dissatisfaction of the young officers who are the future hopes of the C.R.P. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to take note of these things and act upon them as and when it is convenient.

Thank you.

SHRI SUHRID MULLICK CHOU-
DHARY (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman. I rise to oppose the Bill. The Bill is unnecessary and provocative. 'Police' is a State matter; why the Centre should come in conflict?

Police in a democracy has a role different from that under an imperialist ruler. In the last twenty-two years of Congress rule since independence, the police of our country was not taught that lesson. Hence that old tradition of

police Raj was also the feature of Congress Raj.

We in West Bengal, under the United Front Government, have decided unanimously that Police must not be used as an instrument of any oppression, that they shall not be used to resist any democratic movement in the State. So long, Police was at the command of vested interests and they acted against the interests of labourers, peasants and all toiling masses, and the common men, who constitute 99 per cent, of the population and hence are the real masters of this country, were under constant fear of oppression by the police.

We have not yet achieved much in our determined effort to do good to the people of our State, but one thing we have done; honest people are no more afraid of Police. Let the Centre take that lesson from the West Bengal United Front Government.

We are very sore about the happenings at the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory, and in Durgapur since the United Front Government came to power. In both the places the Central Police Force, on false or flimsy grounds, used firearms and took out the lives of innocent people. There was serious resentment among the public. There was also a day's *Sangla Bandh* in protest against the firing at the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory.

West Bengal Government made a request to the Centre to withdraw all their Police Force from the State as they had no role to play in matters of law and order in the State.

West Bengal rightly felt that it was Centre's direct interference with the functions of a State Government. Now it is time when all the 44 Battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force should be disbanded, or ordered to vacate, instead of whitewashing the system here and there and increasing the same to 52 Battalions.

I may pertinently ask the Hon. Minister for an account of the good deeds, if any done by the Central Reserve Police force since 1949 when it was constituted after the law had been passed. The huge expenditure but can't do any good. Communal riots, they do not stop. Railway sabotages are always on the increase if accidents are really sabotages. Corruption, they do not touch to detect. Then why so huge expenses on their account. Let us spend that money in a useful

purpose. Let in bid good-bye to the system of interference with the State Administration by a duplication of Police, and that too against the will of the people of a State. The whole thing is provocative and a sheer nonsense.

Considering the matter objectively from all possible angles I oppose the Bill with all the emphasis at my command.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALL KHAN) : The House stands adjourned till 11 AM. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 25th July, 1969.