[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] stated in the Statement, of Objects and Reasons. My Bill was pending for several years and with the lapse of my membership, that Bill also lapsed along with many other Bills. As a matter of routine it" got revived. I signed it and got it revived as was the case with many other Bills. Now, somewhere, it appears, it is being sought to be made out as if I am suggesting this kind of a thing for Privy Purses. Sir, this Bill is nothing of the kind. It was introduced during the emergency in order to protect the Fundamental Rights from any attack. This Bill was introduced in those days in order to protect the Fundamental Rights, as you know. So that should be clear. And besides, now that emergency is not there. So I had also written to the Secretariat saying that I would not move that Bill because it was out of date. This is the position. Mr. Raghuramaiah who is here should note this point and nobody should be allowed to create an impression as if this is my view today, without context...

Contingency Fund of India

SHRI DAHYABHAI V, PATEL (Gujarat): That is the obvious inference. How can you prevent it?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No. My friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, was in this House and he sas forgotten . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: No, I have not forgotten.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In those days from 1965 onwards when the emergency was in full swing and when we debated the emergency powers in this House the Government itself said it. It was there on record, whether detention without trial was legal, whether the Government would not be liable for paying compensation for illegal We asked that such matters detention. concerning the Fundamental Rights of the citizen under an emergency should be referred to the Supreme Court. surprised that this thing is now being likened to the Privy Purse Bill. First of all, Privy purse is not a Fundamental Right at all. Secondly, the Bill originated in an entirely different situation. Thirdly, it hs i no relevance to the present situation. And fourthly, also there was a request before the Secretariat that I would not move that Bill at all.

VICE-CHAIRMAN AKBAR ALI KHAN): All right, you have explained it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: So Mr. Kaghuramaiah, are you clear? Of course, mv friend, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel. knows

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I

do know it. It is not possible to forget what he says because he repeats it three times before he sits down. Sir, do you want me to follow that practice?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): No, no.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Therefore, Sir, I think I am told that the Swatantra leader in the other House made this kind of reference to mislead !he House. I hope the record will be set right. My friend here may not forget it, but his friend there forgets it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You should be more careful in future

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED READINESS ERNMENT OF INDIA TO RESUME TRADE WITH CHINA—COntd.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Sir, many people forget many solemn declarations that this House was made to make when the Chinese aggression came. I only want to say that Mr. Bhagat by his statement is trying to hoodwink this House, is trying to throw dust into our eyes making us forget the solemn pledge that we took, (Interrup-tion) I would ask Mr. Bhagat whether he says that our territory has been vacated by China, whether the aggression on our territory has been vacated. Does he want to hoodwink this House and the world? Does he want to trade with China through Hong Kong by setting up another corporation there? What is the meaning of it? What is the meaning of it? Do you think that the trading would be easier, that the costs would be lower, if you trade through another country, if you set up another agency in the world? The costs are bound to be higher. How do you say that we can trade in the face of world competition in the open market with Hong Kong if you add to the costs by setting up a third agency there? We know that communist practice of subversion, infiltration and supply of arms to our neighbours who are hostile to us, particularly, from China, is going on, and that has not abated. I want to

know how Mr Bhagat came to this conclusion and h< w he made this statement in Hong Kon;. I also want to know whether what has been told to us is all the truth or v hether there is something being hidden. Is it not a fact that the Press was told not to release everything by an importa t official who was accompanying Mr. thagat for fear that this would raise furore in India if this was disclosed ind that the Press was asked to go si < w on it and not to highlight it? Will Mr. Bhagat tell us what the advantage is that is going to come to us out of t lis when we say that our foreign trade i i rising? Only a few days back you said that our balance of payments positio i was good, that our foreign trade s rising. Then, do you want to make foreign trade to enable a third country o fire bullets on us, to continue aggrt <sion on us, to supply arms to our n< Lghbours who are hostile to us? Is this ne policy of Mr. Bhagat? What does he \ 'ant to do? Does he want to supply the \ herewithal to the people who are intensted in encouraging the forces of subv rsion inside the country .ind outside? V ill he give a categorical answer?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, as usual the honourable Member has tried to mix up the

SHRI DAH r'ABHAI V. PATEL: No, I have nr mixed up the issues, I have made then very clear.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, firstly I made no state nent in Hong Kong. I wish the hono rable Member had read the Indian pap* rs and had carefully seen the statement. siid I addressed a Press conference her ...

SHRI DAHMBHAI V. PATEL: What is the d fference?

SHRI B. R BHAGAT after coming from L ong Kong. And yet you ask what the d ffernece is. There is a difference in sa zing that a statement was made in Hong Kong when I said I made a stateme nt here to the Press conference. Then is a lot of difference.

SHRI DAH'ABHAI V. PATEL:

You made a st itement at the Press conference. This is hairsplitting. A statement made in Hong Kong or a statement before t e Press does not make

any difference. This is only a hairsplit-ing difference you are making to create more confusion.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Order, order please,

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): I think we should not take it very seriously.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Sit down, Mr. Kulkarni. All gappas.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, he has raised the question of the pledge given by the House or the pledge all the Members of the House gave to the country. So far as that question is concerned, personally I should say that we were together when as Members we took that pledge, and whatever commitment the Government has given to the House or the House has given to the country, the Government will fully honour it. Now, he has asked: What is the good of trading with Hong Kong when our foreign trade is rising? Wherever there is a possibility in our national interest and wherever there is a market with a comparative advantage for us, we will have to trade with all the countries. . .

SHRI TJAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I did not say not to trade. Sir, he is deliberately misrepresenting me because he has a weak ground. . .

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, with your permission I should say that the honourable Member has said what all he had to say and now he should let me say something in reply. He has made his statement and I am now answering. He is all the time interjecting. I do not know why. He is a senior Member and that is not a correct practice in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): All right, now he will not do

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I have said in the statement, Hong Kong is a very important trading centre. Although it is a small place, with only a population of four million, its foreign trade is almost equal in size to that of India. This is the position and the importance of this place. They imported last year,

[Shri B. R. Bhagat] as I have said in my two thousand million dollars statement, worth of goods. Our exports to Honk Kong is negligible, very negligible. Therefore, when I was there I invited a trade delegation led by the Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Council. That is their official body. The Chairman and the other distinguished members came here. They discussed with the State Trading Corporation. They visited some of our industrial centres. They were impressed by the industrial progress that India has made and they were also convinced that there were many goods, engineering products, building materials and various other goods that India could offer to the Hong Kong market. Therefore, there was a possibility of increasing our exports to this important market. Then came mechanism of it, to increase our exports. One of the ideas that came up is that if there is a joint company—the S.T.C. can open a company and take in the local business people—then there is a possibility increasing trade to this market. That was Now, Sir, in the the purpose of my visit.. press conference^—it was not a press conference that was called—it was natural to give certain information to the press. If there is to be any policy statement, I know that it is the normal courtesy and rule and I would naturally come to the House and make it. If there has been any policy change, I would have come to the House and made announcement. So, there is no question of any change in policy with regard to our trade with China or with regard to any other matter. Announcement about any change in policy could have been made only in the House. What happened in the press conference was two questions were asked, very natural questions. He asked: Will all this trade be to Hone Kong or will it be to third countries? Hong Kong is a big trading centre and it is having trading relations with almost every country in the world. Companies of all the countries of the world are there. They do it through Hong Kong throughout That is how they have an trade. Therefore, the natural was: Will you trade with third the world. enormous auestion countries? I said: 'Yes'. This company may trade with third countries if it is advantageous to the company or to India. That is the natural thing. The second question was this. Since China is there next door, will you trade with China? My reply

was, and that is again the policy of the Government, that we do not believe in trading indirectly through some other countries or clandestinely. A lot of clandestine trade goes on and we are opposed to it. These are the two aspects of the question that was dealt with. To bring in all the larger issues of our re lations with China and other things on this issue, it is absolutely beside the

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: May I ask a clarification? Does the hon.. Minister think that all export trade done by private companies is clandestine trade? Does the hon. Minister know that there is a large number of Indian businessmen settled in Hong Kong and they are doing trade? Did he lake the trouble of meeting them when he was in Hong Kong or did he meet them when a deputation came here?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: 1 am sorry if I am not able to convey the real meaning of what I said. Clandestine trade is clandestine. It may be done by anybody. Again, I have not brought in the question of public or private and it is not in my mind, but it is a fact that there is clandestine trade going on from Hong Kong. Does not the hon. Member know that a lot of third country's goods come to India without our wanting them? That is clandestine trade. Does the hon. Member not know that goods travel through one place to another as switch-over trade? There are many things. My point is that we are opposed to it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You are making a reflection on his knowledge. He knows that

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: 1 am only pleading my incapacity to convey the real import of

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You are telling Mr. Dahyabhai Patel about the clandestine trade..

(Interruptions)

VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Please sit down.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: For the information of hon. Members, the Trade Council delegation led by the Chairman from Hong Kong included Indian businessmen

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I know that Mr. Hari Lila came here.

श्री मानसिंह वर्गा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् जो कुछ भी आपने यहां पर वक्तव्य दिया है. स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि चीन के प्रति सरवार की नीति में परिवर्तन हुआ है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह स्पष्टी-करण चाहता हं कि वे इस सदन को आश्वासन देने की कृपा करें कि आपकी नीति उस चीन के प्रति जिसने हमारी हजारों वर्ग मील भूमि दबा रखी है, जिनको एक प्रकार से कहना चाहिये कि हमारा शबू तम्बर एक है, ऐसे चीन के साथ आप उस समय तक किसी भी प्रकार का कोई संबंध नहीं रखेंगे, केवल व्यापार के संबंध में ही नहीं बल्कि और भी किसी चीज के संबंध में भी, जब बक वह हमारी जमीन को छोडकर न चला जाय तथा जब तक उसके साथ हमारे संबंध मित्रतापूर्ण न हो जायं ।

श्री बी० आए० बगत: जैसा मैंने अभी गुरू में कहा कि नीति में परिवर्तन या नई नीति की घोषणा का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। उस प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में मैंने कोई नई नीति की घोषणा नहीं की। अगर कोई नई नीति की घोषणा करनी होती तो यह मेरा कर्तव्य या कि मैं सदन में आकर इस तरह की घोषणा करता या सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की घोषणा होती।

जहां तक हमारी नीति चीन के प्रति है, हमारी पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों ने उसके संबंध में अपनी घोषणा कर दी है और सरकार उसको अक्षरणः उसके स्पिरिट और लैटर, जिसे कहते हैं, पूरी तरह से उसे कार्योन्वित करने में तैयार है।

श्री मानिसह वर्मा: गंती जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा कि हम चीन से इनडाइरेक्ट वे में नहीं बल्कि डाइरेक्ट वे में ट्रेड करना चाहेंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि आपकी नीति में निश्चित परिवर्तन हुआ है। और दूसरा यह प्रतीत होता है कि अगर आप चाहें तो दोनों में ट्रेड स्थापित कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आश्वासन चाहता हं कि चीन से व्यापार के संबंध में डाइरेक्ट संबंध करना चाहते हैं या बिल्कुल नहीं करना चाहते हैं ? इस संबंध में आपकी क्या नीति है ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत: परिवर्तन का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। जहा तक चीन के प्रति हमारी नीति का सवाल है प्रधान मंत्री ने दोनों सदनों में इसके संबंध में सरकारी नीति की घोषणा कर दी है। उन्होंने यह कहा, म उनके ही शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि अपनी राष्ट्रीय मर्यादा, राष्ट्रीय सम्मान, इन दोनों को लेकर हम सभी तरह की बातचीत चीन से करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह हमारी नीति है। और जहां तक व्यापार का मामला है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि हम कोई परिवर्तन नीति संबंधी ऐसे वक्तव्यों द्वारा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa): 1 am of opinion that politics should not be brought into commercial relations, because after all commerce is a two-way traffic. Nobody trades with another country unless it is to their mutual advantage. From this point of view only the commercial relations of India with any other country should be taken into consideration. Take the case of America. I do not know why our friends are thinking in this way. Is it not a fact that America is now very much anxious to have trade relations with communist China? Is it not a fact that even England, France and so many countries, which are equally anti-China, are also having trade relations with China? They have developed their trade with communist China. So, it is a different question. After all, as regards our protection and safeguard . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujarat): These countries were not occupied by China.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA -.China has not attacked America.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Do you not know the case of South East Asia? The mind of America is to contain communist China.. If that is the I primary consideration of America, to see

[Shri Banka Behary Das.]

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that communist China is contained within the boundaries of China, and they are still trying to develop trade relations with China, because of mutual advantage, I do not see any reason why we should not have any trade relations. I can agree with you only when we have no diplomatic relations with China, because certain areas have been occupied by them. Then I am prepared to say that we should have no commercial relations with China. I do not understand it at all. No country in the world up till now has behaved like that. Within this one decade every country is trying to find a market, because export and earning of foreign exchange are highly important. No country has trading relations with hostile countries unless they are to their mutual advantage. Why anybody should think that our trading relations with China will only mean that we stand to lose and only China will stand to gain? I do not understand. Commerce is a different thing and politics is a different aspect of the whole matter.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA: This is a matter of feeling and not only of understanding.

आपके और मेरे सम्बन्ध खराब हो और उसके साथ साथ मेरा और आपका व्यापार भी चलता रहे? How is it possible? It is nothing but hypocrisy.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: You tell me how it is possible for America to have trading relations with China. America is every now and then knocking at the door of China to have trading relations with Communist China.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA: It is a question of India and China and not of America and China.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: My only consideration is, as far as export and commerce are concerned, if they are advantageous to India, they should be done. Why are you having trade relations with Pakistan? Is it not a fact that everyday we want our relations with Pakistan to develop and there is an inflow and outflow of goods between Pakistan and India? Are you not wanting it? Does it mean . . .

SHRI MAN SINGH BARMA: That is why there are hundreds and hundreds of Pakistani agents working in India.

public Importance

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : As

to a matter of urgent

far as our attitude towards Pakistan is concerned, though we are also equally hostile to Pakistan because of various reasons, we want that trade relations with Pakistan should develop. That is the desire not only of India but that is the desire of Punjab and that is the desire of Bengal. After all who are there on the other side? At Government to Government level we are very much hostile, but as far as commercial relations are concerned, we should take into consideration other aspects.

I want to know only one thing. In our trading relations we should not export such goods, such strategic and other materials and commodities which will help in whetting the desire of China for building up its own industries and armaments which go against the interests of India. Excepting that consideration, I think there should be no other consideration unless it is disadvantageous to our country. I should object if it is a clandestine trade. If it is direct trade and if there is a desire on the part of China to trade with India, then it should be done. America is so much anxious to have trading relations with China, but China has not responded, but that is a different thing. But we want to have trading relations with China because China is also a good market for us as regards various goods. That helps the cause of India in every respect. May I know from the Minister whether Government is going to rethink over the entire matter so that our export trade, the promotion of our export trade to a certain extent is accelerated in the coming year, and if there is necessity and if there is response, we shall have trade relations with China?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is true that in the present-day world trade is more and more separated from politics. Take the example of China. It has trading relations with many countries. Now it has developed a big foreign trade. It has developed commercial relations with a large number of countries including those in Europe, in Latin America, in Africa, Asia and Japan. Japan is the largest trading partner of China. This is not a view with relation to China, but this is a view that

to a matter of urgent
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merce and trade are being separated from politics. It has two aspects. Firstly, this is me way of promoting trade. Another way is if the commer cial and other u sues are separated from the more emoti >nal and volatile issues, other political is ues, probably even they can be isolated, and there is a point of contact. The rr tin basis is the point of contact and co-i peration and friendship being develope 1 even in areas where there can be grt tt difference of opinion. thh is think the correct view to hold that in the present-day world all a enues for friendly contacts and co-op ration between nations can be developi d, and trade and commerce are one caannel in which the unfriendliness anc hostility between two countries can >e minimised.. But so far as Pakistan is concerned, the hon. Member is righ, we have announced that it is our p< liey that we want trade with Pakistan, \cually trade is theoretically open wi h Pakistan provided Pakistan wants I j trade with us, because it requires two sides. Similarly in respect of China i is true that after 1959 the trade agree nent was not renewed, but there is no i irmal ban on trade with China. Because of the worsening ot political relatior; the trade came down sharply and ca; ie to a standstill, and there is no tradt at the moment. If the overall political relations between the two countries i nprove, certainly there is a possibility o' trade flowing, and that is why I said tf it we do not believe in clandestine tradt with other countries or indirect trade. It is better to have an open and direct trade. That is in line with the preser thinking all over the world, all couni ies irrespective of their relations with a ly other country.

THE VICE-C LMRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): Shri Mulka Go-vinda Reddy. Not here. I think I have exhausted the list. The subject has been discus; ed. We can go to the other business.

(Several hon. Members stood up.)

All right. Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May 1 know from the Government that they will not give an/ credence to the amateur knowledge of inter-national trade as expressed b} certain parties in this country but h; ve a really practical policy in the i -terests of this nation? Commerce and trade have to be bifur-

cated from politics which has got nothing to do with commerce and trade. It is a good thing that the State Trading Corporation is opening a branch at Hong Kong for developing relations for exporting goods in the South East Asian countries. As was rightly pointed out by Shri Banka Behary Das it is the effort of this country to have this type of trade even with Pakistan and China. As regards our relations with China, in the matter of their occupying our land and all that, consis-ent with our self-respect we have to fight to get back every inch from them. As far as commerce international trade are concerned, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel's knowledge is childish. For heaven's sake ...

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I do not like to learn anything from you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You do not know anything about that. Though you are a Gujarati, you do not know anything of trade and commerce. You are a bravado here only brought up in politics. Please, for heaven's sake, do not indulge in this thing. It is a very serious matter of developing trade of a developing country. You do not know what you are talking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): Clarifications.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, it is a very serious thing, and Shri Banka Behari Das has made a very right point that in the national interests of the country we must increase our exports. It is absolutely necessary to have trade relations all over the world. Our flag must fly on our ships carrying goods all over the world. That is why that type of attitude must be taken. As was rightly pointed out ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): What about the question?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am coming to the question. Unless I give a political assessment and some brainwashing, they will not understand it at all. So, I really congratulate Mr. Bhagat for taking a very practical view in the interests of the nation. I wanted to know only one thing. Opening a branch in Hong Kong for developing trade with Pakistan and China. they

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni.]

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are quite right in that, but my only difficulty is that the Government must take the bull by the horn, and they must initiate such measures for the exporting industries in this country so that they will compete with Japan which is our nearest rival in this region. For that purpose 1 want that more incentives should be given to the exporters and not any half-hearted measures initiated for this purpose.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We will do all which is in our power to help our exports to Japan and to other countries, wherever we find it to be in our national interest. And there is a directive of this Parliament to increase our exports in order to achieve self-reliance and it is our effort in the Government and our responsibility to carry out that directive in letter and in spirit.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, मझे अफसोस है कि आज मझे अपने मिल श्री बंका बिहारी दास जी के तर्क को बनियादी ढंग से काटना पड़ रहा है और जो यहां पर कम्यनिस्ट लिटे-चर पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं उन के लिए भी मैं बताना चाहंगा कि अगर वह लेनिन को पढेंगे तो उन को पता चलेगा कि उस ने कैपिटलिज्म की चार स्टेजेज बतायी हैं: कर्माणयल, इंडस्ट्यिल, मोनोपोली और फाइनेंशियल । मैं आश्चर्य-चिकत हं कि कोई इस सदन में आज के यग में यह भी कहने की हिम्मत करता है कि ट्रेड और कामर्स बिलकूल सेपरेटेड है फाम पालि-टिक्स और यही दिमाग है जो भारत वर्ष को गुलाम बना कर रखे हए है । यह कहना बिल-कुल गलत है, फिज्ल है और यह किसी लाजिक पर खडा नहीं होता कि पालिटिक्स से टेड और कामसं का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। पालिटिक्स का आज दुनिया के हर क्षेत्र से ताल्लुक है लेकिन हमारे भाई श्री बांक बिहारी जी की लाजिक को ले कर हमारे मंत्री जी उड गये। अगर पालिटिक्स का ट्रेड से कोई ताल्लक नहीं है तो रूस जितने चाहे उतने हथियार पाकिस्तान को दे, तम से क्या ? अमरीका जितने चाहे उतने हथियार पाकिस्तान को दे, तुम से क्या मतलब ? हमेशा अपनी पालिटिक्स को ठीक रखने के लिए, अपने देश के हित को ठीक रखने के लिए हम ट्रेड और कामर्स को संवारते हैं। यह मैं पहली बात कह देना चाहता हूं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री अकवर अली खान) : आप उन से सवाल पूछिये।

श्री राजनारायण : वह तो हम से ज्यादा कह गये थे। तो अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट क्या है ? मंत्री जी क्या समझते हैं ? ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सेक्रेटरी ने लिख कर दे दिया और उसे बेचारे ने पढ़ दिया। मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम हांगकांग गये। वहां के व्यवसायियों से संबंध कर के अपने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेणन की शाखा खोली। उन के कोला-बोरेणन में चले गये। उन को जब पत्रकारों ने पूछा कि क्या आप दो देशों के बीच में ही, उन से संबंधित ही यह व्यवसाय होगा तो मंत्री जी ने कहा कि नहीं, यह तीसरे कंट्री से भी हो सकता है।

श्री बी० आर० भगतः नहीं, नहीं, यह नहीं है। आप उसे पढ़ लीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण: जो मैं कह रहा हूं उसे आप मिला लीजिए। मंत्री ने कहा कि तीसरे कंट्री से भी हो सकता है।

श्री बी० आर० भगतः आप कहिये तो उसे मैं पढ दं?

श्री राजनारायण : उस की एक कापी श्रीमन्, आप मेरे पास भिजवा दीजिए । उन की लिखावट का भाष्य में करूंगा । मैंने आप की कापी पढ़ी थी, उस को आप को लौटा दिया है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): If there is a copy, it can be sent to him.

श्री बी० आर० भगतः मैं पढ़ने को तैयार हं।

श्री राजनारायण : आप कापी मुझ को भेज दीजिए, मैं उसे पढ़ दूंगा ।

श्री बी० आर० भगत: मैं ही पढे देता 81

श्री राजनारायण : क्या नजाकत है, अगर मैं ही पढ़ दूं तो ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत: उन्होंने यह सवाल पछा कि तीसरे देश को भी भेजेंगे क्या ? तो मैं ने कहा...

श्री राजन।रायण वहीं तो मैं भी कह रहा हं।

श्री बी० आए० भगता: उन के पूछने पर मैंने कहा कि तीसरे देश को भी भेजेंगे।

श्री राजनारायण : खरपे की शादी हंस्वे से मत कीजिए। यह भगत जी के मखारिबन्द से निकला पद्मकारों के पूछने पर कि केवल दो ही कंटीज के बीच में यह व्यवसाय नहीं होगा बल्कि तीसरे कड़ी के साथ भी होगा या नहीं ? . . .

श्री बी० आर० भगत : यह पत्रकारों ने पुछा कि दोनों के बीज में होगा या तीसरे के बीच में होगा तो मैंने कहा . . .

श्री राजनारायण यही तो मैं भी कह रहा हं। आप कृपा कर बैठ जायं। श्रीमन्, आप उन को समझा द जिए कि मैं भी यही कह रहा हं कि भगत जी के मखारबिन्द से निकला पत्रकारों के पूछने पर कि दोनों कंट्रीज के बीच नहीं, तीसरे कंट्री से भी व्यवसाय होगा...

श्री बी० आर० भात : फर्क है, फर्क है।

श्री राजनारायण : अब देखिये, आखिर में वह कहते हैं कि क्या आप का मतलब चीन भी है ? तो मंत्री जी यह नहीं कहते हैं कि चीन कतई नहीं है। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम एक तीसरे कंटी के द्वारा चीन से व्यापार करने से ज्यादा अच्छा समझेंगे कि हम सीधे व्यापार करें। यही मंत्री जी का कहना है। अब इस कथन की लीपापोती नहीं की जानी चाहिए। में चाहता हं कि जो बात हो ईमानदारी से, हिम्मत के साथ सरकार कहे। चंकि सरकार में ईमानदारी और हिम्मत की कमी है इसलिए सरकार लीपापोती कर के हम लोगों को गम-राह कर रही है। किसी स्टेज पर मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा कि चीन से हमारा संबंध व्यावसायिक नहीं है। क्या यह बात सही है? अब मैं दूसरे लाजिक पर आता हं।

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अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को याद होगा, हम को भी पूरी तरह याद नहीं है, लेकिन हम ने एक प्रस्ताव किया था कि:

"This House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India however long and hard the struggle may be.'

यह आखिरी सेंटेंस श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने लिख कर भारत की सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों को बेवक्फ बना दिया, मगर अंततोगत्वा एक पार्टी थी— सोगलिस्ट पार्टी, जिस के श्री राम सेवक यादव ने अपना अमेंडमेंट रखा और उन्होंने उस को वापस नहीं लिया और अंत में जनसंघ ने, स्वतंत्र पार्टी ने और जितनी पार्टियां थीं विरोध में उन सब ने उस संशोधन के पक्ष में वोट दिया और प्रस्ताव के विरोध में इस प्रकार वोट दिया और यह उस का आखिरी सेंटेंस है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हं कि भारत की सरकार क्या आज हिम्मत के साथ कहने के लिए तैयार है कि फाम दि सेकेड स्वायल आफ इंडिया, भारत की पवित्र भिम से हमला-वर चीनी हटा दिये गये हैं या नहीं ? और चीन से कोई संबंध रखने के समय, उस की बात करते के समय जो एक कमिटमेंट है इस पविव आदरणीय सदन में भारतीय जनता की ओर से क्या उस का ध्यान माननीय मंत्री जी को है या नहीं ? यह मेरा दूसरा सवाल है।

उपसमाज्यक (श्री अकबर अली खान) : अब बैठिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): We are not discussing the details.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): We have other items of

श्री राजन।रायण : तो मैं यह चाहता ह श्री राजनारायण : वया मैं सतही सवाल पुछं? मैं सतही सवाल नहीं पूछता। मैं सनाल पछता हं बनियादी।

का जवाब सुन कर कि यह चीन से व्यावसायिक संबंध करेंगे मगर सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है कि सरकार आज साहस के साथ बोल सके कि हम व्यापार करेंगे और मैं इस को पसंद करता हं कि अगर सरकार हिम्मत के साथ अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट को देखते हुए, स्वार्थ को देखते हए इस नतीजे पर आती है कि चीन के साथ हमारा व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध हो, तो हिम्मत के साथ कहें कि हम चीन के साथ व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध करेंगे मगर अमरिका और रूस दोनों से हटा लेंगे । इसी सवाल से सम्बन्धित एटम वम का सवाल है ($I_{nterruptions}$) । मैं, यह जो अपोजीशन कांग्रेस है, इन को बता देना चाहता हुं और दूसरे जो लोग हैं उन से भी में यह कहना चाहता हं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी एटम बम को बनाने का 1972 के इलेक्शन में, एक कारण बताएंगी और कहेंगी कि हम एटम बम बना रहे हैं चाहे देश मरे या जिये। इसमें हमें इस का भी ख्याल करना होगा कि अगर हमने एक एटम बना भी लिया तो...

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): This is irrelevant please. THE VIĆE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): I give you two minutes more.

श्री राजनारायण: दो मिनट के बीच बोलिये मत । मैं यह जानना चाहता हं कि क्या भारत की सरकार को अपने देश की आधिक स्थिति का ज्ञान है ? क्या वह जानता है कि अपने देश की कौन सी प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, कौन सी चीजें हैं जोकि बाहर भेजी जा सकती हैं और किन किन देशों में भेजी जा सकती हैं? इस का उन को ज्ञान है ? क्या हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री भगत जी, जिनकी निजी हंग से तो मैं इज्जत करता हं लेकिन सरकारी ढंग से नहीं, यह जानते है कि आज नेपाल के धर जो माल चीन से आ रहा है, वही माल हमारे यहां के लोगों के दिमाग

को खराब कर रहा है। अगर चीन के साथ व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध सीधे सीधे श्री बलिराम भगत कर देंगे तो चीन अपना माल और ज्यादा यहां भेजेगा । इस के बनिस्वत भारत माल कम भेजेगा। इसकी गारेन्टी भी क्या सरकार देगी कि ऐसा नहीं होगा? मैं चाहता हं कि सरकार खल कर कहे कि हम न रूस की परवाह करेंगे और न अमरीका की परवाह करेंगे और जैसा हमें उचित लगेगा, वैसे सम्बन्ध हम चीन के साथ करेंगे। चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध हम रूस और अमरीका के महेनजर से नहीं करेंगे। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत एलान करे कि चीन के साथ जो उस का व्यावसायिक सम्बन्ध होने वाला है, वह इन सब बातों को महेनजर रखते हए होगा । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हं कि क्या भारत सरकार अपनी सीमाओं पर प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था ठीक से संवारेगी. जिससे भारत की सीमा से निष्चित रूप से कोई भी ऐसा माल चीन को न जाए जोकि उनके सामरिक महत्व का हो और जिससे उस की सामरिक ताकत बढ़े और हमारी सामरिक ताकत घटे और जिससे हमारी जो जमीन उस के कब्जे में है वह हमें वापस लेने में कठिनाई हो। हम यह भी कहें कि जो जमीन हमारी चीन के कब्जे में है चाहे वह लहाख के क्षेत्र में हो या दूसरे इलाके में हो, उस को जब तक वे खाली नहीं करेंगे, तो चीन से हमारा कोई समझौता नहीं होगा । यह आश्वासन माननीय मंत्री जी हमें दें।

श्री बी० आर० भगत: माननीय सदस्य की एक बात का उत्तर में स्पष्ट तौर पर दे दूं और जैसा कि मैंने शरू में भी कहा था कि हमारे देश ने सार्वभौमिक सत्ता के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया हुआ है और जिस का हवाला मैं ने श्रूक में भी दिया और श्रूक में मैं ने कहा कि सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है (Interruptions) कि वह उस को पूरा करेगी। उस के बारे में हमारा कमिटमेंट है। इसलिए इस मामले को इस समय उठाना या यहां लाना बिल्कुल असंगत मालूम होता है और शोभा नहीं देता है।

जहां तक व्यापार और राजनीति के सम्बन्ध की बात है, जिस का जित्र श्री राजनारायण ने किया, जो तर्क उन्होंने दिया है उस को वे सही समझते हों, लेकिन में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में जो आज गतिविधि है, दुनिया के सभी मुल्क जिनमें चीन, रूस, अमरीका सभी शामिल हैं वह दूसरे किस्म की है और आज बहाब दूसरी तरफ है और आज व्यापार के जिरये देशों में और खास कर उन देशों के बीच में जिनमें राजनीतिक रूप से बहुत गहरा मतभेद है और झगड़े जैसा सम्बन्ध है, यह कोशिश की जाती है कि वे सम्बन्धों को सुधारें और दोस्ती बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें।

to a math, of ur_SaH public importance

एक बात और है जिस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। चीन से सामान मंगाने और चीन को सामरिक महत्व का सामान देने का सवाल तो तब उठेगा जब चीन के साथ व्यापार होगा

(Interruptions)

श्री राजन।रायण : क्या अमरीका अपना माल जो मेजता है तो अपना राजनीतिक प्रभाव बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं भेजता और क्या रूस अपना भेजता है तो अपना राजनीतिक प्रभाव बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं भेजता है ?

श्री बी० आर० मगत: मैंने कहा कि व्यापार से देशों के बीच में दोस्ती बढ़ती है और उनके आपस में सम्बन्ध बनते हैं। इस में आप का क्या जाता है। मेरी बात का पूरा अर्थ आप समझे नहीं हैं। जहां तक माल हमारे देश में आने का प्रका है, आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारी आयात नीति ऐसी है जिससे आयात पर बहुत कड़ा प्रतिबन्ध है, इम्पोर्ट कन्ट्रोल हमारा बहुत कड़ा है। जिस चीज को हम अपने देश में बना सकते हैं और जिस माल की जरूरत नहीं है, उस को हम नहीं मंगाते। इसलिए किसी भी देश से हम जो व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध करेंगे तो इन सब बातों को सोच समझ कर करेंगे। हमारा इम्पोर्ट कन्ट्रोल बहुत कड़ा है।

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : जो माल चीन से नेपाल के रुक् आता है, उस को सरकार चाहती है ?

श्री बो० आर० भगत: नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण: उस को सरकार रोकती नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वह माल आता है। वह माल चोरी से आता है।

श्री बी० आर० भगत: चोरी छिपे से अगर माल आता है, तो उस के बारे में मैं ने इस वयान में कहा है।

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि आज एक विकासशील देश, जैसा कि भारत-वर्ष है, को जरूरत है कि अधिक व्यापार हो। उस कांटेक्स्ट में अगर माननीय मंत्री जी यह कहें कि पालिटिक्स का, राजनीति का और व्यवसाय का . . .

श्री बी० आर० भगतः मैं ने नहीं कहा। श्री बांके बिहारी दास ने इस सवाल को उठाया है। आप मुझे बीच में ला रहे हैं।

श्री मार्नासह वर्मा : आप ने सहमति तो प्रकट की।

थी एस० डी० मिश्र : जब आप मंत्री बने हैं तो सवाल तो आप से पूछेंगे।

श्री बी० आर० भगत : राजनीति और व्यापार के सम्बन्ध की बात तो श्री बांके बिहारी दास जी ने उठाई है। मैं ने नहीं उठाई है।

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा : लेकिन आपने उस में सहमति प्रकट की है। बांके विहारी दास जी ने जो कुछ कहा, उस में आप ने सहमति प्रकट की है।

(Interruption)

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : चीन हमारा शत् है और हमने बराबर कहा है कि वह शत्र राष्ट्र है और यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। देश में सभी को मालम है कि चीन हमारा शव देश है और अभी तक हमने उससे व्यापार नहीं किया है। राजनीति में भी हम लोगों का उससे

आगे से मतभेद है और यह सब सर्व-विदित है। मतभेद के क्याकारण है, यह भी मालूम है। चीन ने हमला किया और चीन ने हमारी जमीन दबा ली और हमने यह इरादा किया हुआ है कि हम उस को वहां से हटा देंग और उस को वहां से दूर कर देंगे लेकिन अभी तक हम कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं और हमारी हिम्मत उस को बाहर करने की नहीं होती है। जब ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं है और उस हालत में जो हम को दबाया गया है तो हमारी सरकार के मंत्री यह कहें कि हम प्रयत्न करेंगे कि चाइना के साथ डाइरेक्टली ट्रेड करें। तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि चीन का इस तरफ क्या रुख है ? चीन, जिसने हमें दबाया है, जिसने इस देश पर जल्म किया है, उस ने नहीं कहा कि हम आपसे व्यापार करना चाहते हैं, तो आप को क्या गज पड़ी हुई है कि आप इस को करें। बया ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि किसी के ध्रु निगोशियेशन रहा हो और भीतर डि लोमेटिक लेविल पर या ट्रेड लेविल पर किसी ने कहा हो कि उसने ऐसा कहा है ? अगर चाइना की ओर से कोई ऐसा मव नहीं हुआ है तो आप ने स्वयं ऐसा बयान क्यों दे दिया जिससे देश भर में गलतफहमी हो। ऐसा करने की क्या वजह है ? मैं नहीं समझता कि व्यापार होगा या नहीं और जो बयान दिया गया है उस पर और नमक छिड़क दिया जाएगा क्योंकि यह पता नहीं है कि चाइना का रुख फैबरेबिल है या नहीं। तो माननीय मंत्री जी क्या इस का उत्तर देंगे।

to a matter of urgent public importance

भी बी० आर० भगत : जहां तक कि कोई नये सुझाव की बात है या यह कि कहीं से यह सुझाव आया हो और हम चाहते हों या हमने जिसको कहते हैं अपनी तरफ से कोई कदम उठाया हो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, यह इसके बारे में मैं बिल्कुल साफ कर दं।

यह बात उन्होंने कही कि क्या जरूरत पड़ी तो हमारा देश तो प्रजातांत्रिक देश है यहां आम तौर से कोई मंत्री हों या पालियामेंट के सदस्य हों या नेता हो ये प्रेस से बात करते हैं।

जुब यह सवाल पूछा गया और इस संदर्भ में पूछा गया तो उसके संदर्भ में जवाब दिया । उसके संदर्भ में अगर कोई प्रेस कांफ्रेस में पूछता है कि यह जो ज्वाइंट कम्पनी बन रही है वह कहीं चीन के साथ टेडिंग तो नहीं करेगी तो मैं चुप कैसे बैठता जवाब सफाई से देना हुआ और जो हमने जवाब दिया वह हमारी नीति है कि हम किसी भी देश के साथ चोरी छिपे या किसी और देश के जरिये से व्यापार करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं. हम तो सीघे व्यापार करना पसन्द करते हैं। यह बात चीन से लगी नहीं है यह तो सारी इनिया के लिये हमारी नीति है कि हम सीधे ब्लापार करते हैं, किसी देश के द्वारा व्यापार की और चोरी छिपे से व्यापार की हमारी नीति नहीं है। किसी देश के जरिये से. नेपाल के जित्ये या कहीं और के जिरय माल आता है तो सवाल उठता है, सदन जानता है, यहां आवाज उब्ती है कि हम उसको रोकें। तो किसी के सवान पुछने पर क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि चप बैठा रहता, यह सवाल पूछा जाता और हम बैठे रहते ! तो जो मैंने कहा उसको उसी सदर्भ में लेना चाहिये। और मैंने जो कुछ कहा कि हमारी जो नीति है उसी के तरीके में, उसी के संदर्भ में कहा, उसको बडी नीतियों के साब मिलाना, या चीन के साथ क्या सम्बन्ध है, चीन के साथ आगे क्या करने जा रहे हैं इन बातों को लाना बिल्कूल असंगत है। यही मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहता हुं ।

Colli >.g Attention

श्री एस० डी० सिश्च : श्रीमन्, मेरा एक प्वाइंट रह गया । माननीय मंत्री जी इतनीं कृपा कर के बता हैं । मैने जो सवाल किया था कि बयान के पहले आपका चीन से कोई कांटैक्ट तो नहीं हुआ तो उसके बारे में आपने कहा लेकिन मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि आपके बयान के बाद, आपने जो एक सहदयता दिखाई कर्माणयल मामले में कि शायद चीन कुछ रिएक्ट करे, तो उसके बाद कुछ चीन का रिएक्शन

डाइरेक्ट या इनडाइरेक्ट आपके पास कुछ आया, कोई ऐसी बात आपकी नालेज में आई?

श्री बी० आर० भगतः मैं इस बयान को कोई नीति का बयान मानता नहीं, न मेरे मन में, न मेरे मंतव्य में, न इसके असर म ऐसा कुछ है। अगर नीति का बयान करना होता तो मैं सदन में आता पहले। नीति का कोई बयान नहीं था इसलिए कोई रिएक्शन का अभी या आगे का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

श्री राजन।रायण : यानी मंत्री लोग विन नीति के कोई बयान देते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ATI KHAN): Mr. Subramania Menon.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, आप बैठे रहते हैं, इनको बोलते नहीं।

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA ME-NON (Kerala): Sir, it is very un-fortune that some people and some parties in this country thrive on a sort of obscurantism. They thrive on ideological and political obscurantism outside and now here a sort of economic obscurantism is being sought to be introduced into international relations. (Interruption) It is a well known fact that international relations have to be based on rational considerations and on sentimental or emotional considerations because emotions or sentiments are not bound to be permanent whereas rational things are likely to be permanent. Now, in the matter of trade with China, even a country like Japan, which is still an enemy country-they have not had a peace treaty with the People's Republic of China since the Second World War, China and Japan are supposed to be still at war with each other—is trying to increase its trade with China through many ways and is making every effort in that connection. Similarly, in many other countries which are not at all on friendly terms with China, which are definitely on inimical terms with China, like the United States of America, a demand is now being raised more and more for improving trade relations, or re-establishing trade relations, with China. Thirdly, if it is

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understood that we have to build good neighbourly relations with China, overcoming the present enmity and difficulties, is it not in the interest of our country and in the interest of the people that we should slowly start building trade relations, which may help in building friendly relations in other respects

SHRI S. D. M1SRA: Give 20,000 square miles more to China.

(Interruption!;)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AK-BAR ALI KHAN): Order, please. Mr. Menon if vou do not want to hear the reply, then I would ask him not to reply.

SHRI B.. R. BHAGAT: It is true, Sir, that China and Japan have a flourishing trade with each other and even in the United States there is a growing volume of opinion to have trading relations with China. So far as building our relations with China is concerned, Sir, this matter has been very clearly stated by the Prime Minister, that consistent with our national dignity and honour, we want to discuss all our outstanding matters with China and settle them in a peaceful and friendly manner.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGT: The question is whether they are willing to settle them or

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I have gone through the statement. Before I ask for clarifications, 1 must point out to you that whenever it is China or the Soviet Union, Calling Attention notices come galore. But when it is America, it is very difficult. I hope at least non-alignment and neutrality will be maintained in this respect. Let there be fiftyfifty—Western powers 50, for my friends there, and other powers 50. "But that is beside the point. Now, Sir, as you know, I am very critical usually of the Statements the Ministers make abroad.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It was made here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But this is one of the most sensible statements Mr. Bhagat has ever made in his life

SHRI S. D. MISRA: It was done to please the Communist Party of India.

to a matter of urgent

public importance

SHRI BHUPESH GUFfA: Why are you disturbing me? You know that you will not get anywhere by disturbing me. Now, what does this statement say? My friend has not read it carefully. He is a very intelligent man.

"I replied that as Hong Kong was an important ontrepot trade centre the proposed company would naturally try to develop exports to third countries also.

It is a bare statement of fact. This is well known to the world.

"I was then asked whether India might export to China through Hong Kong.

Now it was a question put to him.

"I stated that there was no question of trading indirectly or clandestinely with China through Hong Kong.'

This is a very honourable statement to make. Now let us forget our internal differences. Here was a Minister of your country who was asked a loaded question with a view to getting Mm on the wrong foot and discrediting him. The suggestion was "Are you interested in clandestine or indirect trade with China or with other countries?" The answer was . . .

"T stated that there was no question of trading indirectly or clandestinely with China through Hong Kong. We would prefer to trade directly and openly.

It is a question of preference. If the preference is between clandestine and indirect trade through Hong Kong with China and direct and open trade, his preference would be for open and direct trade. Any self-respecting man would make this statement. It is not an announcement of policy on our trade with China. It is a proposition! which was put to the Government and the Government said "We stand for open and direct deal rather than a clandestine deal." That is the subs'ance of it. Over that we have spent one hour.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi): Sir, on a point of order. Is a Member expected to ask and seek clarifications, or is h; entitled to give any elucidation of v hat the Minister said.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Only clarifications.

SHRI BHU1ESH GUPTA: My friend gets up nd asks a clarification for 10 minutes. Have you, Sir, heard a clarification oeing sought for 10 minutes or 15 ninutes?

I will take 1 minutes, Sir... 3 P. M.

DR. BHAI N AHAVIR: If you calculate time, you will be a loser.

SHRI BHUP1 SH GUPTA: I am always a loser.

DR. BHAI N AHAVIR: The rest of the House cor bined takes less time than you.

SHRI BHUIESH GUPTA: Sir, I would now set I a clarification. Sir, fortunately the world market is not carried in Shri Dahyabhai Patel's portfolio. He dot; not carry the world market in his lortfolio. If that is so, then it is an im >ortant factor which has got to be borne in mind—a huge chunk of humanity, a ig part of the world market. Every bod/ likes to have normal relations. Nov it is China which has entered into trade relations with countries. The: are really running anti-China campaigi s. On the other hand, every country, specially the newly freed countries, want to develop normal trade relations with i but it is rather China which shirks il including the socialist countries.. Nov that is the position. Now, Sir, obMOUsly what is wrong there? If we ex >ress our desire to develop trade relal ons with all the countries in the w »rld including especially a country whi h is inhabited by 700 millions...

THE VICF-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Please finish it.

SHRf BHI PESH GUPTA: Like them I will als > take 10 or 15 minutes. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing wrong at all. Do no confuse it with other issues. Now here if China agrees, then only trade coi les. If we agree, then

only trade comes. It requires a bilateral arrangement. Obviously no self-respecting country like ours would enter into bilateral arrangements unless it is in our national interests and conforms to our basic principles. But are we to conclude now from some of the statements that have been made that if a country has a conflict with another, it cannot enter into trade relations with that country? This is never expected. Take for example Pakistan and the Tashkent Agreement. If Pakistan does not implement that Agreement, we criticise it for not fulfilling the terms of the agreement. Like that, take the Kashmir dispute and hundred other disputes.

In this matter there is nothing wrong. I am not saying what the Government will decide. Let them decide what they like but in international law, except in a state of declared war, I do not know of any situation when countries have taken the position that they will not have normal trade relations with one another. America is developing trade with China. West Germany is developing trade with China. France has roaring trade with China and like that many other countries. Therefore, Sir, I think this is a statement which raises the prestige of our country abroad. If I had thought that this statement would lower the prestige of our country abroad, I would have opposed it. I think it is a very fair way of putting across India's stand without making any commitment and at the same time leaving the door open for bilateral arrangements with regard to trade the commerce. I think for that the Minister should have a little appreciation rather than denunciation.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN (Tamil Nadu): I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on some points. I shall put in the shape of an analogy. It is only a clarification.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: If we are not confused, why should we seek clarifications? Therefore we must speak for a little longer time to pretend that we seek clarifications.

SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: Sir, consortium is the main and major part of married life. Even after the divorce one of the persons may want

[Shri Thillai ViJlalan]

consortium, whether it is justifiable or advisable or admissible, so also in the field of international trade the trade connections between the two hostile countries are not in the normal circumstances admissible or advisable. I would like to have a clarification whether the present statement of the hon. Minister is justifiable and admissible when China and India are openly hostile countries. At the same time I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light on the ingredients or the requisites to have international trade relations between the two countries, when they are hostile countries, when they are actually at war.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, in the economic terms it is the comparative advantage on which the trade flows between any two countries. Obviously there cannot be any relations when no national interests are involved. So far as the trade with China or any other country is concerned, as has been pointed out, it is only when two countries agree, the trade will flow. Other relations also do count, political and others. When there is improvement in the relations and the outstanding disputes are settled, then certainly there will be a good climate for trade.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Please sit down. We have spent one hour and I have taken good care to see that every party is represented in the discussion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Madhya Pradesh): At least the House should not create any wrong impression in regard to this matter that we have not been given an opportunity to seek clarifications.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): In view of the fullest discussion that we have, I would appeal to you all that we should now go to the next item. After all we have got very important matters to deal with, many important Bills to pass.

श्री निरंजन वर्गा (मध्य प्रदेश) : हमारी पार्टी से अभी तक कौन बोले। जन संघ की तरफ से कौन बोले? उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : मान सिंह वर्मा जी ने खुब सवालात पूछे।

डा० भाई महावीर: श्रीमन्, मेरा एक निवेदन है। एक घंटे का समय यदि आपने दिया तो उसमें सभी को मौका देना चाहिये। लेकिन इस तरह से जो जबर्दस्ती टाइम ले लेते हैं, उनको लेने दें और उसके बाद जो एक एक मिनट भी बोलना चाहते हैं उनको बोलने न दें, तो मैं समझता हूं अन्याय है। हमारे 4 सदस्यों में से सिर्फ एक ने प्रश्न पूछा, अब उसमें अगर आप एक दो मिनट का समय दे दें, तो इसमें बहुत बड़ा अनर्थ तो नहीं हो जायेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): No, no. There are many others please.

डा० भाई महाबीर : आप एक दो मिनट के लिये समय और दे दीजिए । जो लोग दस, बारह मिनट बोल जाते हैं उनको आप रोकेंग नहीं और आखिर में कहते हैं एक घंटा हो गया, और इस तरह बाकी को चुप कर देते हैं।

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर : हाउस के एक पर्टिकुलर सेक्शन के लोगों का समाधान नहीं हुआ है ।

डा० भाई महावीर : यह तो अन्याय है। इस तरह से आप चलने देंगे तो ऐसा लगेगा कि जो लोग जबर्दस्ती कर लेते हैं, उनको ही मौका दिया जाता है।

श्री राजनारायण: श्रीमन्, एक समझौता हो जाये। अगर डा०भाई महावीर मंत्री जी की ताईद करें, तो 5 मिनट उनको जरूर दीजिए।

डा० भाई महाबीर : भूपेश जी ने तो कुछ पूछना चाहा ही नहीं, उन्होंने केवल अपनी व्याख्या की और वह व्याख्या आपने करने दी जितनी देर तक उन्होंने चाहा

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Please sit down. I am doing this in the best interests of the work and I do hope I will have co-operation from you all. (Interruptions) I would not allow.