

MR. CHAIRMAN: Calling attention, Mr. Kulkarni.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान्, मैं एक निवेदन करूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी जो बयान बाहर दें आप उसकी मर्यादा की सुरक्षा करें। मैं रात दिन परेशान होता हूँ। हम एक आदमी को चार चार बार टेलीफोन करते हैं। त्रिगुण सेन जी ने कहा था कि वे सोमवार को बयान देंगे। अब वह कहते हैं कि हम बुधवार को बयान देंगे। यह क्या बात है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can come and discuss with me.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LOSSES SUFFERED IN CUSTOMS AND OTHER DUTIES ON ACCOUNT OF REPORTED CLANDESTINE IMPORTS FROM NEPAL

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance to the heavy losses suffered in customs and other duties on account of reported clandestine imports from Nepal, and to the necessity of channelising the imports through Government agency.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Nepal has all along been a friendly country with an open border and there has always been a free flow of trade to the mutual benefit of both the countries. In 1960, the Government of India entered into a Treaty of Trade and Transit with H.M.G. of Nepal being animated by the desire to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries and convinced of the benefits likely to accrue from the development of their economies towards the goal of common market. The relations between the two countries have always been peaceful and cordial. Nepal imports about 80-90 per cent of her requirements of goods from India.

The Treaty contemplates free movement of goods originating in either country. Articles I and II of the Treaty read as under : —

Article I

The Contracting Parties shall promote the expansion of mutual trade in goods originating in the two countries and shall to this end endeavour to make available to each other commodities which one country needs from the other. The Contracting Parties shall further take care to avoid to the maximum extent practicable diversion of commercial traffic or deflection of trade.

Article 11

Subject to such exceptions as may be mutually agreed upon, goods originating in either country and intended for consumption in the territory of the other shall be exempt from customs duties and other equivalent charges as well as from "the quantitative restrictions.

In accordance with Article II of the Treaty no customs duties and other equivalent charges can be levied on goods of Nepalese origin imported into India nor can any quantitative restrictions on such imports be imposed. Therefore the question of any clandestine imports from Nepal or any loss of customs and other duties does not arise.

Article II of the Treaty referred to by me earlier provides for exceptions as may be mutually agreed in respect of goods originating in either country where import duties could be levied or quantitative restrictions imposed; but H.M.G. of Nepal has not so far agreed to any such exceptions. In the Memorandum of Understanding of 1966 it was agreed that the procedure for import into India of Nepalese products which are not principally based on Nepalese raw materials will be agreed upon between the two Governments. In spite of our efforts no such agreement could be reached so far.

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Nepal is importing consumer goods from third countries as aid from those countries. Some of these goods are finding their way into the Indian market. The Government of India has already banned the import of such third country goods into India. Such goods, if brought into the country are therefore liable to confiscation and the person concerned is liable to penalty. We have also taken steps to strengthen our anti-smuggling agencies on the Indo-Nepal border. H.M.G. of Nepal have also promised cooperation in the matter of prevention of deflection of these goods to India.

In the discussions held in September, 1968 it was made clear to H.M.G. of Nepal that the Government of India would have to take at the earliest possible date appropriate action in the fiscal and import fields to protect their revenues and safeguard the infringement and circumvention of their rules and regulations relating to foreign exchange and introduce such restrictions as may be necessary to safeguard their industrial policy. H.M.G. of Nepal noted the position of the Govt. of India and expressed the hope that further discussions would also be held in this field to find a mutually acceptable solution to the problem. In pursuance of these discussions, in November 1968 another delegation went to Kathmandu and there although the Indian delegation preferred recourse to the procedure of exceptions, it was finally agreed between the two delegations that:

(i) H.M.G. of Nepal will regulate the export of synthetic yarn fabrics and stainless steel manufactures to India with a view to limit the exports by Nepalese manufacturers in quantity and value to the level of 1967-68, and

(ii) H.M.G. of Nepal will restrict the allocation of foreign exchange from all sources to the manufacturers of these products to the level of 1967-68.

H.M.G. of Nepal have already stepped up their import duties on the third country imported raw materials re-

quired for these two industries and are also considering levying duties of excise on the products manufactured in Nepal.

The new industrial policy announced by H.M.G. of Nepal is designed to discourage industries based on third country raw materials. They have also decided to diversify their industries and to divert the licences which have already been issued for setting up synthetic yarn fabrics and stainless steel utensils industries but not so far utilised towards other industries. It is expected that these measures which are being implemented will restrict the import into India of third country raw material based products manufactured in Nepal. In case these measures do not plug the loopholes and if it is found that H.M.G. of Nepal has not been able to mop up the profits, the position will be reviewed and other effective measures taken.

The question of channelising the imports through Government agency will also be considered.

The House will appreciate that industrial production of Nepal, based principally on Nepalese raw materials, should be encouraged. It will be to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to make it clear: Questions are for clarifications and not for speeches.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, I fully appreciate the feeling of the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance about the efforts of the Government of India to encourage the industrialisation of Nepal. In this connection, I will say that I will take the utmost care not to try to do anything which will disturb the cordial relations between India and Nepal which we cherish too much . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Cordial.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Cordial relations between India and Nepal. But having said this, I am really sorry to

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni] say this: If I am perhaps misunderstood, I do not mind. I will read out from the Treaty called the Memorandum of Understanding of 1966 and the Annexure thereto :

"Para 1 and 2 of the Annexure II the Memorandum of Understanding : 1. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Memorandum, it is agreed that the 'additional duty' which is leviable on imports from Nepal will be waived in respect of such imports of Nepalese products as fulfil the conditions set out in the succeeding paragraphs."

What are those conditions in the succeeding paragraphs? They are in para. 6 of the Annexure II to the Memorandum of Understanding :

"6. The terms and conditions, as also the procedures, for import into India of Nepalese products (i) which are not principally based on Nepalese raw materials and (ii) in respect of which special laws such as those relating to prohibition are enforced in Indian States or Union Territories, will be agreed upon between the two Governments."

These are the two things on which I have based my case and called the attention of the Government. I know, Sir, that the Memorandum of Understanding was there. But the unscrupulous Indian interests, particularly the vested interests, in collaboration with Nepalese traders have erected and started certain mushroom factories in Biratnagar and other places in Nepal, and they are defeating the entire goodwill of the Government of India to help Nepal. In this connection, is it not a fact that a smugglers' paradise is developed by these unscrupulous trade interests in this country: Synthetic yarn, stainless steel, even Nepalese whisky are being nowadays brought into India from Nepal clandestinely. That is what I want to say. If it is so, is it not also a fact that actual leakage to the extent of between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 crores is taking place in this country? It is from a reliable source that I learnt about it. In this

context, the fantastic profits made by these people in these transactions have ruined the Indian industry, particularly the small-scale industry in stainless steel utensil manufacture, apart from synthetic yarn. This is their modus operandi. I want to know whether it is also not a fact that Nepal has exported jute to the extent of 25,000 tonnes when the production there does not match even 12,000 to 13,000 tonnes. So, by clandestinely exporting from this country jute, bristles and other things like mica to Hong Kong and China, they are bringing black money, are causing the entire flow of black money into this country, and are thereby ruining our own industry. In this connection . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You now put a question.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I will put the question. Is it not a fact that a Trade Delegation with Mr. Bhagat had gone to Nepal between the 15th and 19th? When that Trade Delegation had gone there, I want to know why any of the officers or any Minister of the Finance Ministry which is basically concerned with giving any concessions in customs and excises and in plugging any loopholes in them had not gone along with Mr. Bhagat so that the agreement that is reached today would not have been agreed to, because all these loopholes would have been brought to the knowledge of Mr. Bhagat. That is one thing.

Secondly, the entire, total Nepalese Budget is between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 crores and we are actually giving them physically Rs. 15 crores. May I know from the Government whether in the interest of Nepal itself we will agree to give them more money, say, Rs. 25 crores? I do not mind. And let us regularise this customs and excise business so that these unscrupulous traders based in India are not able to play with the black money, play with the country's future in industrial development. This is also a very practical suggestion. You give them Rs. 25 crores. I do not mind. These pre-¹ sent transactions they have neither

benefited their industry nor the Government of India. You say that Mr. Bhagat has agreed to limiting the export of Nepalese synthetic yarn and stainless steel to the 1967-68 level. They have agreed, as Mr. Bhagat has stated on the floor of the House, that no industry will be developed in Nepal from raw materials purchased from third countries and they will not export them, under these concessions, to India. Then, how is it that the Nepali Commerce Minister has stated in Khathamandu:

"However, there was no restriction on opening of new industries based on imported raw materials other than stainless steel and synthetic fabrics, in accordance with the principle of diversifying the industry?"

I do not mind what the hon. Commerce Minister of Nepal says because he is looking to his country's interests. I am concerned with His Excellency Mr. Bhagat who has sacrificed the interests of the Indian industrialists by agreeing, as he stated on the floor of the House, that products of Nepal from the raw materials of third countries will never be exported to India under these concessions.

I want to know from the Government whether they will categorically deny that the statement made by the Commerce Minister of Nepal is not as per the agreement reached "by Mr. Bhagat. Mr. Bhagat might not have understood the implication of the agreement which he has reached because no Finance Ministry official accompanied Mr. Bhagat.

Lastly, I have only one request. Is it not a matter of political exuberance? It is a matter of Economy, Industry and Trade. We are losing very heavily, between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 crores. At least, let the Government agree—there is nothing wrong in it—that all these imports from Nepal will be canalised through State trading and that account of every single pie and every single kilogram brought in will be kept, v recently, last week, a Nepalese

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Delegation went to Japan for the purchase of 3,000 tonnes of stainless steel. What are they going to do with this stainless steel? In all humbleness I request the Government. We have got cordial relations with Nepal. Let us not disturb them. But the point is that this" thing is helping neither the Nepal Government nor this country, but only these vested interests. I wanted to give the names but I do not want to give them on the floor of the House. I will pass them on to the hon. Minister, names of the persons concerned. They are the monopolists of this country who have undermined the trade of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They put some questions and clarifications.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The preface to the questions also contains some questions. With your permission. I would like to ignore those questions in the preface. Coming to the questions proper, the first premise of the hon. Member is wrong. A senior officer of the Finance Ministry did accompany Mr. Bhagat. He was the member in charge of these matters, Member of the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I do not know.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You do not know I am giving you the information.

श्री राजनारायण : इन लोगों को गलत सूचना देता कौन है ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : यहाँ बहुत ले लोग हैं, आप जानते होंगे ।

श्री महेश्वर नाथ कौल (नामनिर्देशित):
“आप जानते होंगे” यह चोट है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: This Delegation of Mr. Bhagat has only recently discussed this whole matter with the Ne-palese Government and certain agreements were reached or certain decisions were arrived at. And now, I think, we have to wait to see how those agreements are implemented and we should be in no hurry at this stage to do anything more, because we have to watch how these agreements work out. I have already said that we shall keep a watch.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh) : In the statement of the Nepalese Commerce Minister it is stated that they will have industries from the materia] taken from other countries also which is against the agreement entered into by Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am coming to it. I shall deal with the points one by one. Mr. Kulkarni said about customs and excise. I had explained earlier that according to the treaty there is freedom of movement and no customs duty and excise duty is levied. The treaty spells out the details and very often in the House they have been given. The point that perhaps he missed was that H.M.G. of Nepal have already stepped up their import duty on the third country imported raw materials required for these two industries and are also considering levying duties on the products manufactured in Nepal. This is what I have said in the statement, and this precisely covers the points raised by Mr. Kulkarni.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: How does it help us ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: By raising the prices. Mr. Kulkarni's point was that huge profits are made because it comes at cheaper price here. The price is much higher. This will look after that aspect. This is what I was saying.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the extent of the loss ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Let me answer him. Then you can ask me. The third question he asked me was about some statement. I have indicated here in the

statement that the new industrial policy announced by His Majesty's Government of Nepal is designed to discourage industries based on third-country raw materials. They have also decided to diversify their industries and to divert the licences which have already been issued for setting up synthetic fabric and stainless utencil industries but not so far utilised towards other industries.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : The point regarding third-party raw material was not in Mr. Bhagat's statement.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am coming to it. Although it has been stated here that the new industrial policy announced by the Nepal Government is designed to discourage industries on third country raw material we shall watch this situation. I think we also ought to have some respect for the legitimate aspirations of the Nepal Government in their desire to industrialise their country. I think that is something which we have to keep in mind, and it is in the context of our desire to serve our interests as we see them, we have also to see their interest as they are a country which is very close to us in every sense of the term, and we would like these relations to continue; we would not like these relations to be harmed in any way. This aspect has to be kept in mind.

Then he said about the S.T.C. I have already indicated in the statement that this too will be considered as to whether this can be done. But, for the moment, we are going to watch the situation.

As Mr. Kulkarni has also given some other constructive suggestions in the letter which we wrote, these are also under consideration.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, यह बात सत्य है कि नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी देश है और हमारी मित्रता भी उससे है, नेपाल के चारों तरफ कोई समुद्र नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ बहुत ही अमुविधा है और इसीलिए हमने

रियायतें भी दी हैं। साथ ही यह बात भी बिलकुल सही है कि पिछले कुछ सालों से चीन के बहुत प्रकार के सामान भारत में नेपाल के तस्करी द्वारा और भारतवर्ष के तस्करी द्वारा आ रहे हैं—वस्तुतः उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तरफ से आ रहे हैं—और हिन्दुस्तान का मार्केट चीन के छोटे छोटे ट्रांजिस्टर्स, पेन और घड़ियों से भरा पड़ा है। आपने बताया कि जो हमने उनसे संधियाँ की हैं उन संधियों में हम और जांच करेंगे और देखेंगे कि जो हमारी व्यापार की संधियाँ हैं उनसे क्या लाभ हो रहा है और हम कौन-कौन से समुचित कदम उठा सकते हैं। तो पहली बात मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप कितने समय तक और जांच करते रहेंगे, उसके लिए आपने ट्रीटी में, संधि में कोई समय की अवधि निश्चित की है या नहीं? दूसरी बात, क्या इस मुद्दा पर आपने ध्यान दिया है कि वर्तमान में जितने भी अधिकारी हैं उनकी अकर्मण्यता के कारण नेपाल के द्वारा चीनी माल भरपूर मात्रा में हिन्दुस्तान के बाजारों में पड़ रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए क्या आप कोई विशेष दस्ता निष्पुक्त करने का यत्न करेंगे जो कि वहाँ पर फ्रीट जाकर कार्यवाही करे और इस बात की रोकथाम करने में सरकार को सहयोग दे ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : जी हाँ। जहाँ तक तस्करी का सम्बन्ध है, इसको रोकने के लिए हमने कदम उठाए हैं हाल में, उसी प्रकार के जिनकी ओर माननीय सदस्य ने इशारा किया है। हमने इलाहाबाद कलेक्टोरेट में 13 मोबाइल पार्टीज का गठन किया है और पटना कलेक्टोरेट में 14 मोबाइल पार्टीज का गठन किया है और वहाँ हमने स्टाफ भी बढ़ाया है। पूरा ज्योरा आप चाहते हैं तो मैं वह भी बता देता हूँ, एक असिस्टेंट कलेक्टर, तीन सुपरिण्डेंट, 47 इंस्पेक्टर, 43 सिपाही, जीप, ड्राइवर इत्यादि इलाहाबाद कलेक्टोरेट में बढ़ाए हैं और इसी विधाव से पटना कलेक्टोरेट में बढ़ाए हैं। बंगाल

कलेक्टोरेट में भी 3 और प्रीवेंटिव पोस्ट्स का गठन किया है।

जहाँ तक संधि की अवधि का प्रश्न है, यह संधि 1970 तक चलेगी और उसके बाद स्वभावतः इस पर पुनर्विचार होगा।

SHRI M. K. MOHTA (Rajasthan) : I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether it is not a fact that the import of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel utensils during the year 1967-68, which is being taken as a base year, is already on a very high scale due to the Nepalese Government not keeping to the spirit of the earlier treaty agreement and, if so, what action would the Government of India take to see that this foreign exchange drain is not perpetuated ?

Secondly, the hon. Minister mentioned the import duty on raw materials to be imposed by Nepal and the excise duty to be imposed by Nepal. This may only mop up the excess profits of Nepal's manufacturers, but this is not going to solve the problem of foreign exchange drain of India. May I know, Sir, what steps is the hon'ble Minister taking to restrict import through Nepal of these articles which are already considered non-essential by India and therefore, the import of these articles directly into the country is banned at present.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I have indicated, the agreement is that the export should be limited to the 1967-68 level, and I have also said that the Nepal Government will restrict the allocation of foreign exchange, through all sources, to the manufacturers of all these products to the level of 1967-78. My hon'ble friend thinks that that level cannot help. This is the level which Mr. Bhagat agreed to, and this is now we will proceed in the matter for the moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain. (Interruptions) Please allow me to conduct the House. If so many people stand up at a time how am I to conduct the proceedings of the House ? In that case I may as well move out and you may sit on the Chair.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA : What about a reply to the second part of my question ? May I point out that the import duty or the excise duty that the Nepal Government might impose would only mop up the excess profits by Nepal's manufacturers ? But what about the question of stoppage of drain of foreign exchange of India ? This is not going to help us.

SHRI K. C. PANT: In our dealing with the Nepal Government we are getting co-operation from them. We think we are proceeding step by step. They are co-operative and we appreciate their co-operation. We are trying to settle these matters amicably. I think that this is the right approach to the problem. I do not think we should ask questions beyond what I have already stated.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is criticising smuggling, but he is using smuggled articles himself.

श्री राजनारायण : हमें अफसोस है कि हमने श्री कृष्णकान्त को जिन्हें अपने दिल में जगह दी है और जो काशी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेक्टर हैं, इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं। जब काशी विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ा कोई आदमी इस तरह का काम करता है तो हमें क्षोभ होता है। उन्हें हमारे वाक्य को सुन लेना चाहिये था और तब अपनी बात कहनी थी। मैं कह रहा था कि

श्री राजनारायण : समुचित कदम उठाने के लिए जितने सुझाव आए हैं उनमें एक सुझाव सरकार यह भी रख ले तो क्या दिक्कत होगी कि जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी और जितने पुलिस के अफसरान या पुलिस के सिपाही हैं, जो ज्यादातर सीमाओं पर रहते हैं उनके घरों में तलाशी हो ? और देखा जाय उनके पास इस समय चीन का कितना सामान है। इस वक्त मुझे याद होता है कि सरकार क्यों नहीं कहती है कि सरकारी आफिसरों के पास जो फाउन्टेनपैन हैं, वह चीन के हैं और बहुत सस्ते, में पाये हैं।

सरकारी आफिसरों के पास देख लिया जाय कि उनके पास चीनी फाउन्टेनपैन हैं या नहीं। अगर राज्य सभा का सचिवालय कोई पैसिल हमें चीन की बनी देता है तो यह हमारी गलती नहीं है। सरकार सरकारी आफिसरों से कह सकती है कि जो तुम्हारे पास चीनी फाउन्टेनपैन है वह कहां से आई है और तुम इसको कहां से लाये।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक हमको मालूम है सीमा से थोड़ी दूर पर जो बिराटनगर है, सीमा से लगा हुआ बिहार में जो फारमसगंज है, उत्तर प्रदेश में बस्ती के पास जो नौतनवा शहर है, वहां पर जाकर देखा जा सकता है कि कितना चीनी सामान जिसमें ट्रांजिस्टर, कितने ही फाउन्टेनपैन और दूसरे प्रकार की चीजें आ रही हैं और जिन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने लिए तथा अपने बाल-बच्चों के लिए खरीदते हैं। तो मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को रोकने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठाने जा ही है और वह अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सख्त आदेश दे कि यदि किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी या घर के लोगों के पास चीन का सामान मिलेगा तो वह सेवा से पृथक् कर दिया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जितने भी माऊ के चित्र आते हैं, माऊ की फोटो आती हैं, वे सब नेपाल के जरिए ही आ रही हैं। नेपाल के जरिये इलाहाबाद में आ रही हैं, नेपाल के जरिये बिहार में आ रही हैं और नेपाल के जरिये ही उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में आ रही हैं। तो माऊ के फोटो और चित्रों को देश के अन्दर न आने देने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से संबंध रखता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने ज्यादा जीप्स का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है, तो इससे समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है, इस बात को सरकार अच्छी तरह से से

लें। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में बतलाया था कि 50 हजार रुपया किसी एक नेपाली नाम से किसी अखबार को आया और बाद में उस नेपाली की जानकारी कराई गई और वह नेपाली वहां नहीं था। इस तरह की जानकारी जब सरकार के पास है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस चीज पर सख्ती से रोकथाम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह नहीं मान सकता कि सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के घरों में तस्करी का माल है। अगर कोई ऐसा माल माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, तो वे हमको बतलायें और फिर उस संबंध में जांच हो सकती है। लेकिन अगर उनकी जांच करने के लिए आदमी भेजे तो वही सरकारी कर्मचारी भेजे जा सकते हैं और मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य को इसमें संतोष होगा या नहीं क्योंकि जहां तक उन्होंने सभी कर्मचारियों के बारे में स्वीपिंग रिमार्क्स किये हैं, तो जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जांच करने के लिए भेजा जायेगा वे भी अछूते या वजे रहेंगे, मैं नहीं कह सकता।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : आपने इन 20 वर्षों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऐसा बना दिया है।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : मुझे अपने लोगों पर ज्यादा विश्वास है और मैं समझता हूं कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने से हमारे लोग ज्यादा अच्छे हैं।

जहां तक माऊ के चित्रों के आने का संबंध है, जो तस्करी से आते हैं, उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए हमने कदम उठाये हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि हमने मौवाइल स्टेशन बढ़ा दिये हैं। फिर भी हमारी सीमा में कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां पर लोग अबाध रूप से आते जाते हैं, जैसे तराई का इलाका है जहां पर सीमा इतनी फैली हुई है और ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां से लोगों का आना जाना आसानी से हो सकता है।

अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास इस बारे में कोई सुझाव है, तो हम उस पर विचार कर सकते हैं।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, जब मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे तो वह कह रहे थे कि जो चीजें विदेशों से नेपाल में आती हैं और जो सस्ती होती हैं उनका व्यवसाय हमारे देश में तस्करी के रूप में होता है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बहुत आवश्यक चीज की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल से गांजा रिजैनिरेट होता है और वह आज बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा हिन्दुस्तान के और प्रांतों में ही नहीं बल्कि नेपाल का गांजा हिन्दुस्तान से होकर विदेशों में जाता है और हिप्पी लोग भी लाते हैं। इस तरह से केवल गांजे का ही नहीं बल्कि और चीजों का भी व्यवसाय रकसील और बिहार के ब्रीडर में होता है। आपने कहा कि हमने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भेजा है और अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जांच के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारी भेजेंगे तो फिर क्या होगा। मैं आप से इस समय एक सरल सवाल करता हूं कि आप अपने गुप्तचरों द्वारा यह जानकारी ले लें कि कौन से सरकारी कर्मचारी वहां पर इस तरह का काम करते हैं और तस्करी में मदद करते हैं।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : गुप्तचरों पर आप विश्वास कीजियेगा ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से अपनी आंखों से देखा है और सुना है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी विदेशी चीजें नेपाल से स्मगल होकर हमारे देश में आ रही हैं। चीन की फाउन्टेन-पैन, पैन्सिल-टार्च, फाउन्टेन-पैन-टार्च और ट्रांजिस्टर आदि चीजें नेपाल से हमारे देश में आ रही हैं। आप बिहार के बड़े बड़े आफिसरों के पास इन चीजों को देख सकते हैं और वहां के बाजारों में भी आपको दिखलाई देंगी। इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात का सर्वे किया है कि नेपाल से कितना तस्करी का व्यवसाय हमारे देश के साथ होता है

[श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव]

और नेपाल में कितनी दूसरे देशों की चीजें आती हैं। साथ ही साथ आप हिन्दुस्तान के बाजारों में देख लीजिये, आपको बाहर की चीजें जो नेपाल के द्वारा आती हैं, मिल जायेगी। उदाहरण स्वरूप 2 महीने पूर्व 5 काली मिर्च के डिब्बे रक्सौल पहुंचे और वहां के लोगों ने कहा कि नेपाल नहीं जायेगा और तुरन्त हिन्दुस्तान में एडजस्ट कर दिये गये। यह सारी मिर्च पाकिस्तान से आई थी। हमारी सीमाओं पर के दो राष्ट्र हमारे खिलाफ हैं और वे इस तरह की हरकत कर रहे हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि इसका सोल्यूशन क्या है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर सीमा के लोगों के मन में राष्ट्रीयता का प्रचार नहीं करेंगे तो जिस प्रकार नैफा में युद्ध के समय हमारा हाल हुआ था कि चीन को तो हमारी सारी एकटीविटीज के बारे में मालूम हो जाता था और हमको उनके बारे में पता नहीं होता था। इसलिये जब तक हम सीमा के लोगों में जागरूकता पैदा नहीं करेंगे, प्रचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी हम अपने को कमजोर पायेंगे। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में सर्वे करें कितना माल नेपाल से यहां पर आ रहा है और उसका हमारी इन्डस्ट्रीज पर कितना असर पड़ रहा है।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : राष्ट्रीयता का प्रचार जनता पर विश्वास के आधार पर ही हो सकता है। अगर आप इस में हमारा साथ देंगे तो उसका असर भी हो सकता है। मेरा आप से यही निवेदन है कि आप इसमें हमारा साथ दें।

जहां तक सर्वे का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने बतलाया कि हमने इस संबंध में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं। आप सर्वे चाहते हैं, तो सर्वे मुश्किल नहीं है क्योंकि हम कई रेड्स करते हैं जिसमें काफी माल पकड़ा जाता है। जनवरी से सितम्बर 1968 तक हमने 14 या 15 लाख रुपये का माल पकड़ा। इसलिये हमको इस बात की जानकारी हो जाती है कि नेपाल से सामान आ रहा है और

इसीलिये हमने ये सारे कदम उठाये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इतनी लम्बी सरहद है और उसमें आना जाना बहुत आसान है, खासकर तराई और बिहार में कुछ केन्द्र हैं। पहाड़ के ऊपर चले जाइये, काली नदी मिलेगी जो इतनी रह जाती है कि एक पेड़ को गिराकर उसके द्वारा दूसरी ओर पार किया जा सकता है। इस सरहद पर सदियों से आना जाना है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए हमने यह कदम उठाये हैं। इनके अलावा अगर कोई और कदम माननीय सदस्य बतलायें, जैसा मैंने राजनारायणजी से कहा, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra): Sir, some of my questions have already been covered. I would only like to know if the Government has any idea of the value of goods originating in China which are being smuggled in and the value of goods—textile and other consumer goods, which are being sent to Pakistan by these smuggling methods.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Well, so far as seizures are concerned, the particulars of the value of goods seized on import from Nepal into India in 1966 are: the value was Rs. 3,21,000 in 1967, Rs. 5,87,000 in 1967 and Rs. 15,13,770 in 1968.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): Sir, as early as August this year I submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on this trade agreement and the Prime Minister was kind enough to forward it to the Commerce Ministry. From the Commerce Ministry I got a letter saying that "The matter is being looked into and there is a case in Bombay court." Subsequently, Sir, again I wrote a letter reminding them that I awaited a reply from them. Before sending the reply, the honourable Mr. Bhagat was sent to Nepal and he has brought out this wonderful agreement which the Government seems to be very serious about in carrying out to the advantage of Nepal, not of India. The honourable Minister read out a long statement which

began with our goodwill and cultural contacts with Nepal. If our object is to have a cultural contact with Nepal, to have good relations with Nepal, this is not the way. We can send bouquets to them, Christmas cards to them. This is trade. It should be specific. Culture cannot be confused with business and politics. Sir, the point is this. Is it a fact or not that some of our businessmen smuggle into Nepal mica especially, and jute also with a view to export it outside and to earn foreign exchange to reinvest in Nepal to start industries and to make things like stainless steel synthetic fabrics, etc. to be smuggled into India? And is the Government aware of the fact that mica was also smuggled on a large scale recently because there is a great demand in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and other places? Is there any check that is made in Nepal to And out how many of our businessmen are starting industries with benami partners in Nepal? These benami partners are only namesake. Our industrialists go and start the industries and then start smuggling into India, thereby making huge profits. Our Government thereby loses more than 50 crores in the way of customs and other duties. Is the Government aware of these facts? I would like to know all this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, in the first place it has come as a surprise to me that my honourable friend is anti-culture. In a long statement which is full of economic facts . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Not at all.

SHRI K. C. PANT: ... and which gives all the details about the measures taken, if there is a sentence re-referring to culture, he should tolerate it.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: No, not at all. If you want I can send cultural groups from Madras. There are so many dancers and other people there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Anyway, as far as the second question is concerned, I've already explained in detail what

steps we have taken and now the purpose behind all these questions really is that we should take some more steps. As I have indicated, since we are progressing in the right direction and we are getting the cooperation of the Nepalese Government . . . (Interruptions) We are not dealing with something in our country. We are dealing with a foreign sovereign country. That has to be borne in mind. You should give the Government a little more latitude in dealing with this than you would do otherwise, especially when we are taking all the steps that are necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Menon.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, he has not answered two of my questions. I have asked about mica being smuggled out. Is it not a fact that some of our businessmen go there and start business with benami partners there? These points are not answered.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There have been reports about mica and jute to which the honourable Member has referred. As far as benami partners, etc. are concerned, we would take the information from him.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON (Kerala) : Sir, I agree with the Government that it is necessary to keep good relations with Nepal and that we should extend fraternal help for them to develop their industries, etc. But the point is this. Sir, in this country the monopolists take advantage of such good relations to make profit for themselves without thinking of the consequences. Now here is a case. Polyester filament yarn is not generally imported into India and its cost in India is Rs. 150 per kilogram whereas it is available at Rs. 9 per kilogram in Nepal. We have got a case of Birlas who have smuggled 60,000 kilograms of polyester filament yarn to be used on 100 looms in Gwalior mills, to be made into very costly polyester fibre dress-material for suitings, etc. and sold in India at fantastic prices. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government of India and the Ministry of Commerce who, it seems, had tested these fabrics

[Shri K. P. Subramania Menon] and found out that it was manufactured from polyester filament yarn which was not allowed to be imported nor has the Birlas of Gwalior got the licence to manufacture that. May I know from the Government what action the Government of India took to curb the propensities of these monopolists to trap this country into a conflict with Nepal and also to make profit for themselves at the cost of anything including harming our relations with Nepal?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I have no information on the specific example given by the honourable Member. But we do not differentiate between different peoples so far as smuggling is concerned. If there is smuggling we try to stop it.

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त (बिहार) : यह 5 लाख बोरे कलकत्ता पोर्ट पर विदेश से चीनी आयी है जो कि सारी की सारी हिन्दुस्तान में खपी है फ्री मार्केट में और वहां की मिलों को यह चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये भी इजाजत दे दी गयी है और यह सेंवेटिक फाइबर और स्टेनलेसस्टील 6 हजार रुपये टन में जापान से आता है और 35 हजार रुपये टन में हिन्दुस्तान में बिकता है। इस में नेपाल की गवर्नमेंट को भी नफा हो रहा है और नेपाल के जो भारतीय व्यापारी हैं और जो वहां के नेपाली व्यापारी हैं उन को भी बड़ा भारी नफा हो रहा है। और नेपाल के महाराष्ट्रा को 50 करोड़ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज का मिलता है, जो 50 परसेंट उन का होता है और वह उन का रुपया फ्रांस, स्विटजरलैंड और अमरीका में जमा हो गया है और यहां करेंसी बढ़ गयी है और रोज़ किशनगंज आदि जगहों में हजारों चीजें जूट, माइका तक वहां स्मगल होती हैं और वहां से एक्सपोर्ट कर दी जाती हैं। इस एक्सपोर्ट में हमारा नुकसान होता है इसलिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की चीजें कम दामों में वहां जा कर बिकती हैं और उस के बदले में उन को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly put a question. Again it is a speech.

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त : उस में आधा नफा नेपाल सरकार खा जाती है इसलिये यह व्यापार कभी बंद नहीं होगा क्योंकि नेपाल के बड़े बड़े राजा और उन के भाई उस में शामिल हैं। इस तरह आज 10 लाख रुपया रोजाना हिन्दुस्तान का नुकसान हो रहा है और उस में 5 लाख रुपया नेपाल के राजा के खानदान को और नेपाल की सरकार को मिल रहा है और 5 लाख रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारी को मिलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would again request the honourable Member not to make a speech but to put a question for clarification.

श्री बालकृष्ण गुप्त : हिन्दुस्तान के इस नुकसान को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है? फ्रेंडशिप के नाम पर, ऐसा कोई थोड़ा ही है कि हम बराबर दबते चले जाय और सिर झुकाते चले जाय। खुला व्यापार तो हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल के बीच में है। नेपाल की चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में आनी चाहिये थीं, लेकिन अब तो हांगकांग की तरह से विराटनगर मकाओ बना हुआ है, काठमांडू मकाओ बना हुआ है, बीरगंज मकाओ बना हुआ है। वहां दुकानें खुली हैं और तमाम हांगकांग और सिंगापुर की चीजें बिकती हैं। और हिन्दुस्तान में वह लायी जाती हैं। ये सब चीजें कलकत्ता पोर्ट से लायी जाती हैं। इस का सरकार को पता है और इस सवाल को यहाँ किसी ने नहीं उठाया। कोई भाओ के लिट्रेचर में फंस गया, कोई किसी चीज में फंस गया और यह चीज धीरे-धीरे विकसित होती जा रही है। पहले यह व्यापार 1 या 2 करोड़ का व्यापार था। अब यह व्यापार 10 और 15 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : इस में कोई सवाल तो है नहीं, लेकिन एक चीज मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब दोस्ती का सवाल उठता है तो दोस्ती का एक पहलू आर्थिक संबंध है, व्यापारिक संबंध भी उसका एक पहलू है और जहां हम तस्करी वगैरह रोकने की बात करें वहां अपनी नजर के सामने इस बात को भी रखें कि आगे चल कर हिन्दुस्तान अ-

नेपाल के आर्थिक और व्यापारिक संबंध और गहरे होने चाहिये, न कि हल्के। अगर आगे चल कर आपस में कोई कामन मार्केट हो सके तो अच्छी चीज है। यह उद्देश्य भी अपने सामने रखना चाहिये और इस उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए कोई ऐसी चीज यहाँ कहना या करना नहीं चाहिये कि जो इस में बाधक सिद्ध हो।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I would like the Minister to kindly answer specifically three or four questions. The main point is, we do not want to accuse Nepal of anything. Here the main question is of clarification of the statement of the leader of our delegation Mr. Bhagat, who went there and the Commerce Minister of Nepal. The Commerce Minister of Nepal, in his statement, says:

"There are no restrictions on opening of new industries based on imported raw materials other than ..."

This is one specific statement of the Nepalese Commerce Minister. Mr. Bhagat says:

"The HMG would implement the policy decision to restrict the production and manufacture of raw materials imported from third countries . . ."

There are contradictions. We are not accusing Nepal. They are telling us what they want. We want to know what our Minister said. Is he correctly interpreting? Has he really understood what the Nepal Minister said when he was negotiating? Has he reported correctly to the Government and the people of this country? I want the Minister to clarify why these two statements are different. I hope he will not say: 'I do not know what the Commerce Minister said'. These two specific statements are there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni put all those questions, so far as this question is concerned, certainly he will answer.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Secondly, I am glad, Mr. Chairman, at least when they meet in a foreign country they talk unitedly. In this House when a Minister replies, it is not so. I think in this delegation which had gone, a political element from the Ministry of Finance should have gone for a correct appraisal of the discussions. If not anybody else, our DDPM should have gone. Our DDPM is Mr. Pahadia, who is the deputy to the DPM. May I know what is the estimate of the Government about the loss in foreign exchange? Some friends have given an estimate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 crores. Secondly some friends have pointed out that there is a collaboration between some Indian parties and the Nepal parties and some of the Indian parties have gone there. May I know if they have gone through the 'list of those parties? Is it a fact that they include:

1. Ramkumar Savarmal of Bombay.
2. Messrs. Ramgopai & Sons of Bombay,
3. Manoobhai Moolchand in Nepal
4. Pawan Textiles, Agents of Ashoka Textiles in Nepal,
5. Nivedia in Nepal,
6. Vinar Limited,
7. Agarwal of Kanpur

and last but not least, Shradhanand Mandelia of Birla Group of Industries who are doing all these things?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Regarding the first question, I certainly abide by the statement made by my colleague, Shri Bhagat. I abide by all that he has said. He has held these delicate negotiations in Nepal and he has come back. I have placed before the House all that he has achieved there. Beyond that I hope the Member does not expect me to put one statement against another, particularly as I have no direct personal knowledge or authentication of the statement which a Minister of Nepal is reported to have made.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: The Minister may kindly get the statement of the Commerce Minister and compare it and tell us sometime in the next week. You should direct him. Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody wants me to give directions. It is impossible for me to take up that responsibility.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has given some names. I have no information about that.

SHRI M. N. KAUL: The goods that are smuggled, most of them, are not confiscated and are released in the market but a part of the goods are confiscated by the Government and they are purchased by the traders to be sold in the market. Now what happens is that these traders who have authority to sell these goods under cover of that, they also stock smuggled goods. So this procedure that the Government has adopted really encourages the sale of smuggled goods. Will the Government devise some alternative procedure by which smuggled goods are disposed of under Government control at high prices?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Actually they are not sold to the traders directly. Some of the goods are auctioned.

SHRI M. N. KAUL: That is what I meant.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Some are sold by the Department through retail shops, those which are perishable goods and most of them are today going through the cooperatives, through the National Federations and to the co-operatives of the respective Government Department. But the Government is looking into the matter and we are examining in relation to this overall problem as to what is the best method of disposal.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS- (CIVIL), 1966-67

II. AUDIT REPORT (CIVIL), 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (in Hindi):

(i) Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1966-67.

(ii) Audit Report (Civil), 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2587/68 for (i) and (ii)]

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy each of the following Notifications (In English) of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals):

(i) Notification S. O. No. 4118, dated the 13th November 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2612/68]

(ii) Notification S. O. No. 2053, dated the 15th November 1968 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2611/68.]

PAPERS UNDER THE TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I also lay on the Table, under subsection (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy each of the following papers:

(a) (i) Report (1968) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Dyes-tuff Industry (In English).