

everything possible. As the House is aware, a new Department of Defence Supplies has also been constituted in the Ministry.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : May I whether the Government is considering keeping the defence production in the public sector in view of the fact that it is a strategic industry ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : The manufacture of arms and ammunitions is entirely to be in the public sector but with regard to certain components and parts which are to be used, we are thinking of utilising the private sector so that the ordnance factories may concentrate on more sophisticated equipments and parts.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : What is the idea of the Government in this respect, whether the idea is that the private sector should be allowed to manufacture complete military arms or the idea is that they would go in for production of parts and other accessories or the idea is that they produce certain things which are not armaments but are needed in warfare ? What is the idea ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : The idea is the latter one. It is not our idea to entrust the manufacture of complete arms and ammunition to the private sector.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : In view of the fact that some friendly countries have stopped the supply of military requirements, may we know whether the Government is considering to have that production in our own country and whether they are going to convert the present industries, either in the public or private sector, for such manufacture ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : The new orientation has been given in the context of our difficulties to get some of these parts. Even otherwise, import substitution is always desirable. That has been kept in view and we are utilising our public sector as well as private sector industries to the extent possible for import substitution.

SHRI M. C. SHAH : What is the investment proposed for defence industries during the Fourth Plan and what is the foreign exchange required for it ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : With regard to the Fourth Plan we have appointed certain study groups in consultation with the Planning Commission. They have submitted their report. They have been discussed

with the Planning Commission also. It is not possible to mention all the sectors in which investment will be necessary. For example, for electronics, in the next five years we may have to make investment of Rs. 34 crores in the public sector and about Rs. 20 crores in the private sector. With that objective in view we are making the necessary plans.

•530. [The questioner (Shri Sitaram Jaipuria) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3160 infra.]

♦531. [The questioner (Shri Lila Dhar Barooah) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3160-3161 infra.]

•532. [For answer, vide col. 3158 infra.]

BROADCASTING STATION AT SAMBALPUR

*533. SHRI S. SUPAKAR : Will be Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert Sambalpur Station of the A.I.R. into a full-fledged broadcasting station; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal to convert Sambalpur into a partial programme originating centre is included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan which is yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) During the Fourth Plan period, if approved.

♦534. [The questioner (Shri T. V. Anandan) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3161-3162 infra.]

WAGE BOARD FOR DEFENCE EMPLOYEE*

TS. SHRI M. M. DHARIA : f

•535. ■< SHRIMATI TARA RAM-ACHANDRA SATHE :

Will be the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Defence Employees Federation for the appointment of a Wage Board for Defence Employees; and

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

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ? THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not consider that there is any need for appointment of a Wage Board. The question of pay-scales was fully gone into by the Second Pay Commission. The matter affects all Central Government employees and Ministry of Defence cannot take any unilateral decision in regard to Defence civilians only. However, if any specific anomalies in classification within the existing wage structure are brought to the notice of Defence Ministry, they will be considered by Government.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : In view of the fact that at present there are various anomalies in the pay-scales and wage structure of the employees in defence establishments and also in the defence factories, also in view of the fact that the industries that are just adjacent to the defence establishments have pay-scales for the various categories which are absolutely high and different, may we know how the Government is going to consider these anomalies to render justice to the employees in the defence establishments ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : The hon. Member has made a general statement with regard to anomalies. As I have indicated in the main answer the pay-scales of the various categories of defence employees were fixed in accordance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and these are applicable to other departments also but all the same several proposals for revision of pay have been put forward by the two federations—the All India Employees Federation and the All India National Defence Federation—and we have examined and made certain modification in the pay structure as it originally existed. If the Member has any particular anomaly in view, I will certainly examine it.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Is the Government aware that since the present machinery to settle disputes of the defence employees is not adequate, many of the disputes at the local level have been pending since long and whether the Government is considering to have some machinery on the lines of Whitley Councils in the defence establishment* ?

- SHRI A. M. THOMAS : The exact proposition now is to revive the old negotiating machinery with suitable modification!. We are having consultations with the Home Ministry as well as with the representatives of the two Federations also.

SHRI D. THENGARI : Is the Government aware that the cases of a number of categories in the defence establishments could not be represented properly and it was felt that in view of the numerical strength of the defence civilian employees, it would be proper to have a separate wage board?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : No, we do not consider that a separate wage board is necessary. In fact, these were gone into by the Second Pay Commission and wherever there are anomalies, we would certainly be prepared to consider and make suitable modifications.

SHRI P. K. KU MARAN : The Pay Commissions are constituted generally on the understanding that the pay structure required revision after every five years. In view of the exorbitant rise in the prices which the Government has completely failed to check, does not the Government think that the pay structure recommended by the Second Pay Commission is out of date and that a new examination is required about the defence pay structure and different pay differentials for so many categories ?

SHRI A.M. THOMAS : The hon. Member's question justifies the answer given by me. I have said that a wage board for defence civilian employees will not be desirable. It is coupled with several other considerations. The question of appointing a Third Pay Commission is altogether a different matter. It has to be considered in the wider context.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : The Government is aware that the employees in defence establishments and factories are not entitled to demand any bonus, and it is not possible for them under the present circumstances, when this spiral of prices is mounting so high day by day, to make both ends meet. In the circumstances, may we know how the Government is going to make good the difference between the rising prices—at one end and the existing pay-scales and dearness allowance at the other end ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: Sir, it is not quite correct to say that the employees in the defence industries are not entitled to get bonus. Perhaps the statutorily fixed bonus under the Bonus Act, they may not be entitled to, but they are being given bonus under what is called the Group Incentive Scheme ; incentive bonus is being given to the defence employees.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR N.D.A.,

SHRI D. THENGARI :

SHRI B. DESAI:

With the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the supplementaries arising out of Starred Question No. 670 in the Rajya Sabha on 7th December, 1965, and state whether a decision to raise the qualifying examination for admission to N.D.A. from Matriculation to Higher Secondary has since been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS) : No, Sir. The matter is still under examination.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Firstly, for how many months the matter has been under active consideration, and for how many more months Government propose to keep it under active consideration ? And, secondly, for the examination in May next, will Government think of giving relaxation in age limit for the examination of the N.D.A. in view of our immediate military requirements ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : Sir, it was on the 17th of May, 1965, that the Chiefs of Staff Committee made this proposal for changing the minimum qualification, and also for changing the age limit. We examined it, Sir, and then we pointed out certain difficulties, and although the need to revise the educational standards of defence officers has been accepted in principle, we have put forward some suggestions again to the Committee and they are considering them, Sir, and then, later on, the whole thing in the final form will be put up for a decision to be taken thereon. In fact, no avoidable delay has been made in this matter.

SHRI D. THENGARI : In the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled

(The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri D. Thengari.

Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, will they be given a relaxation in age limit ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : No, Sir, no such relaxation is in contemplation. Now the entire thing depends on the Chiefs of Staff Committee and they will decide what should be the standard of defence officers. When that is finalised, they will work backwards in the matter of qualifications, etc. But by the very fact of raising this minimum qualification, I do not think the situation would improve.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : May I know Sir, whether any fees are charged in the N. D. A. and, if so, what concessions are given to the students who come from poor families ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : Sir, in fact I do not think this age question has to be viewed in that way. As far as certain States are concerned I have been able to find out that the minimum age that is fixed is six years for admission to the primary school, whereas in certain other States it is perhaps five years, and so far as some other States are concerned there are some other variations. So when the question of age limit comes in, we will certainly consider it also before a final decision is taken.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : My question was about fees.

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : With regard to fees I do not think they are exempted apart from the fact that there may be some scholarships awarded by the authorities concerned.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : They are not required to pay the fees.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :
क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा
करेंगे कि आपके द्वारा जो अनएंबाइडेबल डिले
हुई है उसकी कब तक जाँच हो जाएगी और
उत्तराखण्ड में जो समस्या है उसमें एडमिशन

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, the question is one of making changes in the case of each group in respect of age and edu-

rational qualifications. It is a serious matter and we do not want to look into and dispose them of in a hurry. The Chiefs of Staff Committee made certain recommendations. We examined them carefully and we found that there were certain other matters which they should consider. So we have put some of our suggestions in their court, and I hope they will consider them also. Unless we are satisfied that the changes which we are contemplating are going to help and improve matters, we shall not take a new decision. We are not going to rush into make changes just for the sake of change. It may take time: it does not matter, but whatever changes are introduced and whatever decision is taken in that regard should be well-considered.

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : May I know, Sir, whether matriculates will be allowed to sit for the next examination ?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS : Yes, Sir.

•537. [The questioner (Shri Bansi Lal) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3162 infra.]

•538. [The questioner (Shri Ram Singh) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3162-3163 infra.]

ABOLITION OF THE POST OF DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

•539. SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of the Director of External Publicity Division in the Ministry of External Affairs has been abolished and the work has been entrusted to a Joint Secretary in the Ministry ; and

(b) if so, whether this change has added to the effective functioning of external publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The post of Director still exists but the Division has been placed under the charge of a Joint Secretary.

fb) Yes, Sir.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. Minister has made a very interesting statement—the post exists but its function has been merged. May I ask the hon. Minister, Sir, with your permission that, when the national difficulties came last time, was it or was it not felt that it was high time that this job was given a specialised look so that in future at least we were able to equal others in foreign publicity ? And then. . .

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, this matter was debated in this House at great length and I think suggestions to this effect were made. All these are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : May I ask the hon. Minister if it is a fact that in about September last year the Government took a decision that a specialist from outside would be taken rather than leave it to a routine I. C. S. or I. A. S. man, one who is able to give a specialised look to the job? May I ask him why delay is being made in appointing a man to that job ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not aware of any such decision, Sir.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : May I ask the hon. Minister if it is a fact that some time last year a decision was arrived at that, to make external publicity more effective, internal publicity and external publicity should either be working in close coordination, or be merged ? May I ask him if that decision has been made for a merger, and if merger is not to be made, how many times have Messrs. Jha, Jha, Jha met to actually co-ordinate ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We do not feel it would be desirable to merge the two, because external publicity has a different nature of work to perform. So far as co-ordination is concerned, there is close coordination between the two. Regarding the meetings of the three Secretaries, to which the hon. Member referred, I think some meetings have taken place ; I could not say offhand how many.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know, Sir, since the Information and Broadcasting Ministry does this work for all other Ministries, has this question

been considered at Government level that external publicity should also be transferred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting do publicity for other Ministries internally, and they have a man attached to the Ministry of External Affairs also. But this external publicity is publicity abroad and it is also looking after the chain of foreign journalists who are in India.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY : May I know, Sir, whether the merger of this post lends support to the Department for keeping an eye on foreign publications which criticise our foreign policy adversely, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several articles have been published recently criticising our foreign policy and whether this Department is able to meet that publicity and, if so, in what way?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We get a round-up of the press of foreign countries, of what they say, Sir. What we are doing to meet them has been explained in this House at length on various occasions. There are various methods that we employ in external publicity. It is very difficult to say in all these matters how effectively this Department works, because it is not always external publicity which changes public opinion abroad. They have to look to their national interests, and they are guided by the policies of their Governments. We may have a perfectly legitimate case, but it may affect the policy of a particular Government, and therefore it may not be very effectively—though put forward very effectively—received in a foreign country. It is very difficult to judge it from purely this standard, but we have got to see that external publicity conveys to countries abroad the correct image of Government policies and also of India as a whole.

SHRI C. D. PANDE : May I know, Sir, whether it has come to the knowledge

of the Government that a large number of African countries, where French is spoken are almost neglected as far as external publicity is concerned? No brochures, no books and no radio broadcasts are made in that language, so that the result is that we cannot reach French speaking African countries.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Sir; I do not think that it is wholly true *except* of course in regard to radio broadcasts and it is because our transmitters are not yet powerful enough to reach those countries but so far as publicity in printed material* and others is concerned, we do bring them out in French and they are sent to these countries also.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Sir, the matter of our external publicity has been discussed in this House on several occasions and the Government was severely criticised. The hon. Minister then assured the House that he would look into the matter. But today we are told that it is not advisable to merge external publicity with our internal publicity. May I know what are the reasons why our external publicity is not being merged with our internal publicity department? If that is not possible, may I know what efforts are being made by Government to improve the present external publicity which has utterly failed as we all know?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not think, Sir, that at any stage any of the Ministers in the Ministry of External Affairs has said that we are considering the merger of these two departments. The main point to be considered is that our external publicity is always closely connected or related to the policy of the Government of India in foreign countries and also with the policies of those governments with which the External Affairs Ministry is dealing. Therefore, for practical reasons it is better that this department be attached to the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Is the Government aware of the fact that the opinion in Parliament, both, on this

side and on that side, is that our external publicity is a total and miserable failure and, if so, is the hon. Minister taking any steps to remedy this ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We are aware of the feelings of Members of Parliament. The difficulty is, whatever steps we may take—and we are taking them—it would not be possible to produce an immediate change. As I have tried to explain this is not something which will lead to immediate results.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : If you cannot manage, then why not quit ?

DR. ANUP SINGH : Is the hon. minister aware that many of our nationals in the United States of America and many sympathetic Americans also, feel that the Indian point of view invariably reaches there sometimes one day and sometimes many hours later than the Pakistani point of view ? And secondly, according to them, the Indian broadcasts and the handouts from our Embassies are generally couched in Shakespearean language which is not appreciated by Americans whereas the Pakistanis have engaged one of the high-power agencies whose material reaches the people in a straight-forward, direct and pungent language ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Perhaps it is true that particular publication might have been better worded and in a more appealing language. But on the whole our publications also are very well received.

SHRI OM MEHTA : May I ask, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Jha-Jha Committee met only once in 18 months ? so, why this lackadaisical attitude towards our external publicity ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sure they have met more than once.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : But with what result ?

SHRI G. M. MIR : Sir, our external publicity is so much criticised here, both by the opposition and by the Congress, and the Government will admit that

during the conflict with Pakistan our external publicity was a total failure. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to improve our publicity abroad ? He said that it does not make any difference. But I can assure him that external publicity does matter in international affairs. So I would like to know from him why only one meeting has been there of the Jha-Jha Committee and whether in order to improve our foreign publicity, another Jha will be appointed to make it more effective ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You missed his remark that it had met more than once.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : There is no question of appointing another Jha. In fact, one Jha who was in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is no longer there. So it is no longer a Jha-Jha Committee.

SHRI RAJ BHADUR : It is now Mitra-Jha.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Yes, it is Jha-Mitra now. Individuals apart. Sir, this is a matter in which we have to take sustained action and I would like to assure the House that such sustained action has been taken. But when there are controversies between two countries there is a tendency in either country to over-estimate the effectiveness of the other. I was glancing through a similar debate in the Pakistan Assembly relating to their publicity and I found that almost the same type of thing was being argued against their publicity effort abroad.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : May I ask, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the effectiveness of our publicity abroad sometimes depends not on our personnel or on the manner in which it is dealt with but on the particular circumstances in that country where our foreign policy may not be popular at all ? That may also be borne in mind when we consider our foreign publicity, if I may say so in all humility.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your question ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that if our publicity abroad is not effective, it may not be so much because the methodology of the publicity is not so good but because of particular circumstances there, our particular policy might be unpopular abroad.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS
no.

No,

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I think that with a little modification. I would be prepared to accept that proposition. Our policy may not be acceptable to another country—I will not use the word "unpopular" in this connection—because the particular policy that we may be pursuing may not be acceptable to a certain group of countries, though it may be acceptable to certain other groups of countries. The publicity media of those countries might like to approach in favourable or unfavourable terms or form our presentation of the foreign policy. After all, we should frame our policy taking into consideration our national interests, the interest of world peace and the like, not merely because it is not acceptable to a particular country. We should try to explain our point of view and not be too much harassed by unfavourable comments that may appear in other countries, just as we continue in our country to criticise the foreign policies of other countries that we do not like. This is something which should not create the impression in our mind that everywhere we should be out in the world to convert everybody. We should project our point of view and we have to be reconciled to this thought that there are other countries whose foreign policy is different and we will not be able to convince them.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the people who are entrusted with the publicity of our policy do not agree with our policy and therefore our publicity has suffered?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I do not think that there are people here who do not agree with our policy. If there is any person who does not agree with that policy, the obvious course for him is to leave, if he does not accept that policy.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जान सकूंगा कि उन्होंने जो अभी पाकिस्तान की असेम्बली का हवाला दिया और यहाँ का हवाला दिया, तो उनका अपना इस बारे में क्या खयाल है कि हमारी पब्लिसिटी जैसी बाहर चाहिये वैसी होती है या नहीं?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जो पब्लिसिटी होती है उसमें और भी ज्यादा गुंजाइश है बेहतर की और जैसा मरे कुलीग मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि इसके मुताल्लिक हम हमेशा इस कोशिश में रहते हैं कि वह बेहतर हो ।

(Several hon. Members rose)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are so many other Members who want to put questions and also a large number of questions have already been put. So I pass on to the next question.

•540. [The questioner (Shri A. D. Mani) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3163-3164 infra.]

•541. [The questioner (Shri Jagat Narain) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3164 infra.]

PROTEST NOTES FROM CHINA

♦542. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of protest notes received from China from 1st January, 1966 to date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : A total of five protest notes have been received from China since 1st January, 1966.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know what action is taken on those protest notes except sending counter-protest notes?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I think, Sir, it is wise to counter the allegations that might be made in a protest note. This is part of the diplomatic activity to set records straight and we should look at it from that point of view. If any particular allegation is made in a protest note and according to us that allegation is incorrect, then it is very necessary that we should put across our view-point. And let us also not forget

that the publication of these notes and their replies does create an atmosphere in the international community and the way, the correctness or otherwise or the pausibility of the protest notes and their replies, all these help us in creating the right type of atmosphere.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know whether during these three and a half years any point has been straightened up between these two countries as a result of the protest notes and the counter-protest notes?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : It is very difficult for me to reply to this. The overall relationship between our two countries is known to this hon. House and to the country. The relations unfortunately continue to be strained and we do not claim that we have succeeded by these replies to their protest notes in securing any particular objective just as I think that the Chinese also by sending these large number of protest notes cannot claim that they have achieved anything.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, in view of the fact that China has refused to accept the Colombo Proposals which were advantageous to China rather than to India, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to get the Chinese aggression vacated ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, that does not arise out of this question at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a much bigger question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The protest notes relate to the Chinese aggression, the Chinese aggressive activities on the border. How does the hon. Minister say that it does not arise out of that ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a much more general question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In that case you permit me to formulate my question in a different manner Is it not a fact that these protest notes relate to increasing Chinese aggressive activities on the border and, if so, apart from sending coun-

ter-protest notes, what does the Government propose to do in the matter ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I will place the copies of the protest notes sent by China on the Table of the House. The Chinese have, in some of these notes, taken objection to what they describe as activities of our forces or action taken by the Government of India. After studying these, if the hon. Member has any doubt about the tone of any of these notes or our reply, then I will be prepared to answer.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Sir, these protest notes by China and our counter-protest notes indicate rising tension between the two countries. That is the cause for these protest notes and counter-protest notes by the Government of India. The Government of India have made it clear that they are not averse to improving their relationship with China. They have also said that no initiative shall be taken at this stage by India to improve that relationship. May I know, in this connection, if initiative is taken by a third party, would the Government of India respond in an appropriate manner ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : It is a highly hypothetical question, Sir.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया :
क्या श्रीमान यह बतलायेंगे कि इस अवधि में उन्होंने जो प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजे उसके जवाब में हमने चाइना के द्वारा अतिक्रमण के कारण या अपनी सीमा में प्रवेश करने के कारण चीन को कितने प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजे हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : बहुत ही जनरल सवाल है और इसका मैं क्या जवाब दूँ । जो पांच नोट इस साल के मृतालिक, जनवरी के बाद, आए उसके लिए मैंने माननीय सदस्य के लीडर के सवाल के जवाब में कह दिया कि नकलें हाउस में रख दूंगा, आप उनको देख लें, पढ़ लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नकल ही रखिए ।

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY : May I know which of us has scored most in these protest notes?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : In language, Sir, I think the hon. Member scores quite a bit.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Which country has sent the greatest number of protest notes?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think we have a certain approach to these problems and we try to examine these notes objectively and put across our viewpoint and are not always deflected by the violent language that is used in these notes and I would request the hon. Members that while dealing with China we should remember the fact that these two are big neighbouring countries. We have to adopt an attitude of realistic appraisal of the situation and not be carried by verbiage.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: It is not in regard to language that I wanted information. I wanted to know the number.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is fifty-fifty.

شری عبدالغنی : کیا وزیر
صاحب فرمائیں گے باوجود اس
کے کہ چائنیز آئیے دن ہمارے دیش
پر زیادتی کرنے کی کوشش
کرتے ہیں پھر بھی وہ پروٹسٹ
نوٹ اس لئے بھیجتے ہیں کہ ہند
سرکار کی پردھان منتری صاحبہ
یا ہند سرکار کے دوسرے ذمہ دار
وزرا بو۔ این۔ او میں چائنا کے
شرکت کے لئے کوشش کرتے
ہیں —

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी : क्या वजीर साहब
فرमायेंगे, बावजूद इसके कि चाइनीज़ आए
दिन हमारे देश पर ज्यादाती करने की कोशिश
करते हैं फिर भी वह प्रोटेस्ट नोट इसलिये
भेजते हैं कि हिन्द सरकार की प्रधान मंत्री
साहिबा या हिन्द सरकार के दूसरे जिम्मेदार

† [] Hindi transliteration.

वज़रा यू० एन० ओ० में चाइना की शिरकात
के लिये कोशिश करते हैं ?]

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इन दोनों बातों का
आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। चीन वाले
प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजते हैं, हम भी बहुत दफे
प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजते हैं और दोनों देशों से
उन नोटों का जवाब दिया जाता है। इस-
लिए वे ज्यादा भेजते हैं कि हम उनके यू०
एन० ओ० में जाने के लिए सिफारिश करते
हैं या उसके हक में कोशिश करते हैं—इन
दोनों चीजों का आपस में बिल्कुल कोई
सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Sir, the Colombo
Proposals were made early in 1963. We
accepted the Colombo Proposals and
accepted our readiness to negotiate with China
but China did not accept it. It is now three
years. It should be clear that the Colombo
Proposals may not function as a basis for
discussion. In view of that fact, apart from
exchanging protest notes, are the Government
of India thinking of any other method of
starting negotiations with China ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : No, Sir. At
the moment, we are not thinking of starting
negotiations with China because we feel
that China does not appear to be in a mood
to start negotiations.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : May I ask the
hon. Minister whether he has taken note of
the fact that besides sending protest notes,
the Foreign Minister of China is about to
visit Pakistan and, in spite of the Tashkent
Agreement, a new turn in Indo-Chinese and
Indo-Pakistan relationship is likely to be
given ? Has the hon. Minister protested to
China against this conspiracy and to
Pakistan also ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I have no
intention of protesting either to China or to
Pakistan. It is for the two countries to take
any decision that they want with regard to
their relationship. They are the best judges
of the type of relationship they want to
have.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : May I know
whether we have claimed the territories that
were taken over by China and have we made
our intention clear in the protest notes that if
those territories are not given

up by China, we shall be moving to take back those territories ?

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH : I am sorry I could not catch the question.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : My question was whether we have made it clear that we claim the territories taken over by China and if so, if those territories are not given back to us, have we made our intentions clear as to how we shall be moving to see that those territories are returned to this country ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Hundreds of these notes have been exchanged. They are in the Library and I would request the hon. Member to study them carefully. Most of the doubts that arise in his mind would be satisfied if he studies those notes.

•543. [*The questioner (Shri Sitaram Jaipuria) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3164 infra.*]

•544. [*The questioner (Shri Jagat Narain) was absent. For answer, vide col. 3165 infra.*]

NAGA TALKS

•545. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Rev. Michael Scott has prepared a note for the Naga hostiles suggesting the line of action they should take in their talks with the Prime Minister of India ; and

(b) whether Government have received a copy of this note ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. E. BHARGAVA: May I know whether any information, whatsoever, has been received by the Government of India to show the Rev. Michael Scott telling the Naga hostiles the line they should take in their talks with the Prime Minister ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We do not know exactly what the Rev. Michael Scott has been advising the Naga hostiles to do but his views are contained in a paper that he brought out called 'The Naga Problem—a Point of View' which is known to all.

INDU HOUSE

•532. SHRI G. MURAHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons employed in the India House and its departments in London; and

(b) the number of persons amongst them who have served in London for more than three years either continuously or intermittently?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) 909.

(b) 563 are locally appointed and will continue to serve indefinitely in London. Only 30 India based personnel have exceeded by short periods of the normal tenure of 3 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NEWSPRINT

•520. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION and BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reaction of the newspaper organisations to the appeal made by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 17th November, 1965 regarding voluntary cut in the use of newsprints?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society as well as the Indian Languages Newspapers Association have requested their Members to conserve their stocks of newsprint as far as possible.

VIETNAM IN U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

♦525. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many countries discussed the Vietnam issue in their speeches at the last Session of the U.N. General Assembly; and

(b) how many countries spoke against the United States of America and how many - countries remained neutral on this issue and what are their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Delegates of 57 countries referred to the Vietnam issue in their speeches during the general debate at the last U.N. General Assembly.

2. Delegates of 19 countries spoke against the U.S.A. These are : Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Hungary, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., U.A.R. and Yugoslavia.

3. Delegates of 29 countries remained neutral. These are : Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Dahomey, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Ruwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

RETRENCHMENT IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

*526. SHRI ARJUN ARORA: SHRI BANSI LAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of workmen retrenched in the year 1965 from Ordnance Factories and Depots in the country and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): There has been no retrenchment in the Ordnance Factories. Information regarding retrenchment in the Depots is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS IN NEFA * 527. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of aircraft accidents in the NEFA during the last ten months; and the causes thereof? 29RS'66—

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): There has been one serious IAF aircraft accident in NEFA during the last ten months. The accident occurred as a result of sudden engine flame out over the ridge which did not allow the pilot sufficient height to select a place of landing in a clear area. The exact cause of the flame out could not be ascertained as the engine could not be salvaged.

ARMY TRAINING OF MUJAHIDS ETC., IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE BY PAKISTAN

*530. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the complete withdrawal of troops on 25th February, 1966, the Government of India has asked the Government of Pakistan to stop the raising, training and arming of Mujahids, Razakars or armed irregulars in that part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is in the illegal occupation of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of Pakistan to the above suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) A suggestion that the raising, training and equipping of Mujahids, Razakars and armed irregulars in the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be stopped and those who have been raised and equipped should be disbanded, was made by the Chief of the Army Staff, India, to the C-in-C, Pakistan Army during their meeting on the 9th and 10th February, 1966.

(b) Since the C-in-C, Pakistan Army, could not commit his Government on this suggestion, it was agreed that it should be referred to the respective Governments for their consideration.

PROMOTION OF STENOGRAPHERS IN D.G.O.F.

*531. SHRI LILA DHAR BAROOAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 737 in the Rajya Sabha on 21st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of superintendents in the office of the

DGOF have been reserved for the promotion of suitable senior Stenographers after a period of trial as Assistants; and

(b) if so, why such stenographers are not considered for direct promotion to the posts of Superintendents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) and (b). Four posts of Superintendents in DGOF Headquarters, Calcutta are reserved for the promotion of suitable Stenographers Grade II after a period of trial as Assistants. Normally, Stenographers Grade II are not in direct line of promotion to the grade of Superintendent, but are only eligible for promotion to Grade I of the Stenographers Service. In DGOF Headquarters, however, there is only one post of Stenographer Grade I. In order to widen the avenue for advancement, it has been decided that Stenographers Grade II in DGOF Headquarters, who acquire necessary experience of casework as Assistants, should be considered for promotion as Superintendents against the four reserved posts.

FIRE IN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

*534. SHRI T. V. ANANDAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire occurred in the Administrative Offices of the Atomic Energy Commission on the 25th February, 1966;

(b) if so, what were the causes thereof;

(c) what is the loss suffered on this account; and

(d) what precautionary steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fire which occurred in a spiral wooden staircase and a small wooden tower at the top was accidental and appears to have been caused by careless smoking.

(c) The only articles destroyed were some collection of waste paper, about half a dozen uniforms of Class IV servants and a few pieces of timber.

(d) All precautionary steps, including removal or proper storage of inflammable material and checking of electrical wiring, have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

ARMED FORCES OFFICERS IN DELHI

*537. SHRI BANSI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 168 in the Rajya Sabha on 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) how many of the 59 officers have their permanent residences in Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been posted in Delhi for more than once;

(c) how many of these officers were given promotion without their being posted on field services and what were the reasons therefor;

(d) how many of these officers have been on field services for two years or more; and

(e) how many of them were given out of turn promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y.B.CHAVAN): (a) Eight.

(b) Thirty-two.

(c) 6 officers. 3 of them are permanent officers of the Department of Defence Production where field service is not a prerequisite for promotion. Of the remaining three, one officer, a Senior Surgeon in the Army, has to undertake extensive tours in field areas as a Command Adviser. In the case of an Engineer officer in the Navy, who was not required to serve at sea, "the sea time" requirement was waived as a special case. The third officer was given promotion after assessing his suitability although he did not serve in a field area.

(d) Fifty-one.

(e) Four.

WELFARE OF THE FAMILIES OF ARMED FORCES

*538. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed liaison officers to look after the welfare of the families of both serving jawans and ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, whether these officers are expected also to look after the welfare of the dependents of the soldiers who were killed in action; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the number of officers appointed and the number of families to be covered by this facility?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The welfare of the families of serving and ex-Service personnel is normally looked after by the District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Boards. However, to strengthen and assist this Organisation in its work Government have sanctioned on long-term basis the appointment of 4 Liaison Officers at the 4 Army Command Headquarters. Government have also, as a short-term measure, sanctioned the appointment of Officers specially to contact the families of service personnel killed, disabled or missing in the recent conflict. Besides, the entire NCC Organisation was entrusted with the task of contacting the families of these personnel during the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Four liaison officers have been appointed at the four Army Command Headquarters. All the families of serving and ex-service personnel in the areas covered by their respective Commands and in particular the families of those serving in operational areas come within their charge. Out of 50 Officers sanctioned as a short-term measure, 37 Officers were appointed who, along with NCC Officers, have visited 4754 families.

ANAESTHESIA THROUGH ELECTRONICS

*540. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new technique for inducing anaesthesia through electronics has been discovered by the Electronic and Radar Development Establishment in Bangalore; and

(b) if so, what are the details of this new technique?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) and (b) An experimental model of

electronics apparatus for anaesthesia, which is the first of its kind in India, has been developed. It uses the technique of producing a state of anaesthesia by subjecting a patient to an alternating electric current which is made to flow through the brain cells of the patient at a safe voltage. Trials are, at present, being conducted on animals with this apparatus.

PERSONS OF EAST PAKISTAN ORIGIN IN BURMA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons of East Pakistan origin, who had settled in Burma, have applied to the Indian Embassy in Rangoon for permission to migrate to India; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are given facilities to migrate to India in accordance with their eligibility for such assistance.

HINDI PROGRAMME ON U.A.R. BROADCASTING STATION

*543. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UAR Broadcasting Station has started Hindi programme;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) the names of other countries which have started programme in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is broadcast for a duration of one hour daily, from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M., I.S.T. It is a composite programme of news and commentary in Hindi and Gujarati interspersed with a few items of music.

(c) The People's Republic of China, Pakistan, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and Ceylon.

**AMENDMENTS IN THE CANTONMENT
FUND SERVANTS RULES, 1937**

*544. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a representation from the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation against the amendments made by the Ministry of Defence in Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The draft amendments to the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937, were published in the Government Gazette in October 1964 and objections and suggestions were invited. The All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation suggested a list of amendments in November 1964. The suggestions of the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation along with other suggestions received were duly considered by Government and the finalised rules were published in November 1965. After the finalisation of the Rules, the Cantonment Board Employees Federation has again requested that the amendments previously suggested by it and not incorporated in the Rules should again be considered and the finalised Rules revised. Since the suggestions for amendment to the draft Rules have already been taken into account, the question of further revising the said rules does not arise. It is however proposed to further amend the Rules to incorporate provisions relating to recruitment, medical attendance and transfer of supervisory staff. The draft amendments to the Rules will be duly published for suggestions and objections, and all suggestions and objections received in respect of the said matters will be duly taken into account before finalisation.

**EMPLOYEES UNDERGOING TRAINING IN
ANAND**

430. SHRI LILA DHAR BAROOAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 460 in the Rajya Sabha on 7th December, 1965 and state the number of

employees deputed for training in co-operatives in Anand with their educational qualifications and experience in the Co-operative Department/Section of the DGOF?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha.

FREEDOM FIGHTER PLANES FOR I.A.F.

431. SHRI K. C. BAGHEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is proposed to procure Freedom Fighter Planes for the use of I.A.F. from the Government of United States of America?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): There has been no progress with regard to our proposal to the U.S. Government for supply of Freedom Fighter planes (also known as F-5A) from that country for I.A.F.

STREAMLINING OF INFORMATION MEDIA

432. SHRI U. S. DUGAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken necessary steps to streamline the information media and publicity so as to accord it priority basis; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued instructions to Indian missions abroad for effective utilisation of publicity material made available to them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Efforts are being constantly made to devise and introduce steps to improve and streamline the functioning of the various media of information and publicity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**I. 'APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL),
1964-65.**

II. AUDIT REPORT (CIVIL), 1966.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): , Sir, I beg to lay on the Table

under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each of the following papers:
(i) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5772/66]. (ii) Audit Report (Civil), 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5771/66].

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1964-65) OF THE BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1964-65, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5763/66].

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following letter dated the 3rd March, 1966, has been received from Shri Faridul Haq Ansari:

"I had heart trouble about two months back. I came here for rest and recoupment. Unfortunately I had a little set-back. The doctors here advise me complete rest for another month. Therefore I request that leave of absence be granted to me from the present session of Rajya Sabha."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shri Faridul Haq Ansari for remaining absent from all meetings of the House during the current session?

No hon. Member dissented

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

REFERENCE TO DISTURBANCES IN DELHI

SHRI DAHYABHAIV. PATEL (Gujarat): Sir before we proceed to the next item, yesterday afternoon I had requested the Government to make a statement about the situation in Delhi. Will the Government give us some idea of what is happening in Delhi and whether the situation is under Control?

DR. GOPAL SINGH (Nominated): Sir, I had given notice of a Calling Attention motion about the total failure of the Delhi Police to check hooliganism yesterday in Chandni Chowk and Fatehpuri and looting and burning of property and tie attack on Gurudwara Sisganj. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister to make a statement now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है कि सरकार दिल्ली के बारे में . . .

श्री सभापति : मुझे आपने खबर नहीं दी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बाहर से आया, मैं होम मिनिस्टर के साथ मीटिंग में था, मैं सीधे हाउस में आया हूँ वरना मैं आपसे जरूर मिलता ।

सभापति जी, मेरा नोटिस भी दिल्ली और पंजाब की घटनाओं के बारे में है। जो कुछ पंजाब में हो रहा है वह किसी को संतोष नहीं दे सकता है। किसी भी स्थिति में हिंसा नहीं होनी चाहिये यह हम चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ पंजाब में हो रहा है उसकी जिम्मेदारी से केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं बच सकती। आपकी राय से एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनी है जो पंजाबी सूबे के मसले पर विचार कर रही है, अभी उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई, वह रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट के सामने नहीं रखी गई, उस रिपोर्ट पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया, कि हाई कमांड ने एक ऐसा फैसला कर लिया जिससे कि पंजाब में लोगों को असंतोष है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि कांग्रेस हाई कमांड या केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी लोगों की एक राउंड

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]
टेबिल कांफ्रेंस बुलाती और पंजाब की समस्या का कोई कोआपरेटिव सॉल्यूशन निकालती, लेकिन पंजाब की जनता को यह अनुभव होता है कि उनकी उपेक्षा की गई है, उनकी जवाहेलना कर दी गई है, उनकी भावनाओं की केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कदम नहीं करती है।

ड० गोपाल सिंह : पंजाब की जनता को नहीं हो रहा है, आपको हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कहना कि पंजाब की जनता को कुछ नहीं हो रहा है गलत है।

ड० गोपाल सिंह : आप पंजाब की जनता नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं पंजाब की जनता नहीं हूँ, लेकिन पंजाब की जनता आज गोलियाँ खा रही है, गड़बड़ कर रही है। वह पंजाब की जनता है, मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

ड० गोपाल सिंह : वह गवर्नमेंट प्रापर्टी को जला रही है। Because they are burning Government property.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the time for a debate. You have called attention to the notice that you had given and I hope he will now make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh gave a call for the observance of hartal on 14th March, 1966 to protest against the recommendation of the Congress Working Committee in regard to the demand for Punjabi Suba. This resulted in acts of violence and hooliganism mainly at Chandni Chowk and Lahori Gate where mobs indulged in brick-battling, arson and looting of shops, burning of private vehicles including three private cars, two scooters and a jeep, and attack on the police. There were also clashes between groups of persons. In the afternoon, a crowd of about 200 to 250 persons went to

the office of the All India Congress Committee at Jantar Mantar Road and created rowdyism. The police intervened at all these places and, besides dispersing the violent mobs, were able to give protection to such of those who were being intimidated or subjected to other forms of coercion. On the eve of the hartal, the police had rounded up 169 bad characters of the city and during the day about 65 persons were arrested for looting, arson and rioting. Towards the evening, the District Magistrate promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for seven days in the areas of police stations Kotwali, Lahori Gate and Sadar Bazar. Curfew was also imposed in these areas from 8 P.M. to 7 A.M. The situation has been under control and peaceful since 5 p.m. yesterday.

In all these incidents, one Additional Magistrate, a Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police and 19 other public servants (including 15 policemen) received injuries. Nineteen members of the public were also injured.

One cannot too strongly condemn the acts of hooliganism into which such public demonstrations soon degenerate. I appeal to the members of all political parties for the full and unstinted co-operation in the difficult tasks facing the country and avoid dissipating the energies of the people in directions which may hinder development, progress and welfare of the common people.

May I in the end assure the House that Government is determined to maintain peace and order and to give fullest protection for life and property and is confident that this will be done?

DR. GOPAL SINGH: I would like to ask, when did the crowd collect before Gurudwara Sisganj, when did they indulge in acts of hooliganism and when did the police arrive?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: The crowd collected, I think at about 10 o'clock or so. The police were there; they were being reinforced but the crowd went on collecting and tear gas shells had to be used.

DR. GOPAL SINGH : At what time?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Well, in the course of the day. DR. GOPAL SINGH: At 4' o'clock.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: No; a 2 o'clock or so. Then the crowd came from the other side and there were people in the Gurudwara also. This continued but it was possible for the police to disperse the crowd without using much violence like firing, etc.

DR. GOPAL SINGH: I have gone round the area of Chandni Chowk only this morning along with Mr. Sadiq Ali, a Member of the Congress Working Committee. Now what I have seen has disgusted me so much that I do not want to go into details. It will fire the blood of anybody. Every Sikh shop has been looted and property burnt. When there was a Hindu shop adjacent to it, then the property of the Sikh shopkeeper was taken out and burnt. This took considerable time but what were the police doing all the time?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: As I said, it is not as if the hon. Member only had seen the area. In fact, I with some of the leaders wanted to go yesterday but I was held up in this House and in the other House but my colleague Mr. Shukla was all the time there from 1-30 till 5 o'clock and some M.P.s were also there; Mr. Gujral was there. The police was there.

DR. GOPAL SINGH: What were the police doing?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: They did everything they could and they tried to maintain law and order. They did as much as they could to disperse the mob. In the evening I went round the area; the Prime Minister also went round the area and we have seen that police patrolling, reinforcement of police and complete arrangements to maintain law and order are being done and have been done.

DR. GOPAL SINGH: What about the compensation to be paid? I do not want to go into the details as I have said but what about the compensation to be paid to the victims of hooliganism yesterday?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: May I appeal to the hon. Member that today the paramount duty of each one of us is to see that communal amity is maintained? If something has happened that can be looked into but today is not the time for raising these questions. They can be looked into. I have been appealing to the Members the* and they have heeded to our request.

I should say that a deputation from you people also came yesterday. Sant Singh and Karan Singh had come. They all met me. I went round and all that could be done will be done, but today, I think, the paramount importance is to see that we should not rouse these emotions. I would request the other Members also not to raise these questions at this moment.

DR. GOPAL SINGH: Others are not affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. SHRI

JAISUKHLAL HATHI: They would raise other questions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने यह ठीक कहा कि हड़ताल का 'कौल' भारतीय जनसंघ की तरफ से दिया गया था । एक बात में ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि, अगर दिल्ली का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, दिल्ली की पुलिस, ठीक तरह से इंतजाम करती तो कल जो कुछ हुआ उसको टाला जा सकता था । हमने अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को कहा था कि जो लोग दुकानें बन्द नहीं करना चाहते उन्हें दुकानें बन्द करने के लिये मजबूर न किया जाय । कुछ लोग भीड़ में ऐसे हो सकते हैं जिन्होंने ज़बर्दस्ती दुकानें बन्द कराने की कोशिश की हो । उनकी निन्दा होनी चाहिये । दिल्ली की पुलिस को उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये थी । लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस ने वहां कार्यवाही नहीं की । फिर बाद में जब अकाली जीप में बैठकर आए और जहां भीड़ लगी हुई थी वहां उन्होंने तलवार घुमानी शुरू कर दी, तब भी दिल्ली की पुलिस ने कार्यवाही शुरू नहीं की ।

मैं चाहता हूं दिल्ली में जो कुछ कल हुआ है उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये । मैं इस पर कुछ कहूंगा तो शायद उस पर इसलिये विश्वास नहीं किया जायेगा कि मेरी पार्टी उसमें शामिल है । लेकिन वहां क्या हुआ, झगड़ा किस तरह से शुरू हुआ, उसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है और भविष्य में इस तरह के झगड़े रोकने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जायें, इसकी गृह

□[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मंत्रालय जांच करे। अगर हमारे लोग दोषी पाये जायेंगे तो हम उनको दंड देंगे, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाही करेंगे। हम नहीं चाहते दिल्ली में गड़बड़ हो। यह कहना गलत है कि किसी ने गुरुद्वारा सीसगंज पर हमला करने की कोशिश की। गुरुद्वारा सीसगंज हमारे लिये उतना ही पवित्र है जितना डा० गोपाल सिंह के लिये पवित्र हो सकता है। आज सुबह मेरे पास फोन आया कि जालंधर में किसी ने खबर उड़ा दी कि गुरुद्वारा सीसगंज में आग लग गई और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज जालंधर में गड़बड़ शुरू हुई।

डा० गोपाल सिंह : आपके कार्पोरेशन के काउन्सिलर ने प्रोटेस्ट किया है कि गुरुद्वारा पर एंटेक हुआ (Interruption)

श्री सभापति : मेरे खयाल से जो अपील होम मनिस्टर साहब ने की है उसको सुनना चाहिये। इस वक्त इस चीज को उभाड़ा न जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, सभापति जी, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दिल्ली में शांति रहे, पंजाब में शांति रहे। यह जरूरी है। लेकिन यह शांति रखने का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है पंजाबी सूबा बनाने के सवाल से। अब आज से दिल्ली के आर्य समाज के नेता भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। इससे पहले यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा पंजाब में भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो व्यापक प्रश्न है उसकी तरफ हम आँख मूंद नहीं सकते। सरकार को कोई समाधानकारक हल निकालना पड़ेगा।

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL, 1966

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI M.
SHAFI QURESHI) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the
Imports and Exports (Control) Act,
1947, as passed by the Lok Sabha

be taken into consideration." The present Bill seeks to make three amendments, namely, amendments to sections 1 and 3 and substitution of a new section for section 5. The Bill seeks legislative sanction for the continuance of import and export control for a further period of five years, i.e., up to 31st March, 1971. The Imports and Export (Control) Act was last extended in 1960 and its existing term expires at the end of March this year. As hon. Members are aware, the country is on the eve of an ambitious developmental programme envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the order of Rs. 22,500 crores. Having regard to the difficult foreign exchange position and the rapid industrialisation of the country, it is but necessary that priorities are laid down to ensure optimum utilisation of the available resources. In our developmental programme, ' we have received considerable assistance from friendly countries and the need for a proper utilisation of such assistance to the best advantage of the country is imperative. Obviously, food, defence export-oriented industries have to get an overriding priority. Import substitution is another important matter. While we envisage a considerable volume of imports, we have taken adequate steps towards import substitution wherever possible, so that only inescapable imports are allowed. Special committees have been set up to study and pursue the policy of import substitution. Certain items which were initially allowed for imports during the current year have subsequently been banned as a result of the study. In this context, Members will kindly agree that the need for the Central Government to have legislative power to control imports is as great today as it was when the legislation was last enacted in 1960. Control of exports is also necessary to ensure healthy practice in our foreign trade and to safeguard the interests of the consumer in respect of items primarily required for home consumption. Particularly in the present emergency, the internal economy has to be maintained without violent fluctuations which may be caused by free exports. Further, the overall policy of the Government has been to relax export control to the maximum extent possible. For this purpose, there is a constant review of the items under control.

The number of items at present under export control is about 75 only. Hence, while we are anxious to step up export earnings, we will still have to continue the scheme of export control for the reasons mentioned. I also take this opportunity of seeking an amendment of section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, in order to enhance the existing penalty provided therein, so that the punishment may have a deterrent effect, to curb antisocial elements in our foreign trade. What usually happens is that such guilty persons use to plead guilty and the minimum punishment is fine. The penalty provided is imprisonment or fine. Usually a fine is imposed on the person and he use to escape with a minor punishment. At present violations of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act are punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or both. This punishment is proposed to be enhanced to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and also with fine, with a provision that the minimum term of imprisonment shall in no case be for a period of less than six months, unless there are special and adequate reasons to impose a shorter term. It has been our experience in the past that almost in every case the accused is sentenced to pay a fine only, and imprisonment is awarded only in default of payment of fine. In order to make the punishment more stringent in respect of malpractices concerning foreign exchange and foreign trade, it seems necessary that imprisonment should be made obligatory.

These are the three important amendments which I have introduced in this Bill. I have got nothing more to say about this.

The question was proposed.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) in the Chair]

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam Vice-Chairman, I appreciate the wisdom of the amendment in clause 4 of the Bill. Generally these gentlemen, who commit foreign exchange crimes, pay the fine. Paying fine is nothing for them. It is a normal thing. They prefer to pay large amounts as bribe to

Government officials to overcome these things. So, imprisonment is a very good thing and I hope it will deter these people from committing these crimes.

Looking at the export and import trade as a whole—Mr. Manubhai Shah is here. Whenever a question is put, he gives answers in precise language. Figures are always at the tip of his fingers and he gives an impression that everything is all right in his department, but nothing is all right. It is a veritable forest of complete anarchy. Let us take the question of sugar. The international price of sugar has gone down from £105 to £20 per metric tonne, that is, to about 26 p. or 25 p. per kilogram.

I purchased sugar yesterday for Rs. 1 • 55 a kilo in Delhi. The sugar which I purchase for Rs. 1-55 is being sold in the international market at the rate of 26 paise per kilo. From 1961 to 1965 the foreign exchange earned by us through sugar is Rs. 90 crores. To earn this Rs. 90 crores of foreign exchange we had to give Rs. 42 crores of subsidy to the sugar magnates. This is the economics of the foreign trade as far as sugar is concerned. I do not understand it. The internal price and the excise duty and other things are collected from me and then paid to the manufacturer. I simply do not understand the mathematics of this trade. There is no international market for sugar. There are other things, for example, oil seeds. There is a huge demand for oilseeds and cakes which we are not able to export. There is no plan at all. In accordance with the international demand we do not plan our production. Hence we produce sugar, then reduce the consumption here, take it out and peddle it over the whole world, and sell it at a ridiculously cheap rate. I do not understand why these things should continue.

I think during the last year some Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores were spent in export promotion work. Now I would like to know what was the income. By spending Rs. 7 crores or Rs. 8 crores for export promotion what is it that we have gained. The Minister in his report claims that the export was less by Rs. 2-30 crores. For getting a loss of Rs. 2-30 crores, why should we spend Rs. 7 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) : We would not have got that even.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : Another thing is, we are trying for foreign exchange. Hard currency exchanges we are running after. I read in the papers yesterday or the day before that our export of paper has reached the target of Rs. 10 crores, and this target of Rs. 10 crores was reached because of a larger export to socialist countries, not our traditional market where the import has gone down. In the case of pepper, America has imported more than usual. But in the South-East Asian countries or in the Asian market again our export has gone down. The reason given is that they have foreign exchange difficulties. True, these Asian and African countries were liberated only recently. We became independent eighteen years back. These countries which were liberated two or three years back will be having more exchange difficulties and their problems of development will be more than ours. Naturally, they will have difficulties of foreign exchange. Why should we link our trade with them, with the hard currency, I do not understand. We can have rupee exchange. We can have some sort of barter arrangement such as we have with the socialist countries. Some sort of arrangement should be made with them.

Our steel industry is starving. Regarding the wagon industry, the Railway Minister was telling us that after cutting 50 per cent of expenses he had earned Rs. 1-60 crores worth of market for wagons. All these Asian countries will be requiring engineering goods and steel products which we are just now starting to manufacture. We must try to contact these countries and establish markets there and come to an understanding with them. In exchange of commodities and in terms of rupee, we must be able to negotiate with them. This mania of running after hard currency has resulted in the ridiculous case of sugar which we are selling at three annas a kilo in the international market.

Import, of course, has increased by Rs. 48 crores. At present, the adverse trade balance is Rs. 50 crores after so

much effort made by spending Rs. 8 crores. I do not know what they are doing. There seems to be no proper effort whatever. The imperialist countries who want to hit us economically have succeeded in keeping us down and we do not seem to have made much advance except where these socialist countries have agreed to do business from us in terms of rupees or commodities.

On oilseeds there is a big market. We are unable to export. While planning agriculture, if we see that more acreage is earmarked for oilseeds, we will get that market. We have got competition in coffee, tea, in all these things. There are some small items which we manufacture for which we are fighting for a market here. For that a definite attempt is not being made. Tea export has gone down because it is claimed that there is a glut of tea in England. Our engineering industries, which are growing, are now suffering for lack of export. Internal consumption has reduced because industrial activity has slowed down. Export is not there because we do not go to the countries where these small products can be sold. We always go to America. We always go to Britain. They want to sell their products to us. Even there they want to keep at least 5 per cent of the components of their machinery in their grip so that they can control production in India. We have been talking about import substitution for years and years but no encouragement is being given for developing materials which are locally available. Simply we are going on talking and no progress is made in that direction.

Food is another thing. Our food imports have increased by Rs. 24 crores last year as compared to 1964. After eighteen years of freedom even today our import of food is growing. That is another feature. Today we know that the Calcutta question is still not solved. In Kerala, there was the "Bundh". Throughout the State there is no proper procurement or distribution also because in the three or four districts, peasants are unable to sell rice, and millers say that Government is not purchasing. At the same time, in the same State and in several

other parts of India, there is a cry for food. There is absolutely no plan; there is no control. Hence all sorts of anarchy prevail. Things are happening haphazard, and the Minister, of course, will be very clean in his answer. At least imports should be nationalised so that we know what we import and for what purpose we import. They have made so much profit. But I do not understand why the State Trading Corporation cannot take over the entire export and import trade. It should be taken over by them and we must so plan and the State Trading Corporation in accordance with the available international market should be able to give some sort of direction for planning—that instead of producing more sugar and then selling it at a lower rate and then subsidising the manufacturer here, we can plan in such a way that we produce these articles which we can sell in the outside market. This is not being done. The anarchy which prevails in the export-import trade cannot be overcome unless we take over the complete export/import trade. Let the local manufacturers prepare anything, but the exporting and importing aspect of it should be routed through the S.T.C., otherwise there will be no plan. Each man will be negotiating on his own basis and then he will come and say : "I have suffered and I want a subsidy; otherwise my business will go." The Minister claims that they have been earning valuable foreign exchange and so we must do something for them. Why not the Government of India themselves earn it through the S.T.C. ? That is my problem. Unless we take a definite decision that it should be done as early as possible, we will not be able to plan. For oilseeds and cakes there is a demand. Our cattle want that. In Europe also they want oilcakes. We are not able to produce what we want. We are not able to export. It can be planned. Why should I pay Rs. 1 '55 for a kilo of sugar when I sell the same thing for 26 paise outside ? There is a glut in the world market. Yet we continue to do that. Yesterday Mr. Chandra Shekhar was complaining that against sugar export we are importing art silk.

He complained; yesterday he referred to

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Uttar Pradesh) : They are importing art silk.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : Against export of sugar and other things, they import it. I do not know how this comes in. Art silk is not a thing . . .

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : No barter of art silk is there. That is being allowed under the art silk fabrics exports.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : We do not require art silk at all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The Minister of Community Development stated it yesterday.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : Our country is such that we will be satisfied with cotton fabrics and will not need art silk. If we cannot produce silk, we need not import it at all. It is not necessary. I can understand if we have things which we require for our development—sophisticated engineering goods—and they are required for improving our industries. But importing art silk and some other things simply for the sake of promoting export, is absolutely unnecessary. So my opinion is that we must develop better relationship with the socialist countries and a more selective approach should be cultivated with each country in Africa, Asia and other regions where we can sell our goods. Our cloth can be sold there, our textile machinery can be sold there. The first idea of every free country is to have a textile mill. In a backward country, the first thing required is industrialisation. The first thing they say is, we want clothing. We are manufacturing textile machinery. We can export it. Why can't we come to an understanding with them ? So the whole thing should be reviewed. Now, the Government controls only 75 articles. My point is that we must control the entire export trade. The State Trading Corporation and the Metal and Mineral Trading Corporation, these two organisations, should control the entire export trade. Then we can plan and we can also give a general idea to the planning authorities. The Agricultural Ministry does

[Shri P. K. Kumaran.] not know what it has to do. It gives all sorts of figures. Every day it changes its figures. The whole thing can be given a concrete and comprehensive picture and a co-ordinated effort can be made if we do this thing.

Regarding the malpractices such as under-invoicing and other things, they have been stated so many times; I do not want to go into them.

I welcome this Bill. But I do not understand why it is being extended for five years. Every time we are extending it by five years. The only good feature is that the punishment by imprisonment is added, and it is a good thing. All these problems about foreign exchange and import can be solved only by nationalisation, and I hope that the Minister will take an early decision on this matter.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): So far as this Bill is concerned, but for the new clause penalising up to two years, it is the same as it was introduced in 1947. I do not know why my hon. friend, Shri Bhuwarka, has proposed an amendment to reduce the period from two years to one year and also to do away with that clause whereby the punishment cannot be less than six months. On the contrary, I believe instead of giving that sort of protection to those people, who play with the lives of the people and the economy of the country, they deserve more punishment and a more penalising clause. I have not followed why Shri Bhuwarka has given notice of this amendment and so far as that is concerned, I would like to oppose it early in the beginning of my speech.

Even the hon. Minister agreed—and he stated it on the floor of the Lok Sabha—that the situation of our foreign exchange, is no doubt alarming. When we became free we had a sterling balance of Rs. 1,200 crores at our disposal. But along with our development we had to import from foreign countries and during the last seven to eight years our imports have gone up from Rs. 700 crores to nearly Rs. 1,400 crores. As against that our export which was to the tune of Rs. 500 crores has gone up to nearly Rs. 850 crores. The proportion is not commensurate. While our exports have not

risen to that level, our imports have been increasing. And if I may mention, according to the recent Economic Survey, the balance in our hands is not sufficient even to meet the import for 15 days. And it is in this situation that this Bill has come before the House. When the hon. Minister made his speech while introducing the Bill, I thought that perhaps a survey of the last five years would be given. I went through the debates of the Lok Sabha and tried to search for a survey. There was that intervention of the hon. Minister because he was not present when the Bill was introduced. But even then I should say, with due respect to the hon. Minister, that the intervention was not at all satisfactory. I say: When this measure, as has been put forward before the House, is for five years, when it is being reintroduced in this House, why should not that survey for five years be brought before the House? Why should not that sort of statement . . .

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : The Annual Report of the Ministry and other Annual Reports are before the House. We do not bring a statement like that with every Bill.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : There is nothing like a consolidated survey for five years. There are reports for years and years, there are reports for few months. But there is nothing like a consolidated report for five years to show—this was a measure that was introduced in the House; and this is the progress that we have made. I feel that even if this measure has been brought before the House, this is not a measure that is going to solve this problem. It is no doubt going to help the country but it will not solve the problem. With due respect to the hon. Minister and his capacity, I should say that during the last few years his Ministry has been equally responsible for draining our foreign exchange. There are several matters; there are several affairs. If they are properly investigated into, it will be found that the officers concerned, the persons concerned who granted those sanctions—those quotas and those permits—have caused great harm to the economy of this country.

Yesterday there was that matter of been reading from the Reserve Bank of artificial silk under discussion. If I may refer India's Bulletin, does the hon. Minister want to the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin for to say that this is not a correct report ?

December, 1965, on pages 1971 and 1972

there are figures about the export and import of artificial silk, yarn and thread and also of

artificial manufactures. From the report it is so obvious that right from the year 1958-59 to 1960-61, the imports into this country were every year to the tune of Rs. 13 crores, Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 13 crores and the exports were of the order of Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 3 crores. And during the last seven years, the difference between the value of the artificial silk yarn and thread, that were imported into the country, and the value of the artificial manufactures, that were exported, is to the tune of Rs. 49,51,00,000. Why was this country allowed to consume that much artificial silk or thread ?

I did not get any reply on this point. When we are short of foreign exchange, is it not the duty of the Government to see that the imported articles are not used for any wrong purposes or that they do not go against the national economy ? Even when we look at the figures for July, August and September, 1965, we find that the import was to the tune of Rs. 54 lakhs as against an export value of Rs. 7 lakhs; for August the figure of import was Rs. 49 lakhs as against an export figure of Rs. 7 lakhs and for September the import figure was Rs. 42 lakhs and the export figure was Rs. 5 lakhs. Even during these three months, when we have been facing this economic crisis like anything, this crisis of foreign exchange . . .

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : I do not know where he is reading from. They are all wrong.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : These figures are from the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin for December, 1965. If the hon-Minister wants this issue, I am prepared to hand it over to him. I have also quoted the page numbers and he can refer to them.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : I will give you the correct figures also.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : With due respect to the hon. Minister, when I have

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : No, Madam, I was not meaning that.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Then what is it ? I am quoting . . .

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : I am only requesting him that he may quote the figures of the DGCJ given in a separate report. All import and export figures are given there. The exports of art silk fabrics on an average have been Rs. 40 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs per month against which the import would not be more than Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 lakhs. In a particular month, there might be a big or a small flow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) : He has taken the whole picture.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I have not referred to certain months only. I said that from the year 1958-59 to 1964-65, the imports were to that tune. If he wants year-wise, I will read year-wise.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : I will explain the position in my reply.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I give below a statement showing the import and export (in crores of rupees) respectively of art silk yarn and thread :—

			Yarn	Thread
1958-59	..	..	13·93	10·29
1959-60	..	..	12·38	2·33
1960-61	..	..	13·65	3·94
1961-62	..	..	12·82	7·42
1962-63	..	..	12·88	8·33
1963-64	..	..	10·45	10·43
1964-65	..	..	12·72	6·54

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) : He gave the imports.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Since the hon'ble Minister wants the figure I should supply him.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH : Go ahead. Why are you in a hurry, I will reply.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I am quoting from the report of the Reserve Bank. These are not figures from my own pocket or from my own imagination. If the hon'ble Minister wants to say that their report is not reliable, I have nothing to say. He can say that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) : He did not say that. Anyhow, he will reply.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : He can convince me. Even when we take this case of export of manufactured artificial silk and import of artificial yarn and thread, we find that we have allowed our resources to be drained to the tune of Rs. 50 crores or more.

Similarly, Madam, if we look at cotton, we have been importing cotton of long staple. All the cotton of long staple, that is imported from other countries, is again not used for export but it is used for indigenous products that are consumed by the country itself. Is it not possible for our country to export the goods manufactured out of the cotton that is imported from foreign countries ? What harm will it cause, I have not yet followed. On the contrary, for the Khadi Board we have been importing wool to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs. Last year we did that. Now according to the theory of Gandhiji, rural economy is based on indigenous products and so should be their export. But we have been importing wool to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs. I could understand if it is imported for purposes of export. But it is not so. It is again consumed within the country itself. Why do we do that ?

Similarly, Madam, in the case of iron and steel the same is the fate. Here we have some houses which are allowed to import finished steel and stainless steel. Even though the rates in foreign countries are to the tune of Rs. 3,000; here it is being sold at the rate of Rs. 27,000 to Rs. 30,000. They are indulging in profiteering because they are getting licences and quotas through the Ministry. Why should we allow our resources to be drained in that fashion ?

Similar is the case with regard to groundnut oil and oilcakes export. I know that the prices charged never reach the producer. I can prove to the hon'ble Minister that groundnut that was purchased by export houses in India at the rate of Rs. 35 per quintal, because they have quotas and permits, was sold out at cent. per cent, profit. The profits never reached the producer. They have gone to the export houses.

Here I am at one with my friend, Mr. Kumaran, that time has come that nationalisation of this trade has become absolutely necessary. We have our S.T.C. and the M.M.T.C. but their functioning is not as effective as we all desire it to be. I should say very frankly, Madam, that those bodies which are on the black list never care for that black list as they go on changing the names of the companies. The actors are the same but the dramas are different. To the very actors, all possible facilities are being given. I think they have earned not only thousands but lakhs and crores of rupees. I can understand your giving facilities to those who are themselves producers and manufacturers. Instead of giving these facilities to the producers and the manufacturers the facilities go to those houses who have been dealing with this trade and many of whom I would like to say—have brought a bad name to this country. I do not understand why this is being allowed by the Ministry.

Madam, we appointed some committees to look into the matter. There was a committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Mudaliar. There is one more committee, I am told, appointed to look after import substitution under the chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. I do not know what has happened to that. There is no report before us. I do not know whether its suggestions were implemented. The hon'ble Minister will be in a better position to say something.

So far as the report of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is concerned it was expected that he would submit an interim report as early as possible. Eight months have passed but that interim report has not yet come. Now when we have been passing through such difficult situation, that

report should have been available to guide the Government. So, Madam, I feel that time has come when we shall have to stop the present malpractices and corruption that are rampant in this department so far as the question of export and import is concerned.

Madam, there are so many affairs. Unfortunately, there is no time at my disposal. We have entered into agreement with a cable industry concern in Britain. Not only we have been importing their cable, but we have agreed in writing that one-third of the entire requirement of India will be purchased from this British cable company. And what about the rates ? The rates are to be supported by the post offices in Britain, and those rates are binding on us. Therefore, I do not know what are all these matters. A proper investigation should be made into the whole thing.

Madam, I have great respect and great regard for the capacities and abilities of the hon. Minister. I know how hard he has been striving. But I say that his efforts are not enough. Undue advantage is being taken at all levels. This is how this department has been functioning. Therefore, Madam, I feel that it is time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) : You have taken 15 minutes already.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Unfortunately there was interruption from the hon. Minister. So I would request you to grant me some more time.

Madam, the other day when the matter was being discussed in the Lok Sabha, it was said that one of the traders could secure an amount of £ 10,000 for his treatment and the hon'ble Speaker in the Lok Sabha intervening said that when he went to a foreign country even £ 10 were not admissible for expenses per day whereas one individual got £ 10,000 for his medical treatment. This is how the resources are being drained.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH (Delhi) : For Members of Parliament, it is £ 7,000.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : I do not know. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be co-ordination between the

Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Commerce, Tourism and Defence. There are many defence requirements which can be manufactured here. But from that point of view there should be some sort of co-ordination. Whenever we look at the reports, we find that there is lack of coordination.

Then, my second suggestion would be regarding agriculture. The hon'ble Minister rightly stated in the Lok Sabha the other day that 80 per cent, of our exports came from the agricultural side while only 20 per cent, came from the industrial side. If that is so, I should like to know how much advantage of these exports is going to the poor agriculturist to produce more and more in this country. If they are given better facilities, if they are given better amenities, if out of these exports some funds for modern equipment, pesticides etc. are made available to these farmers, I think they shall be in a position to produce more and more and perhaps our needs could be satisfied. Therefore, Madam, my submission would be that some sort of co-ordination should be established. I will now simply go on making suggestions. I feel that a total ban, so far as our use is concerned, is absolutely necessary to the extent possible. Whatever could be produced in this country and whatever could be consumed in this country should be consumed in this country indigenously and no article or material that is imported from outside the country should be released or used for consumption jobs to the extent possible. I can understand consuming for basic industries or for maintenance of the industries we have started but it should not be allowed to be utilised for any other purpose as it is going on in this country.

My last submission is regarding gradual nationalisation. I know that there are difficulties as we have accepted mixed economy. We have introduced the S.T.C., and the M.M.T.C. but that is not enough. The whole commercial trade should be made by the Government through these institutions of ours and so far as the industries are concerned, they should be allowed to go ahead but there should be strict control over the affairs of those industrialists too. It is high time when

[Shri M. M. Dharia.] we will have to take note of this alarming situation, otherwise this Bill shall be of no use. They are the people who know how to find out the lacuna and in that way they will escape. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of these grievances of ours and look into the matter.

Thank you.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आयात निर्यात पर नियन्त्रण करने का जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है उससे हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि आयात और निर्यात का नियंत्रण हम रखें और उसी दृष्टि से 1947 में कानून बनाया गया और 1947 ई० के बाद उसमें तीन बार परिवर्तन हुआ । 1947 ई० में तीन साल के लिये बना था, फिर 1950 में पांच साल के लिये उसे परिवर्तित किया, फिर 1955 ई० में पांच वर्ष के लिये परिवर्तित किया और फिर 1960 ई० में 6 वर्ष के लिये परिवर्तित किया और अब फिर हमारी सरकार चौथी बार पांच वर्ष के लिये इसको परिवर्तित करना चाहती है । ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी जो गति है, उसके हिसाब से यह कानून स्थायी रूप लेने जा रहा है । अभी की परिस्थिति में ऐसा लगता है कि ये पांच वर्ष निकल गये तो भी इसकी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, जिस गति से, जिस दिशा में और जिस हिसाब से हमारी सरकार चल रही है उस हिसाब से । तो जहाँ तक वर्तमान परिस्थिति में इस कानून की आवश्यकता का प्रश्न है मैं इसकी आवश्यकता समझता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ, किन्तु इसी के प्रकाश में यह चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हम इस कानून को लाये हैं वह इसी दृष्टि से लाये हैं कि हमारे यहाँ पर विदेशी मुद्रा का जो संकट है उसे हल कर सकें, यहाँ से बाहर जाने वाली सामग्री को बढ़ा सके और आने वाली सामग्री पर रोक लगा सकें, प्रतिबन्ध लगाना हो तो प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकें और टाला जाना हो तो टाल दें, ये तीनों बातें हो सकें । परन्तु मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि अच्छे इरादे के होने के

बावजूद हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की जो परिस्थिति है, एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट कंट्रोल आर्डर होने के बावजूद हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति, दयनीय होती जा रही है जैसे कि हमारे आंकड़े बताते हैं ।

जब हमें आजादी मिली थी तब लगभग 1,200 करोड़ स्टर्लिंग बैलेंस के रूप में हमारा जमा था और वहाँ जो डेलिगेशन गया था उसको इस बात की चिन्ता थी कि इस तरह हो कि लोगों से कहें कि इस रकम को आप रख लीजिये । फिर प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी और उसमें भी हमने कुछ खर्च किया । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में हमारा 746 करोड़ रुपया विदेशों में रह गया था । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने कल्पना की थी कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक यदि विदेशों से हमको 800 करोड़ की सहायता मिल जायगी तो विदेशों में हमारा जो रुपया है वह 200 करोड़ रह जायगा । हमारे दुर्भाग्य से हमारा अंदाज सही नहीं निकला, विदेशों से हमको 1,600 करोड़ की सहायता मिलने के बावजूद भी विदेशों में हमारी जो रकम थी वह 200 करोड़ के बजाय 140 करोड़ ही रह गई और इस तरह से हमारे जो अन्दाजे थे उसमें बहुत ज्यादा फर्क रहा । हमने सोचा था कि 1,346 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा से काम चल जायगा लेकिन बाद में वह 2,206 करोड़ लगी । तो यह जो हमारी कल्पना है उसी तरह रही जैसा कि कहते हैं "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride on them" तो इस तरह से हमारी कल्पना चली और उस कल्पना के साम्राज्य में विचरण करते हुए हम पाते हैं कि और संकट तो हैं ही, उन संकटों के साथ साथ विदेशी मुद्रा के संकट में भी डूबते जा रहे हैं । यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, 1965 ई० तक की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हमको 52 अरब रुपये की और देशों से असिस्टेंस मिली लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट बना हुआ है, हमारे मंत्री जी बड़ी दौड़

घूँप करते हैं, सारा प्रयत्न करते हैं फिर भी विदेशी मुद्रा का यह संकट बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं जिन को कि मंत्री जी चूँकि खुद इसमें काम करते हैं इसलिये ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से, ज्यादा समझते हैं। मगर जिस दिशा में हम बढ़ रहे हैं वह दिशा मुझे कुछ ठीक लगती नहीं और हमको ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसी स्थिति आयेगी कि विदेशों को कर्जा चुकाने के लिये हमको कहना होगा—उसे मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था, अपने देश के हित में नहीं है, लेकिन परिस्थिति से मजबूर हूँ; यह स्थिति आयेगी कि कहना होगा जैसे कि दिवालिये कहते हैं कि 'Payable when capable' जब कैपेबिल हो जायेंगे तो आपकी रकम चुका देंगे। तो उस दिशा में हम जावें तो यह अच्छा लगता नहीं। कारण यह है कि अगली चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना जो बन रही है वह इतनी बड़ी बन रही है—बड़ी बननी चाहिये मगर जितनी सामग्री हो उसके हिसाब से ही क्यों न बनायें—उससे कुछ अधिक की बनायें फिर भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं लेकिन पास में पैसा है नहीं और दूसरे के भरोसे पर जैसा अन्दाजा आप करें वैसा अन्दाजा बाद में हो नहीं, वैसे अन्दाजे के हिसाब से गड़बड़ होती रहे और अगर कहीं हमको लड़ाई के मोर्चे पर लड़ना पड़े तो देश की सुरक्षा सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है और वह करना है, इससे विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट बढ़ जायगा, ऐसी स्थिति में हमको बड़े संकटों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग चार हजार करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा अनुमानित है, और इसमें से चौदह सौ करोड़ रुपया तो हम केवल व्याज और कर्ज को चुकाने में खर्च कर देने वाले हैं, बाकी हमारे उपयोग के लिये 2,600 करोड़ रुपये रहने वाले हैं और यह 2,600 करोड़ रहने वाला है उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड के आज तक के जो आंकड़े हैं उनको देखें। हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े जोर से कहते हैं कि हमारा विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है, बढ़ता है और बढ़ेगा मगर यह नहीं कहते

कि हमारा इम्पोर्ट भी इससे ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारा बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड क्या है? यह कानून दोनों के लिये है इम्पोर्ट के लिये भी और एक्सपोर्ट के लिये भी, तो वह एक्सपोर्ट के बढ़ने की बड़ी दुहाई देते हैं, सारे आंकड़े देते हैं, डिटेल्स देते हैं कि हमने इतना एक्सपोर्ट किया, यह टारगेट फिक्स किया था उससे आगे बढ़ गये हैं या उसके पास आ गये हैं या थोड़ा सा रह गया है, इसके अतिरिक्त और कुछ विशेषता उनके वक्तव्य में रहती नहीं, लेकिन जो बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड के आंकड़े हैं उनसे स्पष्ट होता है कि हमारी दिशा किधर जा रही है। गांधी जी के चेले हैं और गांधी जी कहते थे कि स्वावलम्बी हो तो ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा मगर ये गांधी जी के चेलों के राज में, उनके शासनकाल में आने के बाद, 1948-49 में हमने देखा कि विदेशों से 1851 मिलियन रुपीज का माल निर्यात की तुलना में अधिक आयात करना पड़ा था और 1955-56 में केवल 825 मिलियन रुपये का जब कि 1964-65 में निर्यात की अपेक्षा 4,449 मिलियन रुपीज का हमको विदेशों से ज्यादा माल आयात करना पड़ा है, एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है मगर इम्पोर्ट उससे भी ज्यादा बढ़ा है और हमारा बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड उल्टी दिशा में चल रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कितने भी बिल्स बनें, बिल्स बनाने में हर्ज नहीं लेकिन इतने बिल्स बनाने के बाद भी यह जो हमारी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी है, उसका खर्चा आप किस तरह से पूरा करने वाले हैं इतना अधिक व्यापार आप कर नहीं सकते, तो इसके लिये क्या योजना बनाई है यह स्पष्ट कर देते तो उचित हो।

एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने इतना बड़ा व्यापक विभाग और अमला कायम कर रखा है मगर देखा जाय तो जितना अमला कायम किया है उसके मुकाबिले में अन्त में उतना विकास हमारा हो नहीं पाया। सलाहकार समितियाँ, बोर्ड आफ ट्रेड, एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन एडवाइजरी कौंसिल, रीजनल पोर्ट एडवाइजरी कौंसिल, भानरैरी

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया]

एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन एडवाइजर्स, वगैरह वगैरह कई राय बहुदुरों की कमेटियाँ हैं। ये तो एडवाइजरी कमेटी हैं। दूसरे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के लिये जो हमारा मंत्रालय है उनमें टेस्टोरियल के हिसाब से, कमोडिटीज के हिसाब से और जेनरल हिसाब से अलग अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं। उसमें डाइरेक्टर आफ एग्जीक्यूशन, डाइरेक्टर आफ कामर्शियल पब्लिसिटी, डाइरेक्टर आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट, डाइरेक्टर आफ इंसेटिन्ज, डाइरेक्टर आफ क्वालिटी कंट्रोल हैं। इनके अलावा डेवलपमेंट आफिसर वगैरह की और डाइरेक्टर के अमलों की फौज है। फिर प्रान्तीय सरकारों के लियेज्जन आफिसर यहां पर बराबर विद्यमान हैं जो कि हमारी सरकार को राय दिया करें। अब एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिलों को लीजिये, कौशु एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल, केमिकल्स एंड इलाइड प्राइवट्स कौंसिल, काटन टेक्स्टाइल्स एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल, इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल, लेदर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल, मैराइन प्राइवट्स कौंसिल, माइका प्राइवट्स एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल, प्लास्टिक एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल . . .

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh):
The more the merrier.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : यह तो है सब आपके लिये, आपका शासन है आपको तो मौज करने को मिलेगा ही, जितना ज्यादा होगा उतना हमारे माननीय भार्गव साहब।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) : How much time you will require ?

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : मुझे तो थोड़े 12, 15 मिनट और लगेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI TARA RAMCHANDRA SATHE) : You can continue at 2-30. The House stands adjourned till 2 30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल के बारे में जो चर्चा कर रहा था और उसी पर माननीय भार्गव साहब ने यह बताया था कि यह संख्या बढ़े तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। उसी के सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन है कि सात एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल की तो मैं चर्चा कर चुका और उसके आगे के एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउन्सिल का विवरण इस प्रकार है :

- (8) Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council.
- (9) Shellac Export Promotion Council.
- (10) Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council.
- (11) Spices Export Promotion Council.
- (12) Sports Goods Export Promotion Council.
- (13) Tobacco Export Promotion Council.
- (14) Processed Food Export Promotion Council.

यह तो 1964-65 तक की रिपोर्ट है। आगे और कितनी बढ़ी होगी यह तो मंत्री जी जानें।

फिर इसके अलावा कमोडिटी बोर्ड्स अलग कायम हुये हैं। उसमें टी बोर्ड है, काफी बोर्ड है, कौयर बोर्ड है, आल इन्डिया हैन्डिक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड है, आल इन्डिया हैन्डलूम बोर्ड है, सेन्ट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड है, इंडियन जूट मिल्स एसोसियेशन है और एक आपने नया कार्डिमम बोर्ड बनाया है। और भी अगर बनाया होगा तो मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा। मगर इस तरह से यह आठ बोर्ड काम कर रहे हैं। फिर इसके अलावा कई डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल हैं, 10 के करीब हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वे इन्डस्ट्री में हैं।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : मगर वे भी एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन में मदद करती हैं कि क्या क्वालिटी कंट्रोल हो, कैसा हो, क्या नहीं हो। ठीक है मंत्री जी कहते हैं तो। मगर एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल अलग है कम-शियल इन्टेलिजेन्स एन्ड पब्लिसिटी डिपार्ट-मेंट अलग है, एक्सपोर्ट रिस्क इन्श्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन हमारे एक्सपोर्ट को इनकरेज करने के लिये, उनकी मदद करने के लिये, अलग है, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अलग है, इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड इन्स्टीट्यूट अलग है, इन्डियन गवर्नमेंट विदेशों में के ट्रेड रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ह अलग हैं। फिर इसके अलावा विदेशों के दौरो पर विदेशों में भेजे जाने वाले डेलीगेशन्स हैं और इस तरह के एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में जो खर्च हो रहा है उसको देखते हुये जितना हम एक्स-पोर्ट कर पाते हैं वह पर्याप्त कर पाते हैं ऐसी मेरी मान्यता नहीं। अलग अलग दृष्टिकोण हो सकते हैं परन्तु ऐसा लगता है कि 100 रु० कमाने के लिये हमने 90 रुपया खर्च कर दिया और फिर क्या मिला। 100 रु० कमाने के लिये हम खर्च कितना कर देते हैं अगर उसका हिसाब लगाएं तो विचित्र लगता है। जो अर्न करते हैं उसके बावजूद भी जैसे शुगर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं तो प्रतिवर्ष हमको करोड़ों रुपये सबसिडी देने पड़ते हैं। फिर 3 रुपये की वस्तु के विदेशों से 1 रु० लाते हैं और इस वर्ष शक्कर के निर्यात से 13 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी तो सबसिडी दी जायगी 20 करोड़। 13 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के लिये 20 करोड़ की सबसिडी देने वाले हैं। गये साल 11½ करोड़ रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के लिये 17½ करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी दी। तो यह हमारी स्थिति कुछ ठीक लगती नहीं। हमारे रुपयों की कीमत गिरती जा रही है। आफिशियल रेट पौन्ड का कुछ है लेकिन उससे दूना पैसा देकर बाहर जितना चाहे उतना ले लीजिये। वैसे ही डालर की आफिशियल कीमत कुछ है लेकिन बाजार में दूना पैसा दो तो मिल जाता है। तो हम किस दिशा में जा रहे

हैं उसका साफ इन्डिकेशन हो। हम उसको सिद्धान्तों में या सरकारी वक्तव्य में किसी तरह रंग देकर रखें मगर हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति दिनों दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है और इसको रोकने का हमें कोई ठोस प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इस प्रयत्न करने की दिशा में हमने बड़ी भारी खोज की है मगर जितनी अपेक्षा है उतना हो नहीं पा रहा है। इसलिये इसमें मजबूती के साथ हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा बहुत सा रुपया जो हम विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में प्राप्त करते हैं या बहुत सा तो विदेशी कंपनियों के पास प्राप्ति के रूप में चला जाता है और कुछ "टेकनिकल नो-हाऊ" के रूप में फीस ले जाते हैं। केवल 1960-61 के आंकड़े मैं बता दूँ। वे लाभ के रूप में ले गये 55.9 करोड़ रु० और फीस के रूप में ले गये 31.9 करोड़ रु०। यह हमारा करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया इस तरह खर्च हो जाता है। दूसरे यह कि हम जब इम्पोर्ट करते हैं चीजों का, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स देते हैं, तो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्सेज में अधिक काम नेसे-सिटी की अपेक्षा प्रेशर करता है, जिसका जितना प्रेशर होता है उस हिसाब से उसको इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिल जाता है। नेसेसिटी प्रेशर के हिसाब से आंकी जाती है न कि नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट के हिसाब से। उसका हौवा बना कर कहा जाता है कि इसकी आवश्यकता है ऐसा होना चाहिये और उसी की वजह से यह हो रहा है कि हमारी कई इन्डस्ट्री विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव में बेकार पड़ी हैं। हम सबसे अधिक महत्व देते हैं अग्रिकल्चर को। अग्रिकल्चर के लिये हमारे यहां ट्रेक्टर्स हैं और चूँकि नये, नये ट्रेक्टर्स लाने के लिये हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है, पर जो ट्रेक्टर्स हमारे यहां आ चुके हैं, उनके लिये स्पेयर पार्ट्स के लिये हमको विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है मगर वह हमारे पास है नहीं जब कि हमारी नयी-नयी योजनाओं के लिये हमारे पास बाकी विदेशी मुद्रा है, उनके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा हो जाती है, उसकी व्यवस्था कर देते हैं। तो यह

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया]

कहाँ तक न्यायसंगत है ? केवल ट्रैक्टर की बात नहीं, और भी कारखाने हैं जो विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव में बंद पड़े हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति में मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हमको यह करना चाहिये कि हम विदेशी मुद्रा पहले उन कामों के लिये मंगायें जिनमें करोड़ों की मशीनरी स्पेयर पार्ट्स न होने की वजह से विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव में बेकार पड़ी है ताकि वे हमारे काम आ सकें। मध्य प्रदेश में कई ऐसे ट्रैक्टर हैं, प्राइवेट भी गवर्नमेंट के भी जैसे हमारे दिल्ली की डी०टी०यू० बसेज हैं जिसका मतलब “डौन्ट ट्रस्ट अस” है, ये कितनी संख्या में स्पेयर पार्ट्स के अभाव में बेकार पड़ी हैं। अखबार में कुछ दिन पहले निकला था कि स्पेयर पार्ट्स के अभाव में हमारी कई बसेज बेकार पड़ने वाली हैं। एक तरफ तो हम नयी-नयी बसेज मंगाने के लिये इंतजाम करते हैं मगर उनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स के लिये व्यवस्था नहीं करें तो यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। इसलिये चाहे हमें अपनी योजना दो वर्ष के लिये स्थगित करके काम करना पड़े लेकिन जो हमारी प्रेजेन्ट इन्डस्ट्री है उसको पूरी कैपेसिटी में हम यूटीलाइज कर सकें, जब तक हम यह निर्णय नहीं करते, तब तक चाहे जितनी योजना बनाओ उससे हमें कोई लाभ मिलेगा ऐसा लगता नहीं। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जेनरेट होती है मगर काश्त-कारों को खेती में लिफ्ट पम्प लगाने को नहीं मिल पाता। जब इस बारे में प्रश्न होता है तो जवाब आता है—बायर्स नहीं मिलते, कौपर नहीं मिलता, उसके अभाव में ट्रान्समिशन लाइन पूरी नहीं हो सकती और इस वजह से खेत में जाकर पम्प से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जेनरेट नहीं होती और खेती का उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता। ट्रैक्टर के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप हेव्वी अर्थ मूविंग मशीनरी मंगाएँ तो हमारे यहां के चम्बल के रेवीन्स में व अन्य भूमि में प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है। इलेक्ट्रिक लाइन के लिये स्विच गियर्स बगैरह जो सामग्री हम मंगायेंगे

उससे अधिक उत्पादन हो सकता है। इस दृष्टि से मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हमारी सरकार ने इन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिहाज से देखेंगे तो मध्य प्रदेश इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि जहां पंजाब में पर हेड एनुअली 106.97 किलोवाट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कन्स्यूम होती है, तो दिल्ली में 200.74 किलोवाट होती है और वेस्ट बंगाल में 108.28 किलोवाट होता है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 28.11 किलोवाट होता है। इतनी कम इलेक्ट्रिसिटी वहां कन्स्यूम होती है। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में भी कुछ करे। जहां तक इसके हल का सवाल है पहला प्वाइन्ट तो मैंने बताया कि हमें सबसे पहले उन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। दूसरे, निर्यात करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन हम बहुत दे रहे हैं लेकिन इसमें और गति लाकर हमें ऐसी चीजों का निर्यात करना चाहिये जो हमारे उत्पादन में सहायक हों जिससे हम उनका पूरा लाभ उठा सकें।

कुछ लोगों का मत है, जैसे यूगोस्लाविया का उदाहरण देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह छूट दे रखी है जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा तुम कमा सकोगे उतनी ही विदेशी मुद्रा ला सकोगे। हमारे यहां हमने उसका एक प्रतिशत निश्चित कर रखा है। तो अगर हमें उस नीति से विशेष लाभ हो सकता है तो हम बढ़ोतरी करके या घटो-तरी करके, क्योंकि हम एक डेवलपिंग कंट्री हैं, विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके विदेशों से सामग्री अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार मंगाएं, इस दृष्टि से विचार करना होगा।

हमने नियम बना दिया कि विदेश से निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करोगे तो इतनी प्रतिशत छूट मिलेगी। मगर यह जो लालफीताशाही है, रेड-टेपिज्म है, इसमें मामला इतना उलझ जाता है कि जल्दी वह रकम वापस नहीं मिल पाती इसलिये हमें ऐसी आटोमेटिक व्यवस्था करना चाहिये जिससे आटोमेटिकली उसका इतना प्रतिशत विदेश

से मंगा सकें, केवल इसका ध्यान रखें कि कम्पर्ट्स के या लम्बरी गुड्स के मामले में नहीं जा रहा है बल्कि नेसेसिटी के मामले में जा रहा है। इसी दृष्टि से विदेशों में जो भारतीय निवासी हैं या भारतीयों की पूंजी विदेशों में है और बहुत सा काला बाजार का भी है, वह भी कई सेठ साहूकारों ने, बिजनेस वालों ने, विदेशों में जमा कर रखा है। उसे भी आकृष्ट करने के लिये जो व्यवस्था दूसरे देश वाले करते हैं उसी तरह से मैं हमें करनी चाहिये और जो विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे यहां के लोगों की बाहर जमा पड़ी है वह हमारे यहां आ सके, जो मशीनरी के रूप में आए, जो सामग्री के रूप में आए, जो देश के लिये आवश्यक हों। मगर उसको मंगवाने की हमको कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। विदेशी कोलेबोरेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है उसका एक जस्टीफिकेशन भी हो। बेसिक नेसेसिटी को तो हम पूरा न करें और कोलेबोरेशन के भरोसे उनके प्राफिट के रूप में और टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ के रूप में उनका करोड़ों रुपया बन जाए, तो इस स्थिति पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये। हमें ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण करना चाहिये जिसमें विदेशी कोलेबोरेशन के ऊपर कम से कम खर्च आए। विदेशी कम्पनियों अथवा सरकार द्वारा जो कच्चा माल भारत में लाकर उसे भारतीयों के साथ पक्का माल बनाकर उसका भुगतान पक्के माल के रूप में ही करना चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाबीर प्रसाद भार्गव): मैं आपको यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि आपके 20 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी जोरड़िया : मैं जल्दी ही खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम विदेशों से जो कच्चा माल मंगाते हैं उसका सक्टीट्यूट यहां ही ढूंढने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। हमारे देश में जो अनुसन्धानशालाएं हैं उन्हें इस बात के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये कि जिस विदेशी

सामग्री की हमें जरूरत पड़ती है और जिसके लिये हमें काफी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है उसको यहां ही तैयार किया जाय। अगर हम इस तरह का रा मैटिरीयल अपने यहां ही तैयार कर लेंगे तो इससे हमारी बहुत सी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो जायेगी। इसलिये इसका अध्ययन किया जाय कि कौन सी ऐसी सामग्री है जो विदेशों में खप सकती है किन्तु घरेलू मांग के कारण जिसका निर्यात नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये हमें अपने वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

अब जहां तक बिल का सवाल है, उसके सम्बंध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह सी कस्टम्स ऐक्ट 1878 में बना था और 1962 में इसको रिपील किया गया और कान्सर्वैन्सल रिलीफ देने के लिए आज आप इस पर अमेन्डमेंट ला रहे हैं। मेरे जैसे ले मैन के सामने यह प्रश्न उठ जाता है कि जब 1962 में आपने इस कानून को रिपील कर दिया था और उसको रिपील करने की वजह से जो वैक्यूम इन तीन और चार वर्षों में पड़ गया, इस अमेन्डमेंट को लाकर किस तरह से जस्टीफाइड करते हैं? अगर आप इस समय इस कानून में अमेन्डमेंट नहीं करते तो इस वजह से कोई नुकसान होगा? अगर कोई नुकसान होता है तो इन तीन चार सालों तक जो नुकसान हो चुका है, उसके लिये जवाबदेह कौन है? इन तीन चार सालों में सरकार को जो नुकसान हुआ उसको उसने किस तरह से ठीक-ठाक किया। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तीन चार साल तक वह इस तरह का अमेन्डमेंट क्यों नहीं लाई और उसके अभाव में उसने क्या किया और आज जो वह इस तरह का अमेन्डमेंट ला रही है उसके लिये वह क्या जस्टीफिकेशन देना चाहती है? इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन दो बातों के बारे में अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने इस बिल में 6 महीने की सजा की

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया] व्यवस्था रखी है, चाहे कारण कुछ भी हो। अभी तक इस तरह की व्यवस्था किसी भी विधान में नहीं आई है कि पार्लियामेंट मिनिमम सजा रख दे। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सजा देने का मामला है, इसका निर्णय अदालत के ऊपर छोड़ देना चाहिये कि वह केस को देखकर कि किस तरह का केस है, उसके अनुसार सजा दे अथवा न दे। इसलिये आप चाहें तो इसमें "फाइन" के साथ "और" भी रख दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि फाइन के साथ उसे सजा भी दी जा सके। अगर इसमें इस तरह की बात रख दी जायेगी तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। जो दोषी है उसको दंड देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और उसको अधिक से अधिक सजा भी दी जानी चाहिये। अगर आप सजा का क्वान्टम बढ़ा देते हैं तो मुझे इस में भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं। क्योंकि जब देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की इतनी आवश्यकता है तो इस तरह का पाप करने वालों को अधिक से अधिक दंड दिया जाना चाहिये और इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। इसमें आपने जो यह व्यवस्था की है कि उसको मिनिमम सजा 6 महीने की कोर्ट दे सकता है और इसे कम नहीं कर सकता है, यह जो व्यवस्था है वह बिल्कुल बेग और निराधार है। इस तरह से आप न्यायालयों के ऊपर एक तरह का प्रतिबंध लगा रहे हैं कि वे इतनी सजा दे सकते हैं और इससे कम नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर आप दो साल की जगह 6 साल या 10 साल की सजा भी कर देते तो मुझे इस बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस तरह से आप कोर्ट के ऊपर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दबाव लाना चाहते हैं, कि 6 महीने तक ही सजा देनी पड़ेगी वगैरह कोई विशेष कारण बतलाये हुये, तो यह उचित मालूम नहीं देता है। इस तरह से बिल में मिनिमम सजा प्रिस्क्राइब करना मुझे उचित मालूम नहीं देता है, इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखकर जो हमारा कानून है उसको ठीक तरह से लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

अब मैं इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट कंट्रोल डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि और इससे पूर्व भी काफी इस बारे में चर्चा कर चुका हूँ। इस विभाग में कोई भी कागज वगैरह पैसे दिये आगे को सरकता नहीं है। इस विभाग में अगर कुछ काम कराना हो तो उसके लिये इस तरह की एजेन्सी बनी हुई है, इस तरह के कांटेक्ट लोग हैं जिनके बिना वहाँ पर कुछ काम नहीं होता है। बाहर वाला इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस के लिये चाहे दिल्ली के कितने ही चक्कर क्यों न लगा दे, जब तक वह कांटेक्ट लोगों से नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उसका काम नहीं होगा। आज हालत यह है कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस अप्लीकेशन के आधार पर नहीं दिया जाता है बल्कि जिसकी जितनी ज्यादा एप्रोच होती है और जिसका जितना ज्यादा प्रेशर पड़ता है उसको ही इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिलता है। आज देखने में यह आता है कि जिस को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस की जरूरत होती है उसको तो नहीं मिलता है और जो एप्रोच करने वाले होते हैं उन्हें ऊपर ही ऊपर लाइसेंस मिल जाता है और वे उसको भी भारी मुनाफे पर बेच भी देते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि हमें इसके लिए भी एक खास एस्टैब्लिशमेंट बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि हमने कई इस तरह के एस्टैब्लिशमेंट बनाये हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो लोग इस तरह से लाइसेंस लेकर बेच देते हैं, बम्बई दिल्ली में इस तरह की बातें होती हैं, इन्दौर में भी इस तरह की बातें लोग करते हैं, तो ऐसे लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जानी चाहिये और पब्लिकली उनका अपमान किया जाना चाहिये। अगर हम इस तरह की बात नहीं करेंगे, उनको बदनाम नहीं करेंगे, तो मुझे शंका है कि हम इस समस्या पर काबू पा सकेंगे। आज हालत यह है कि जो एक्जुअल कंज्यूमर हैं उसको तो लाइसेंस नहीं मिलता है और दूसरे लोग लाइसेंस ले जाते हैं जिन्हें कि उसकी जरूरत भी नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के लोगों को पब्लिकली डिनाउन्स किया जाना चाहिये। हमें चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें और व्याख्यान इस बारे में नहीं देना चाहिये; इससे हमारा काम

चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये हमें पुलिस को साथ लेकर, गृह मंत्रालय को साथ लेकर जो इस तरह के लोग हैं, जो ऐसा पाप करते हैं, उनको पकड़ना चाहिये, उनका नाम ब्लैक लिस्ट में आना चाहिये और ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा उन्हें सजा दी जानी चाहिये ताकि वे भविष्य में इस तरह की गलती को न दोहरायें। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : I have got the names of quite a number of speakers in my list. May I request hon. Members to be brief and limit their remarks to ten minutes ?

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN (Madras): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to support this Bill which has become rather legally necessary in order to give an extension of term for the effectiveness of the provisions of this measure. It was in the year of Grace 1947 that we thought it necessary to pass such an enactment as the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. Since then there have been timely renewals of the effectiveness of this enactment and the last renewal was in the 1960. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we have to examine the necessity for a further renewal of this enactment. I must say without any fear of contradiction that the conditions and the circumstances that are obtaining today place even greater emphasis on the need for continuing such control both on our imports and our exports.

It has been suggested, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that the whole system of our import and export has gone into anarchy and my esteemed friend, Mr. Kumaran, was pleased with his characteristic vocabulary consistent perhaps with his party's tradition, to say that it was an anarchy. I hold no brief for our brilliant Commerce Minister. But as a student of the balance of trade position of our country ever since we embarked upon the Plans period, I have no hesitation in stating that there has been a continuous struggle with regard to the proper alignment of the imports and exports so as, at any rate, to ensure not to have an adverse balance of trade.

The Commerce Ministry has been gallantly facing this problem of equalising imports and exports in such a way that

neither the Plan endeavour is distorted nor are other economic conditions disturbed. If we examine, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the international trade position of very many developing countries—and I had the benefit of going through certain statistical information with regard to those developing countries—and how they combat the very strangulating position both of imports and exports, we would find that there has been one generalised pattern that emerges from all these developing countries. Their

combating, will give a broad denominator as it were that while they are struggling with the restricted imports, while they are making strenuous efforts to promote exports, still the balance has not been favourable and economists are agreed, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that the intensity of the imbalance between export and import is truly reflective of the very tempo of development of those developing countries. Therefore it is certainly not a meaningful cry when we say that there has been no effort at equalisation between imports and exports. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would be certainly feeling very disappointed if there has been any such equalisation. Any such equalisation will be indicative of the terrible stagnation of the progress in the Plan. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I beg of this House to assess this Bill in the context of control of import and export in the developing economy of our country. It does not, therefore, mean that we have to shut our eyes to the necessity for controlling either imports or exports. In fact, this Bill envisages such a consummate power with the Government for the purpose of controlling imports wherever, whenever and whatever is necessary and equally to control and regulate export in the same fashion. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this Bill clothing the Government with this power will inevitably make the Government alive to the fact that this position of import and export has to be timely reviewed. It cannot be an *ad hoc* solution; it cannot even be a one time factor. Every day, in fact, every hour vigilance has to be kept for the purpose of seeing how the import flows and how the export overflows. That should be the task of the Commerce Ministry and our experience, if I may say so with the greatest respect, is that the Commerce Ministry has been endeavouring in a very gallant

[Shri T. Chandalvaroyan] way to do this great task. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I only beg of my hon. friends to realise this so far as several institutions, which are to fulfil this task of control-regulation, are concerned.

My esteemed friend, Mr. Chordia, gave us an exhaustive list of several institutional arrangements for the purpose of understanding and of trying to assess either the import or the export needs. In so giving an exhaustive list, he not only exhausted himself but practically also exhausted us but my most respectful answer to him is that it is not for the purpose of the luxury of having so many institutional arrangements that we are having this. Each article, each commodity and each circumstance requires specialised attention and delicate and nice handling. Therefore it is that for each particular commodity either of import or export specialised institutional agencies are necessary. I am sure the Commerce Minister would not for a day, even for a moment, tolerate any such luxury unless it has become absolutely necessary for institutional organisation and control.

It has been stated, Mr. Vice-Chairman, by my esteemed friend, Mr. Dharia, that the kind of statistics given in regard to certain commodities has not been very encouraging. For one thing, Mr. Vice-Chairman, in my long life in public affairs I have learnt not to rely upon two things one is the monsoon in our country and the other the statistics. Therefore, I would beg of this House to kindly appreciate this fact that there has been a review of the import-export conditions in our country and though the Commerce Minister has not had occasion to give us in a consolidated form the several aspects of the compendious report either with regard to import or export, the Economic Survey what we have been presented with on the eve of the Budget fairly gives us a very reasonable assessment of the import and export conditions. With your leave, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would very briefly and rapidly refer to two or three aspects of that Report. It is stated that the decline in the reserves during April-September, 1965, was Rs. 8-5 crores in spite of the drawing of Rs. 36 crores from the International Monetary Fund. The overall

deficit in the Balance of Payment was thus Rs. 44-5 crores as compared with Rs. 43-5 crores in the corresponding period. It is further stated, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that the imports which have been showing a progressive increase since 1962-63 touched the figure of Rs. 1,396-0 crores in 1964-65 recording an increase of Rs. 165-3 crores or nearly 13-4 per cent, over the level in 1963-64. It goes on to state, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with regard to the spurt in exports witnessed in 1963-64 that the rise was Rs. 79 crores but that was not sustained in 1964-65 when the increase was smaller by Rs. 22 crores. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman I should submit that for the purpose of appreciation of export-import conditions the statistics reveal in a very reasonable way the necessity for taking this control.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would only respectfully draw the attention of this House to this question of the penal provisions in clause 5 of the Bill. There is an amendment moved to the effect that the period of imprisonment must be reduced to one year. I must say with great respect and equal remorse that it is neither the joy nor the wish of anyone to make such a penal provision but we must understand the gravity of the situation. If we understand the frequency of the offence in this matter, I am sure this august House will not be reluctant to accept this penal provision of two years. When we consider what a great gamble those persons who are interested in this trade are taking at the cost of the life and the fortune of our people, and I should think, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that a penal provision embodying an imprisonment of two years will not be very excessive. On the other hand, my esteemed friend, Mr. Ghani, has given notice of an amendment on the other extreme. He wants this period to be increased to five years. Perhaps he has got some vengeance. I do not know why he should extend the period to five years but this provision in clause 5 is very reasonable----

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): He wants three years, not five.

SHRI T. CHENGALVAROYAN : I stand corrected, Mr. Vice-Chairman. It says three years but I submit that this clause 5 is only indicative of the control which

the Government wants to take in regard to an offence under this particular Act. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Sea Customs Act has been repealed. That was a very devastating Act in regard to its penal provisions but when once that is repealed, it may be possible that offenders may get away from the clutches of any other enactment. Therefore I feel that clause 5 is very decidedly put in in the context of this Bill. Otherwise, the power that we give to the Government will become absolutely anaemic, will become atrophic and may sometimes even be abortive. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this provision in clause 5 of the Bill. There is also the plea that it must not be cumulative with fine but I should think that these offenders not only commit a social offence and crime against society and the nation but they also get a profit, and fine is nothing but a forfeiture of the profit which they take. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this provision in clause 5 is very desirable and necessary and on the whole the Bill shows a grim determination on the part of the Government to grapple with the very knotty problem of imports and exports. I am sure, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this is only an enabling provision that the Government has made and with its largeheartedness and farsighted penetration into the different aspects of our balance of trade, Government will certainly do much more.

I only want to add one word, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and I have done. There has been a very elegant emphasis made on the question of controlling exports and imports. I most respectfully endorse the view that there must be an increasing appreciation of the need for nationalisation of the sectors both in exports and imports. We have had enough of patient trial with private management. The time has come, Mr. Vice-Chairman, when I am sure Government, armed with this power of controlling imports and exports will also institute certain managerial tasks which they are trying to do as much as possible and as far as possible within the power of the Government.

With these words, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have great pleasure in subscribing my wholehearted support to the provisions of the Bill.

3 P.M.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1966. The real necessity for bringing this Bill has been very ably mentioned by my very valuable neighbour and colleague, Mr. Chengalvaroyan. Sir, as the hon. Minister said in the other House, it is a well known fact that in the early decade India had a favourable balance of payments position because during the war due to the extortion of the Indian economy the British had accumulated a lot of foreign exchange belonging to India in the British Treasury and the view of the entire public in this country was that we should utilise that foreign exchange for the liberalisation of imports. Sir, in 1964, I remember I had just entered into a small manufacturing concern and these imports and exports came into some irresponsible hands. Anybody who applied for import licence was given licence for one lakh, two lakhs, five lakhs, ten lakhs or even 20 lakhs. I am talking of 1946. Then was the necessity for having controls of this sort. And in 1947 they wanted to stabilise the conditions. Here I must quote the example of the Bhakra Dam. When it was being conceived, it was asked how we were going to consume and what we were going to do with 9 lakh kws. of electricity that we were going to produce there. Today one Nangal Fertiliser is consuming one-half or one-third of the electricity generated there. If there were two factories like that, the entire quantity of electricity generated in Bhakra would be consumed. Similarly, in regard to this foreign exchange from 1947 up to as a matter of fact 1956 everybody was thinking how we could consume this large—accumulation of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores lying in the British Treasury in the name of India. And the attitude was, let us do this thing or do that thing. Actually when I visited London in 1948, I heard stories of Maharajas enjoying at the cost of this foreign exchange accumulation and here in our country I saw Chevrolets, Chryslers, Fords, Mercedes and other luxury goods pouring into the country and we were mercilessly exhausting that accumulation of Rs. 1,200 crores. As a result of the extortion of the Indian economy,

{Shri Santokh Singh.]

the British had no doubt deposited that big amount in the British Treasury in the name of India and we wanted to consume it.

After 1956 the conditions changed and we came to know of our economy better. We had the Second Five Year Plan, the Third Five Year Plan and now we are about to enter the Fourth Five Year Plan and we have now come to realise how important this foreign exchange is for the economy of the country. Here again I would like to give one or two examples. We are importing heavy machinery which is not fabricated in our country; we have to import this machinery for the setting up of our big dams and power houses. Big boilers are needed to run the big factories; we are going to have plants of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 30 crores. We have been having steel plants of Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 600 crores and now Rs. 800 crores in Bokaro. For all these, some of the machinery have got to be imported and for that foreign exchange is required. Today if you want to have raw materials for about Rs. 10 lakhs in a factory, the entire factory is becoming idle for want of that sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for getting the raw materials because you do not have the foreign exchange for that. This is something very alarming. I am comparing this position of today of the foreign exchange need with the position as it obtained in 1946-47. Sir, I must say that a boiler of about Rs. 5 lakhs remains idle today and the factory cannot be run because the feeding pump costing about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 which has got to be imported from abroad cannot be got due to lack of the necessary foreign exchange. That pump is not being fabricated in the country and it has got to be imported only. This is the present position. It so happened that this accumulation of Rs. 1,200 crores began falling down and it came down to Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 400 crores and so on and ultimately perhaps to Rs. 75 crores. The position became so very critical that our Finance Minister had to bring in a regulatory duty of 10 per cent, on imports to clear about Rs. 70 crores. This was in 1965. Today many plants are threatened with closure, plants which are specially dependent upon imported raw materials. So

what I am saying is this Import and Export Control Order is very essential to meet the requirements of the time. They have to be regulated properly so as to be able to feed the country with the necessary raw materials.

It was mentioned that our imports are on the increase. Certainly it has increased from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 1,400 crores. After all, we are a rising nation and it has been aptly mentioned by our dynamic Minister Mr. Shah that these are the pains of a developing nation. Certainly our imports will be rising but our duty is to increase our exports also. Of course the exports have also risen from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 850 crores. There is however a big gap, no doubt. Most of our traditional exports have been our agricultural products. It is said that agricultural commodities form 80 percent, of our exports; that is, it comes to something like Rs. 680 crores and only the rest of Rs. 170 crores are earned from the exports of manufactured goods of the industry. There may be only a small scope for increasing the exports of agricultural commodities, that is, the traditional items; it may go up by Rs. 30 or Rs. 50 crores or at the most by Rs. 100 crores; from Rs. 680 crores it might go up to Rs. 780 crores or Rs. 800 crores. After all, there is a limit for the export of agricultural commodities. Therefore, it is only the industrial goods that have to come to help to raise our exports. The industrial goods account for 20 per cent, of our export trade and it comes to about Rs. 170 crores. This figure has got to be increased, not only doubled but trebled. It has got to go up more and more so that the gap that exists today between imports and exports has got to be made up. The question is how it can be brought about. My friend, Mr. Kumaran, spoke of anarchy and so many other things; I could not understand his language. It was mentioned by Mr. Chor-dia that we are paying subsidies. Now it is a reality that there is this gap of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores and how to make it up is the problem. If we have to export we have to give subsidies. It was mentioned that out of Rs. 100 crores we have to give Rs. 42 crores or more. We are helpless in this. The export market is a buyers' market; it is not a sellers' market.

If a thing is selling at Rs. 2 in the country they do not want it even for Rs. 1; they want it for eight annas. And who is to— make good this Rs. 1/8/- ? And if you want to export you will have to sell at the prices which are prevailing in those markets. What are we to do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : We must increase production.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH : Of course, what is needed is more production. At the same time along with more production we have to produce the goods at reasonable prices. The price at which we produce depends on many factors, namely, raw materials labour and labour relations and more so on production methods. If we invest more and the return is less, if our raw materials are such that we have in the first ten or twenty years to import them from outside, that is going to take time and then the cost of manufacture will be more.

Now, if my time is not finished, I want to make two or three more observations. While we are so careful now, and we should be, about the use of foreign exchange, I would like to mention one example of a plant, the Hindustan Organic chemicals Limited. I have mentioned it here four or five times and I would not like to take too much time of the House, but certain things I would like to repeat. There is a very bad story about it. It has been conceived of for the past ten years. Crores of rupees have been spent. The plants are not coming up. Things are being conceived again and again and these are being divorced. There is a big story about it. Why I am mentioning this is because It is a key plant whereby the raw materials are going to be produced in our country and they will not have to be imported from outside. It is a question of saving foreign exchange, between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 crores, and which we are importing from abroad for the time being.

The second point which I want to emphasise today is regarding Hindustan Steel. We have got three or four big steel plants now in Rourkela, Durgapur, Bhilai and those already existing in Jamshedpur.

They are producing steel very nicely and I am very happy. The other day when I was in Hyderabad, we discussed the chemical side of these plants, as a bye-product, when they are using coke. They are distilling coal-tar there. While they are producing crores of rupees worth of steel, I must say they are ignoring the chemical side of it. As a matter of fact, somebody mentioned it very sarcastically. If we can produce at least one per cent, of chemicals, aromatic chemicals like benzene, toluene, xylene, etc., they could be had from these steel plants to the tune of about Rs. 20 crores. It was sarcastically mentioned, it is only Rs. 20 crores worth, but we are producing steel worth hundreds of crores of rupees now. This is something very dangerous. I must point out here that we discussed about productions, about recovery, about storage, about distribution, about transport, etc. of these chemicals. The Hindustan Steel is not serious about it. They think that in these steels if we had more of these chemicals produced, may be the Russians do not want us to store these materials in that form. They may be right. They say that if there is a fire, some Rs. 600 crores worth of the plant would be destroyed. Why should we make these chemicals and store them in the premises of our plants ? But there are other ways of doing it. We are not to get everything dictated by the Russians or Germans or by the English, whosoever is in collaboration with us in that steel plant. The point is these chemicals could be produced. If not in their own premises, they could be stored in the nook and corner of the country. They may be stored in Delhi. They may be stored in Bombay. They may be stored in the vicinity of the market, wherever it is.

As regards transport, no arrangements have so far been made. As regards recovery and production, we, the chemists, saw it. Where they could recover 12 tonnes, they recovered only six tonnes of xylene. Where they could recover 25 tonnes of toluene, they got only ten tonnes. Their production is less. Their recovery is less. They are not careful. I want to lay emphasis on this point. The Hindustan Steel Limited should be informed through this august House that they

[Shri Santokh Singh.] should be more serious about the production of these aromatic chemicals, so that whatever foreign exchange we can save, we should. We can prevent the import of these chemicals from abroad. That should be taken up very seriously.

With these remarks, I am very happy to support this Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, which is a necessity of the times. Thank you.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : وائس چیرمین صاحب— جہاں تک بنیادی سوال ہے میں اس بل کا مواگت کرتا ہوں۔ میں نے کوئی انتقامی جذبہ سے دو برس سے تین برس کرنے کا خیال ، سمجھاؤ، اپنی سرکار کو نہیں دیا تھا بلکہ مجھے یوں خیال پیدا ہوا کہ میرے ایک معزز ساتھی کے دل میں یہ آیا ہے دو سے ایک سال کر دیا جائے تو میں نے سمجھا کہ وزن پورا رہے اور منسٹر صاحب کی بات چلے اس لئے میں نے دو سے تین کہا ۔ میرے من میں کسی خاص ویکٹی کے لئے نفرت نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی میں چاہتا ہوں کہ کسی کو عمر قید ہو کیوں کہ ہم پنجابی میں کہتے ہیں کہ پاگل ایک ہو تو سمجھائے بیئر۔ بیئر ہی ہو جائے پاگل تو سمجھائے کیڑا ۔ ایک پاگل ہو تو لوگ اس کو سمجھا بجھا بھی لیں لیکن سبھی پاگل ہو جائیں تو کون سمجھائے ۔

میں کئی بار آپ کے دوارا اپنی سرکار کے نوٹس میں لا چکا ہوں کہ

یہ صحیح ہے کہ ایکسپورٹ اور امپورٹ پر کنٹرول کئے بنا دنیا کے سب سے بڑے براعظم بھارت کو سنبھالنا کوئی آسان بات نہیں ۔ میں یہ بھی مانتا ہوں کہ جب وہ چرچا کرتے ہیں کہ شوگر میں اتنی مہسٹری دینی پڑی ۔ ہوزری میں اتنی دینی پڑی ۔ قلائ کام میں اتنی دینی پڑی ۔ تو اس وقت میں یہ خیال کرتا ہوں کہ آخر سرکار کو کروڑوں کسانوں کو آباد رکھنا ہے ان کے گنے کو کہیں نہ کہیں کھپانا ہے جو لاکھوں مزدور کام کرتے ہیں ان کو کسی نہ کسی طرح سے رکھنا ہے تو اس لئے جہاں ان کے سامنے یہ خیال ہوتا ہے کہ فارن ایکسچینج کسی نہ کسی طرح سے حاصل کیا جائے تاکہ ملک کی ضروریات جو ایسی ضروریات ہیں جن کے بنادیش کا گزر نہیں ہوتا ان کو پورا کیا جائے وہاں خیال یہ بھی ہوتا ہے میرے خیال میں ملک میں انارکی نہ ہو اور منسٹر کمارن یا ان کے ساتھیوں کو یا کسی اور کو ایسا موقع نہ ملے کہ مزدوروں کو ابھار کر ملک میں ایک نیا فتنہ جگائیں ۔ ایسا بوجھ ملک پر لادنا میں مناسب نہیں سمجھتا ۔ جہاں تک بنیادی سوال ہے وہاں بنیادی طور پر اس سرکار کی پالیسی سے متفق ہوں لیکن وہاں ساتھ ہی سرکار کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج واقعی کچھ ایسی باتیں ہو رہی ہیں

جنہیں انہونی کہنا چاہئے کیوں کہ ہمارا دیش تو بھگوان رام کا بھگوان کرشن کا گورو نانک دیو کا اور خواجہ معین الدین چشتی اجمیری کا دیش ہے جس میں مہاتما گاندھی نے آکر ساری دنیا کا نقشہ پلٹ دیا اپنے پیار سے ستیہ اور اہنسا سے ۔ اس دیش میں ہوتا کیا ہے ؟ اگر برا نہ مانیں سرکار والے تو میں کہوں گا کہ کچھ لوگ ہیں مٹھی بھر لوگ ہیں جو ہر طرح سے امپورٹ لائسنسز کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے گٹ بندی کئے ہوئے ہیں ۔ یہاں ہمارے چیف کنٹرولر آف امپورٹ اینڈ ایکسپورٹ سے انہوں نے گٹ بندی کر رکھی ہے ۔ یہاں اسٹیک ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن سے جس کی بڑی چرچا کی جاتی ہے گٹ بندی کر رکھی ہے ۔ میں اپنے منسٹر صاحب کی توجہ کئی بار دلا چکا ہوں اور آج پھر دلاتا ہوں کہ ہماری منسٹری نے ہچاس لاکھ روپیہ کا ایک امپورٹ لائسنس جاری کیا ڈیفنس کے لئے نائن ٹاپس کے لئے دو پارٹیوں کو دیا ۔ ٹھیک ہے ڈیفنس کی ضرورت ہو تو اس میں ضرور دینا چاہئے ۔ لیکن ہوا کیا ؟ ہوا یہ کہ ہچاس لاکھ میں سے ایک دھیلے کا بھی ڈیفینس کے کام نہیں آیا ۔ نہیں آیا تو وہ بھی میں سمجھ سکتا ہوں ۔ لیکن پھر وہی پارٹی اگر پھر سے اس کو بیچے

ان کو کھلی جھوٹ مل جائے کہ وہ ہچیس ہچیس لاکھ کا ایک ایک کروڑ بنائیں کھلے مارکیٹ میں تو کافی دکھ ہوتا ہے کہ ایسا سرکار نے کیوں کیا اگر اس پر لبس ہو جائے تب بھی مجھے کوئی شکوہ نہ ہو ۔ لیکن میں دیکھتا کیا ہوں کہ انہیں پارٹیوں کو پھر سے چالیس چالیس لاکھ کا ریکمنڈ کر دیا گیا کہ ان کو لائسنس ملے ۔ فائنس منسٹری نے ٹرن ڈاؤن کیا تو اس سے مجھے کوئی اجنبیا نہیں ہوا ۔ لیکن میں انہیں پارٹیوں کو دیکھتا ہوں کہ ان کو ریکز کا امپورٹ لائسنس ملا اور ریکز کی بجائے جو شادی یارن تھا وہ منگایا انہوں نے ودیشوں سے سوئٹر پل اور منگایا ۔ کسی کا بازو نکالا کسی کی پیٹھ نکالی کسی کا آکا نکالا کسی کا دایاں کسی کا بایاں اور اس طرح سے چار کنسائمنٹ میں نیا بالکل پل اور تیار کر کے جو چیزیں دھیلے میں آئی تھیں ان کو پونڈ میں بیچا ۔ یعنی سینکڑوں گناہ کا پھل انہوں نے نکالا ۔ اب آپ کہیں اس کا ثبوت کیا ہے ۔ سرکار کیسے جانچ پڑتال کرے گی اس طرح سے لوگ کہتے ہیں جو میرے پاس ایک ہی کسوٹی ہے جو میں سرکار سے ہمیشہ کہتا ہوں کہ کس کی ہے ایمانی کو دیکھنا ہے کہ اس نے اگر اسٹیل وائر کا

[شری عبدالغنی]

کوٹہ لیا یا شادی پارن کا کوٹہ لیا یا اس نے کوئی وول کا کوٹہ لیا۔ وولن ٹاپس کا کوٹہ لیا اسی طرح سے سلک کا کوٹہ لیا۔ اس کی بجلي کا جو کنزیشن ہے پاور کا جو کنزیشن ہے اس کا بل منگواؤ اور اسکو دیکھو کہ جو اس نے لیا تھا وہ ایک بجلي کا بل سرکار کی راہنمائی کرے گا علاؤالدین کے چراغ کی طرح اور یہ تمام کے تمام بددیانتدار لوگ جو ہمیں جو اسٹیٹ بورڈ کے ساتھ گٹھ بندھن کئے ہیں یا ایکسپورٹ اینڈ امپورٹ کے دفتر سے گٹھ بندی کئے ہوئے ہیں ان کی ایک ایک بے ایمانی سامنے آئے۔ میں وائس چیرمین صاحب—اپنے بھائی منو بھائی شا کی بے حد تعریف کرتا ہوں ان کی انرجی کے لئے ان کی قابلیت کے لئے ان کی صاف بیانی کے لئے ان کے جوش کے لئے۔ میں ان سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ان کا جوش سچا ہے لیکن کیا یہ سچ نہیں ہے کہ آج لاکھوں روپے کے امپورٹ لائسنس ہر روز بمبئی میں بکتے ہیں۔ کیسے بکتے ہیں وہ کہاں سے آتے ہیں کہاں جاتے ہیں یہ بات دیکھنے کی ہے۔ آپ پھر کہیں گے کہ جس شخص نے اسٹیل وائر کا کوٹہ لیا اس نے اپنی جالی بنائی ہوگی اس نے کوئی کار کلوژنگ سیٹ تیار کیا ہوگا۔

وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ایسا نہیں ہوتا بلکہ جو چھوٹے چھوٹے فیکٹری والے ہیں جن کی ہماری سرکار تک پہنچ نہیں وہ بے چارے اسے بلیک میں جا کر خریدتے ہیں۔ مجبور ہوتے ہیں کہ وہ ایک روپیہ کے دو روپیہ دیں وہ جو کوٹہ لیتا ہے وہ خوش سے اپنا کوٹہ بیچ دیتا ہے اس کا نہ دھیلہ لگتا ہے نہ پیسہ لگتا ہے۔ صرف اس کی محنت لگتی ہے ٹیکسٹائل کمشنر کے یہاں چیف کنٹرولر آف امپورٹ اینڈ ایکسپورٹ کے یہاں یا اسٹیٹ ٹریڈنگ بورڈ کے یہاں اور اس کا کام بنجاتا ہے۔ میرے ساتھ سرکار تعاون دے اور میرا تعاون ے تو میں ثابت کروں گا کہ کتنی بددیانتی ہو رہی ہے۔ میں چرت رام بھرت رام کی بات نہیں کرتا جو ۶۷ لاکھ روپیہ پہلے لے لیتے ہیں۔ دہلی کاتھ کے نام سے یا ایکسپورٹ کوٹہ کے نام سے۔ میں امین چند پیارے لال کی بات بھی نہیں کرتا جو سات ناسوں سے نہیں بکہ چودہ ناموں سے اپنا کرٹہ حاصل کریں حالانکہ وہ بلیک لسٹ میں ہیں میں ان کی چرچا بھی نہیں کرتا۔ میں صرف ایک کسوٹی آپ کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : अजी साहू, उनके नाम का तो कैसे है नहीं।

شری عبدالغنی : کس کا کیس کس کے لئے آپ فکر مند ہوئے۔ آپ کو کس کی فکر ہوئی۔ مجھے کسی کی چنتا نہیں ہے۔ مجھے تو صرف اس کی چنتا ہے کہ ہماری سرکار کی باعزت طور پر شان بڑھنی چاہئے اس کی طاقت بڑھنی چاہئے تاکہ یہ ملک کی خدمت کر سکے۔ مجھے صرف اس کی چنتا ہے۔ ان کو کسی اور کی چنتا ہو گی۔

وائس چیرمین صاحب میں ایک چھوٹی کسوٹی مسٹر منو بھائی شا کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں میں نے کئی لوگوں کے بارے میں سوال کیا۔ ایک ورلڈ یارن مل کے بارے میں کہ انہوں نے ایکسائز ڈیوٹی کتنی دی اور انکم ٹیکس کتنا دیا۔ میں چار پانچ کے نام لیتا ہوں۔ سب کے نام نہیں پڑھوں گا کیوں کہ نہ آپ اجازت دیں گے نہ ہاؤس قبول کرے گا۔ ماڈرن وولن مل والوں کو ایکٹالس لاکھ پتالیس ہزار اکھتر روپیہ ایکسائز ڈیوٹی کا دینا پڑا مال پر اور انہوں نے انکم ٹیکس دیا صرف تین لاکھ دو ہزار تین سو انتہر کبھی وولن مل—آج تو میں خیر پوچھوں کہ ان کو معلوم ہوگا کہ اسپیشل پولیس اسٹیشنمنٹ والے اس کو اپنی جانچ پڑتال میں لے رہے ہیں اور انہوں نے کئی طرح کے ایسے دھندھے کر رکھے ہیں، انہوں نے

انکم ٹیکس جو دیا—کبھی وولن والوں نے—وہ تھا چار لاکھ گیارہ ہزار نو سو چھتیس جب کہ انہوں نے ایکسائز ڈیوٹی دی بیس لاکھ اکھتر ہزار تین سو اکسٹھ۔ ناگ پال والوں نے کمال کر دیا انہوں نے ۴۹ لاکھ ۳ ہزار ۶۹ ایکسائز ڈیوٹی دی لیکن انکم ٹیکس بنا ۲ لاکھ ۲ ہزار ۳۱۹۔ اس کے مقابلہ میں گوکل چند رتن چند نے ۱۸ لاکھ ۷۱ ہزار ۹۱۳ روپے ایکسائز ڈیوٹی کے دیئے۔ تو ۳۰ لاکھ انکم ٹیکس دیا۔ یہ میں نے فیکرس کیوں پڑھے۔ یہ فیکرس میں نے اس لئے رکھے کہ ہوتا کیا ہے۔ وائس چیرمین صاحب—کہ ہماری سرکار وولن ٹاپس اور وول باہر سے منگواتی ہے۔ میں ان کی بات نہیں کرتا جو انڈر انوائسنگ کرتے ہیں یا اور انوائسنگ کرتے ہیں وہ رونق اینڈ کمپنی ہو یا کوئی اور ہو۔ میں ان کی بات کرتا ہوں جن کو سرکار باہر بھیجتی ہے بڑے بڑے مل آنرز کو بھیجتی ہے وہ جاتے ہیں اور جا کر وہ خود اپنا ایسا سنٹر بناتے ہیں کہ جو اصل جن کو یہاں سے مال ملنا چاہئے ان کے یہاں سے نہیں لاتے دوسری جگہ سے لاتے ہیں تاکہ یہ پتہ ہی نہ چلے کہ کتنی انہوں نے اور انوائسنگ کرائی کتنا انڈر انوائسنگ کرایا۔ ان سب کے نام جو میں نے پڑھے ہیں ان کے اسپنڈلس

[شری عبدالغنی]

گوکل چند رتن چند سے کہیں زیادہ ہیں۔ گوکل چند رتن چند نے ۳۰ لاکھ روپیہ دیا جب کہ انہوں نے اس کے مقابلہ میں پانچواں حصہ بھی نہیں دیا۔ ہوتا کیا ہے وائس چیرمین صاحب— ان کو اجازت ہے کچھ باہر سے مال منگوانے کی اس لئے کہ وہ ایکسپورٹ کرتے ہیں اور اس کے بدلے میں—جیسا کہ منو بھائی شا نے یہاں جواب بھی دیا تھا آخر ہم ان کو موقعہ دیتے ہیں کچھ منگوائیں اور اپنا جو گھانا انہوں نے اٹھایا ہے کچھ تو سرکار ڈالتی ہے جیسے شوگر مین یا کسی اور چیز میں ہے اور اس طرح سے ہوزری والے ڈالتے ہیں کہ کس طرح سے ان کا گھانا پورا ہونا چاہئے تو وہ کیا کرتے ہیں۔ اب تو اوف کا بھاؤ چار پانچ روپے پونڈ گر گیا۔ چھبیس روپیہ پونڈ میں اون بیچتے ہیں لیکن چونکہ ان کا بارہ روپیہ میں کنٹرول باہر سے مقرر ہوتا ہے وہ ہرجی جو کاتتے ہیں بارہ روپیہ میں کاتتے ہیں اب جو بارہ روپیہ میں ہرجی کاتتے گا تو انکم ٹیکس کہاں سے آئے گا۔ بیچا تو اس نے چھبیس روپیہ پونڈ اور ہرجی کائی بارہ روپیہ کی تو ۱۴ روپے بلیک مارکیٹنگ میں گئے۔

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, there are some statements

which the hon. Member has made which are quite incorrect. Firstly, excise is not paid on the value of the goods. Excise is paid on the quantity, the weight of the goods. Secondly, he said that excise is paid in so many lakhs of rupees, whereas income-tax is not paid in lakhs, is meagre. That clearly shows that excise is paid on the production, and income-tax is paid on the profit. Therefore, this variation is bound to be there.

شری عبدالغنی : وائس چیرمین

صاحب—آپ نے میری بات کو سنا نہیں۔ یونہی کھڑے ہو گئے۔ آپ سمجھے میں باولا ہوں۔ میں باولا نہیں ہوں۔ میں نے کبھی نہیں کہا ہے۔ انہیں جو آپ نے دیا تھا اس پر ایکسائز ڈیوٹی دینی پڑے۔ وہ جس نے مال تیار کیا اس کو دینا پڑے لیکن وہ مال کہاں گیا؟ وہ مال بکے گا یا نہیں بکے گا جو انہوں نے تیار کیا۔ جو ایکسائز ڈیوٹی پر ۴۹ لاکھ روپے کے اوپر ۲ لاکھ انکم ٹیکس آتا تھا وہ کیوں نہیں دیا۔ دوسرے نے ۱۸ لاکھ روپے دیا اور ۳۰ لاکھ روپیہ انکم ٹیکس دیا۔ اس میں کیا راز ہے؟ آپ بتا سکتے ہیں مجھے۔ میں مانتا ہوں ہوں آپ کی بات کہ گروس پر وہ نہیں ہوتا وہ یارن جو باہر سے تیار ہوتا ہے اور ملس سے جو کار میں لے جاتے ہیں ان کے لئے کوئی ایکسائز نہیں ہوتا لیکن جو وہ سرکار کے کارندوں کے نوٹس میں لے جا کر لے جاتے ہیں اس پر ایکسائز ہوتا

ہے۔ تو جو ایکسائز انہوں نے دیا وہ گیا کہاں؟ ان کی کوئی آمدنی نہیں ہوئی۔ ان کی آمدنی مر گئی۔ باقی ایک گوبی چند رتن چند کی آمدنی زندہ رہی جنہوں نے ۱۸ لاکھ ایکسائز ڈیوٹی دی۔ ۲۰ لاکھ انکم ٹیکس دیا۔

تو میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ آپ بیشک ان کو اجازت دیجئے کہ وہ ایکسپورٹ کریں خود ہی اور پھر امپورٹ کریں۔ وہ وولن ٹاپس میں مانتا ہوں لیکن اتنا عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کھلی چٹھی نہیں ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ بیچے ۲۶ روپے پونڈ میں اور پرچی کاٹے بارہ روپے کی۔ میں اس لئے عرض کر رہا تھا وائس چیرمین صاحب، کہ آج ضرورت ہے اس سرکار کو کچھ ممبر ایسے ہوں جو ان کو کھری کھری بات سنا سکیں۔ ان کی طاقت بڑھے۔ میں نہیں کہتا ان کی طاقت کم ہو۔ اگر کمارن آ جائیں گے ان کی جگہ بھوپیش گپتا آ جائیں گے تو مجھے خوشی ہوگی۔ ہاں، سردار پٹیل کا لڑکا دیا بھائی پٹیل اگر آ جائے گا تو مجھے خوشی ہوگی انہوں نے پانچ سو اسٹیٹوں کو ختم کر کے بالکل ایک دیش کیا اور آج ہماری سرکار بجائے اس کے کہ کچھ کرے وہ نت نئے کوئی کھیل کھیلتی رہتی ہے جس سے ملک میں آگ لگتی

رہتی ہے۔ وہ جانے اور ان کا کام جانے۔ بہر حال میرا کوئی جھگڑا نہیں ہے۔

اب میں منو بھائی شا کے نوٹس میں ایک پوائنٹ لانا چاہتا ہوں اور اس کے بعد شاید وائس چیرمین صاحب گھنٹی بجا دیں گے اور مجھے بیٹھنا ہوگا۔

ایک آئریبل ممبر : ابھی بھی نہیں۔

شری عبدالغنی : میں ان کا بہت پرانا ششیہ ہوں۔ اس لئے میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت بدقسمتی سے دیش میں ورشا نہیں ہوئی۔ جب ورشا نہیں ہوئی تو پانی نہیں ہوا۔ پانی اکٹھا نہیں ہوا تو جو پاور ہاؤس تھے وہ نہیں چل سکے زوروں سے نہیں چل سکے۔ جب چل نہیں سکے تو کوئی دوسرے ذریعہ سے انہیں چلایا جانا چاہئے اور وہ ذریہ لائٹ ڈیزل آئل سے ہے لیکن وہ بھی انڈین آئل کارپوریشن کے پاس نہیں ہے۔ وہ سرکاری اداروں کو پورا آئل نہیں دے سکتے اور پھر جو دوسرے کوآپریٹو شوگر ملز ہیں جن میں آپ لاکھوں کسان بھائیوں کو آباد رکھنا چاہتے ہیں ان کو نہیں دے سکتے۔ سیمی آفیشل اداروں کو نہیں دے سکتے اور اس لئے نہیں دے سکتے کیوں کہ ان کے پاس فارن ایکسچینج نہیں

[شری عبدالغنی] ۴۱
 ہے تو پھر بنے کیا۔ تو اس کا نتیجہ
 ہوتا ہے کہ لوگوں کو کافی پریشانی
 ہوئی کہ سرکار جو وقت ہر
 کسانوں کو ٹریکٹر چلانے کے لئے
 ہائی اسپید ڈیزل نہیں دے سکی
 ان بیچاروں نے ہائی اسپید ڈیزل کے
 بدلہ کپرو سین آئل میں موبل آئل ڈال
 کر ہائی اسپید ڈیزل آئل بنایا تاکہ
 پیسے کم لگ سکیں اور اس
 کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دیش کو
 نقصان ہوا۔ تو میں عرض
 کرنا چاہتا ہوں منو بھائی شا جو
 سے کہ وہ جہاں اور لوگوں کو
 امپورٹ کرنے کی اجازت دیتے ہیں
 وہاں انڈین آئل کارپوریشن کو بھی
 جو کہ ان کا اپنا ادارہ ہے اسکو
 اتنی اجازت دیں کہ وہ باہر سے
 آئل منگا سکے۔ مجھے حیرانی تو
 تب ہوتی ہے جب کہ برما آئل
 کمپنی ہزاروں بیرل ہی نہیں لاکھوں
 بیرل لو گریڈ موبل آئل مارکیٹ
 میں پھینک دیتا ہے لیکن انڈین آئل
 کارپوریشن وائے کچھ بھی نہیں
 دے سکتے۔ کیوں نہیں دے پاتے۔
 ہیں۔ آخر برما آئل کمپنی کے پاس
 کہاں سے آتا ہے۔ آخر کوئی تو
 اجازت دیتا ہوگا اور تبھی تو وہ آتا
 ہوگا۔ بد نصیبی یہ ہے کہ اس وقت سرکار
 کے اداروں کے لئے جس
 چیز کی ضرورت ہے، پاور ہاؤس کے
 لئے جس چیز کی ضرورت ہے، کسانوں

کے لئے جس چیز کی ضرورت ہے اس
 ڈیزل آئل پر اس میں ۶ پیسہ لیٹر
 ٹیکس بڑھا دیا ہے۔ یہ منو بھائی شا
 کا مضمون نہیں ہے لیکن میں یہ کہنا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ وناش کالے وپریت
 بدھی۔ جب سرکار کے برے دن
 آجاتے ہیں تو اس کی عقل بھی بھر شہ
 ہو جاتی ہے۔ جب اس کا اپنا
 ادارہ ہے تو وہ کیوں نہیں اس کے
 لئے لبریکیٹنگ آئل منگاتی ہے جب
 اس طرح کا آئل ایس او کے پاس ہے
 برما آئل کمپنی کے پاس ہے۔ کال
 ٹیکس والوں کے پاس ہے تو وہ اس آئل
 کو منگانے کے لئے کہاں سے روپیہ
 لاتے ہیں۔ تو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ اس طرح سے بے ایمانی ہوتی
 ہے کہ جو باہر سے وول لاتے ہیں
 وہ چور بازار میں بیچتے ہیں اسٹیل
 وائر کو چور بازار میں بیچتے ہیں۔
 ہال بیرنگ کو چور بازار میں بیچتے
 ہیں اسٹین لیس اسٹیل کو چور
 بازار میں بیچتے ہیں اور
 اس کا ایک ہی ثبوت ہے
 وہ یہ ہے کہ ان کے جو الیکٹرک
 پاور کے بل ہیں ان کو آپ پکڑ لیں
 اس سے آپ کو ثابت ہو جائے گا
 کہ جب ان کے پاس الیکٹرک بل
 آئے نہیں تو کارخانے فیکٹری
 چلیں کہاں سے۔ اور فیکٹری میں
 مال تیار ہوا کیسے۔ میں نے ابھی
 پوچھا تھا کہ لمبے ریشے وائے کیمل
 ہیر کے لئے آپ نے کن کن کو لائسنس

دیا۔ تو اس کا جواب دیا گیا کہ دو پارٹیوں کو دیا گیا تھا۔ مجھے علم ہے کہ ایک پارٹی نے بڑا بل بنایا اور یہ ثابت کیا کہ ہمارا کام چلنا ہے ہم بناتے ہیں لمحے ریشے کا استعمال کرتے ہیں اور اسی وجہ سے ان کو امپورٹ لائسنس مل گیا۔ لیکن اگر سچ جانیں تو کسی نے بھی یہ جاننے کی کوشش نہیں کی کہ ان کے پاس کوئی مشین ہے یا نہیں۔ کیا ان کے پاس کوئی ایسی مشین ہے جس میں کہ لمحے ریشہ کا استعمال ہو سکتا ہے تو وائس چیرمین صاحب، میں منو بھائی صاحب سے کہوں گا کہ واقعی اگر وہ یہ بل لائے ہیں کہ دو سال کی سزا اس قسم کے لوگوں کو ہے یا اس چیز پر کنٹرول رہے تو میں بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کی طاقت اور سرکار کی طاقت بھی بڑھے مجھے اس بارے میں خوشی ہے کہ وہ اس قسم کی سخت سے سخت کارروائی کرے اور میں ان کو اس کے لئے بدھائی بھی دیتا ہوں لیکن میں ان سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس بات کا خیال ضرور رکھیں کہ جن چیزوں کے بغیر ہماری گزر نہیں ہو سکتی ہے انہیں کو منگایا جائے۔ ہم نے بیویوں سے زیورات لئے۔ ہم نے کسانوں سے زیورات لئے اور ان سے کہا کہ ہمیں ڈیفنس کے لئے ضرورت ہے لیکن

ڈیفنس کا کام کیسے چلے گا۔ بھیاں کیسے چلیں گی۔ اگر گورنمنٹ کے پاس فرنیس آئل موجود نہیں ہوگا۔ اس لئے سرکار کا یہ فرض ہو جاتا ہے کہ وہ اس بات کو دیکھے کہ کس کس چیز کے آنے سے دیش کا بھلا ہوگا۔ اگر وہ اس طرح سے کرے گی تو مجھے یقین ہے کہ ان کو پھر یہاں پر اس طرح کا جواب نہیں دینا پڑے گا کہ ان لوگوں نے بینک کلیرنس سرٹیفیکیٹ نہیں دیا اور کروڑوں کا امپورٹ لائسنس دے دیا۔ شاہدرا مل والوں نے لیا اور دوسرے مل والوں نے لیا اور اس طرح سے لائسنس کو انہوں نے انجوائے کیا۔ وائس چیرمین صاحب، میں کیا کیا کہوں اور کیا کیا قصے سناؤں۔ لدھیانہ میں برسوں سے سلک یارن آتا ہے لیکن ان کو آرٹ سلک کا کوٹہ ملتا ہے۔ لیکن وہ ایک تار اور ایک گز بھی اس کا استعمال نہیں کرتے۔ اس لئے میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی بات کیوں ہوتی ہے اور کیوں اس طرح سے رویہ برباد ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے میرا خیال ہے کہ میں اسٹیک ٹریڈنگ کارپوریشن کو کوسوں۔ بجٹ پر کہوں کس بل پر کہوں میں چاہتا ہوں کہ منو بھائی شا کو سمجھائیں کہ یہ ان کی منوبلی نہیں ہے۔ یہ لوٹ مار پھیلانے کی اور جیلانے کی۔ ان کی جو

[شری عبدالغنی]

ایک ایک بددیانتی ہے وہ یہاں لائی جائے گی اور اس لئے لائی جائے گی تاکہ منو بھائی شا کے ہاتھ مضبوط ہوں اور میں کسی کے ہاتھ کمزور کرنا نہیں چاہتا۔ اگر وہ بد دیانتی کرتے ہیں اور ملے ہوئے ہیں اور روز نت نئے آرڈر دیتے ہیں جب کہ ان کو ضرورت نہیں ہے تو ان کے خلاف کارروائی کی جانی چاہئے۔ ٹھیک ہے ہم دیش کی بھلائی کے لئے کر رہے ہیں۔ رشیا کو کروڑوں کا مال جاتا ہے لیکن پھر بھی ہمارے کمارن صاحب مطمئن نہیں ہیں۔ ہمارے مال کے بدلہ میں وہ ہمیں کیا دیتا ہے۔ یہ ہمارا چمڑا لے جاتا ہے ہماری اور چیزیں لے جاتا ہے جس سے ہمارے یہاں فارن ایکسچینج آ سکتا ہے لیکن وہ تو ہمارا مارا جاتا ہے لیکن پھر بھی ہمارے کمارن صاحب چیختے ہیں کہ بھارت میں سوشلسٹ پیڑن نہیں ہے۔ وہ تو فلاں فلاں ملک کی بات کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں کسی ملک کا نمائندہ بن کر یہاں کھڑا نہیں ہوں۔ میں یہ بات ضرور مانتا ہوں کہ اس وقت منو بھائی شا کے ہاتھ میں یہ نہیں ہونا چاہیئے کہ جس کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے وہ پوری نہ ہو اور جو لوگ اس طرح کی گڑ بڑ کرتے ہیں جن کے لئے یہ بل لایا گیا ہے ان

کو دو ہی سال کی سزا ملے۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور یہ دینگے ورنہ لوگ کہیں گے کہ منو بھائی شا کے من میں یہ تھا نہیں وہ تو صرف آپ لوگوں کو مطمئن کرنے کے لئے اور اپوزیشن والوں کو مطمئن کرنے کے لئے اس بل کو لائے ہیں۔ اگر لائے ہیں تو سب کو پکڑیں۔ بیجلی کا بل پکڑیں اور اس طرح سے سب کو پکڑ کر دو مہینے دو سال کی سزا دی جائے تاکہ سب کو ہوش آ جائے۔

†[श्री अब्दुल ग़नी (पंजाब) : वाइस चैयरमैन साहब, जहां तक दुनियादी सवाल है मैं इस विल का स्वागत करता हूं। मैंने कोई इन्तकामी ज़ाबे से दो बरस से तीन बरस करने का ख्याल, सुझाव अपनी सरकार को नहीं दिया था बल्कि मुझे यों ख्याल पैदा हुआ कि मेरे एक मुअज्जिज साथी के दिल में यह आया है, दो से एक साल कर दिया जाए, तो मैंने समझा कि वजन पूरा रहे और मिनिस्टर साहब की बात चले इस लिये मैंने 'दो' से 'तीन' कहा। मेरे मन में किसी खास व्यक्ति के लिए नफरत नहीं है और न ही मैं चाहता हूं कि किसी को उमर कैद हो क्योंकि हम पंजाबी में कहते हैं कि पागल एक हो तो समझाए बेड़ा; बेड़ा हो जाए पागल तो समझाए केड़ा। एक पागल हो तो लोग उसको समझा बुझा भी लें लेकिन सभी पागल हो जायें तो कौन समझाए।

मैं कई बार आप के द्वारा अपनी सरकार के नोटिस में ला चुका हूं कि यह सही है कि एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट पर कंट्रोल किए बिना दुनिया के सब से बड़े बर्रे आजम भारत को सम्भालना कोई आसान बात नहीं। मैं यह भी

† Hindi Transliteration.

मानता हूँ कि जब वह चर्चा करते हैं कि शुगर में इतनी सबसिडी देनी पड़ी, होजरी में इतनी देनी पड़ी, फलों काम में इतनी देनी पड़ी, तो इस वक्त मैं यह ख्याल करता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार को करोड़ों किसानों को आबाद रखना है, उनके गन्ने को कहीं न कहीं खपाना है, जो लाखों मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको किसी न किसी तरह से रखना है, तो इसलिये जहाँ उनके सामने यह ख्याल होता है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज किसी न किसी तरह हासिल किया जाए ताकि मुल्क की जरूरियात—जो ऐसी जरूरियात हैं जिन के बिना देश का गुजर नहीं होता उनको पूरा किया जाये, वहाँ ख्याल यह भी होता है मेरे ख्याल में मुल्क अनारकी न हो और मिस्टर कुमारन् या उनके साथियों को या किसी और को ऐसा मौका न मिले कि मजदूरों को उभाड़ कर मुल्क में एक नया फिलना जगाएं। ऐसा बोझ मुल्क पर लादना मैं मुनासिब नहीं समझता। जहाँ तक बुनियादी सवाल है वहाँ बुनियादी तौर पर इस सरकार की पालिसी से मुत्तफिक हूँ लेकिन वहाँ साथ ही सरकार के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज बाकई कुछ ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं जिन्हें अनहोनी कहना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारा देश तो भगवान राम का, भगवान कृष्ण का, गुरु नानक देव का और राजा मुईनुद्दीन चिस्ती 'अजमेरी' का देश है जिसमें महात्मा गांधी ने आकर सारी दुनिया का नकशा पलट दिया अपने प्यार से, सत्य और अहिंसा से इस देश में होता क्या है? अगर बुरा न मानें सरकार वाले तो मैं कहूंगा कि कुछ सोग हैं, मुट्ठी भर लोग हैं जो हर तरह से इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस को हासिल करने के लिये गुटबन्दी किये हुये हैं। यहाँ हमारे चीफ कन्ट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट से उन्होंने गुटबन्दी कर रखी है; यहाँ स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से जिस की बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है गुटबन्दी कर रखी है। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जो कई बार दिला चुका हूँ और आज फिर दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने पचास लाख रुपये का एक इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस जारी किया डिफेंस के लिए, नाइलन टाप्स के लिये दो

पाटियों को दिया। ठीक है, डिफेंस की जरूरत हो तो उसमें जरूर देना चाहिये। लेकिन हुआ क्या? हुआ यह कि पचास लाख में से एक घेले का भी डिफेंस के काम नहीं आया, नहीं आया तो वह भी मैं समझ सकता हूँ। लेकिन फिर वही पार्टी अगर फिर से उसको बेचे, उनको खुली छूट मिल जाए कि वह पच्चीस-पच्चीस लाख का एक-एक करोड़ बनाये खुले मार्केट में तो काफी दुख होता है कि ऐसा सरकार ने क्यों किया। अगर इसी पर बस हो जाए तब भी मुझे कोई शिक्वा न हो। लेकिन मैं देखता क्या हूँ कि इन्हीं पार्टियों को फिर से चालीस-चालीस लाख का रिकमंड कर दिया गया कि उनको लाइसेंस मिले। फाइनांस मिनिस्ट्री ने टर्न डाउन किया तो उससे मुझे कोई अचम्भा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मैं उन्हें पार्टियों को देखता हूँ कि उनको रैक्स का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिला और रैक्स के बजाए जो शाडी यार्न या वह मंगाया उन्होंने विदेशों से स्वेटर पुल-ओवर मंगाया। किसी का बाजू निकाला, किसी की पीठ निकाली, किसी का आगा निकाला, किसी का दायां, किसी का बायां, और इस तरह से चार कन्साइनमेंट में नया बिल्कुल पुलओवर तैयार करके जो चीजें घेले में आई थीं उनको पौंड में बेचा। यानी सैकड़ों गुनाह का पहल उन्होंने निकाला। अब आप कहें इसका सबूत क्या है। सरकार कैसे जांच पड़ताल करेगी? इस तरह से लोग कहते हैं तो मेरे पास एक ही कसौटी है जो मैं सरकार से हमेशा कहता हूँ कि किसी की बैडनी को देखना है कि उसने अगर स्टील बायर का कोटा लिया या शाडी यार्न का कोटा लिया या उसने कोई वूल का कोटा लिया, वूलन टाप्स का कोटा लिया, इसी तरह से सिल्क का कोटा लिया, इसकी बिजली का जो कंजम्पशन है, पावर का जो कंजम्पशन है उसका बिल मंगवाओ और उसको देखो कि जो इसने लिया या वह एक बिजली का बिल सरकार की रहनुमाई करेगा अलाउद्दीन के चिराग की तरह और यह तमाम के तमाम बद-दयानतदार लोग जो हैं जो स्टेट बोर्ड के साथ गठबंधन किए हैं या एक्सपोर्ट एण्ड

[श्री अब्दुल ग़नी]

इम्पोर्ट के दफ्तर से गठबन्दी किए हुये हैं उनकी एक-एक बेईमानी सामने आए। मैं, वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, अपने भाई मनुभाई शाह की बेहद तारीफ़ करता हूँ उनकी एनर्जी के लिये, उनकी काबिलियत के लिये, उनकी साफ़ बयानी के लिये, उनके जोश के लिये। मैं उनसे कह सकता हूँ कि उनका जोश सच्चा है। लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आज लाखों रुपये के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस हर रोज़ बम्बई में बिकते हैं? कैसे बिकते हैं, वहाँ कहां से आते हैं, कहां जाते हैं यह बात देखने की है। आप फिर कहेंगे कि जिस शख्स ने स्टील वायर का कोटा लिया उसने अपनी जाली बनाई होगी, उसने कोई कार क्लोजिंग सीट तैयार किया होगा। वह कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होता बल्कि जो छोटे-छोटे फ़ैक्टरी वाले हैं जिन की हमारी सरकार तक पहुंच नहीं वे बेचारे इसे ब्लैक में जाकर खरीदते हैं, मजबूर होते हैं कि वह एक के दो रुपये दें। वह जो कोटा लेता है वह खुशी से अपना कोटा बेच देता है। उसका न घेला लगता है, न पैसा लगता है। सिर्फ़ उसकी मेहनत लगती है टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर के यहां चीफ़ कंट्रोलर आफ़ इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट के यहां या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग बोर्ड के यहां और उसका काम बन जाता है। मेरे साथ सरकार तावन दे और मेरा तावन ले तो मैं साबित करूंगा कि कितनी बद-दयानती हो रही है। मैं चरतराम भरतराम की बात नहीं करता जो 67 लाख रुपये पहले ले लेते हैं, दिल्ली क्लाय के नाम से या एक्सपोर्ट कोटा के नाम से। मैं अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की बात भी नहीं करता जो सात नामों से नहीं बल्कि चौदह नामों से अपना कोटा हासिल करे। हालांकि वे ब्लैक लिस्ट में हैं मैं उनकी चर्चा भी नहीं करता। मैं सिर्फ़ एक कसौटी आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : अजी साहब, उनके नाम का केस तो है नहीं।

श्री अब्दुल ग़नी : किस का केस ? किस के लिए आप फ़िक्रमन्द हुये। आपको किस की फ़िक्र हुई। मुझे किसी की चिन्ता नहीं है। मुझे तो सिर्फ़ इस की चिन्ता है कि हमारी सरकार की बा-इज्जत तौर पर शान बढ़नी चाहिए, उसकी ताकत बढ़नी चाहिए ताकि यह मुल्क की खिदमत कर सके। मुझे सिर्फ़ इसी की चिन्ता है। उनको किसी और की चिन्ता होगी।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक छोटी कसौटी मिस्टर मनुभाई शाह के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कई लोगों के बारे में सवाल किया—एक बरस्टिड यार्न मिल के बारे में—कि उन्होंने एक्साइज ड्यूटी कितनी दी और इन्कम टैक्स कितना दिया। मैं चार-पांच के नाम लेता हूँ। सब के नाम नहीं पढ़ूंगा क्योंकि न आप इजाजत देंगे, न हाउस कबूल करेगा। माडर्न वूलन मिल वालों को इक्तालीस लाख, पैंतालीस हजार, इकहत्तर रुपया एक्साइज ड्यूटी का देना पड़ा माल पर और उन्होंने इन्कम टैक्स दिया सिर्फ़ तीन लाख, दो हजार, तीन सौ इकहत्तर। कभी वूलन मिल—आज तो मैं खैर पूछूँ कि उनको मालूम होगा कि स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टैब्लिशमेंट वाले उसको अपनी जांच पड़ताल में ले रहे हैं और उन्होंने कई तरह के ऐसे घन्घे कर रखे हैं। उन्होंने इन्कम टैक्स जो दिया—कभी वूलन वालों ने—वह था चार लाख, ग्यारह हजार, नौ सौ छत्तीस जब कि उन्होंने एक्साइज ड्यूटी दी बीस लाख, इकहत्तर हजार, तीन सौ इकसठ। नागपाल वालों ने कमाल कर दिया। उन्होंने 49 लाख 3 हजार, 69 एक्साइज ड्यूटी दी लेकिन इन्कम टैक्स बना, 2 लाख, 2 हजार 3 सौ 19। उसके मुकाबले में गोकलचन्द रतनचन्द ने 18 लाख, 71 हजार 913 रुपये एक्साइज ड्यूटी के दिये। तो 30 लाख इन्कम टैक्स दिया। यह मैंने फिगर्स क्यों पढ़े? यह फिगर्स मैंने इस लिये रखे कि होता क्या है, वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, कि हमारी सरकार वूलन टाप्स और वूल बाहर से मंगवाती है।