

Shri L. N. Mishra: According to the constitution of this fund a specialised agency has to be appointed and in this case the I.L.O. has been appointed

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is there any condition for the financial assistance that has been asked for?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no condition. There is a specialised fund and we are availing of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how many instructors will be appointed and what will be the basis of their appointment?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There will be 14 experts from outside and there will be many instructors from this country.

Shri Subodh Hansda: There are two other institutes functioning. May I therefore know whether this assistance is also meant for the improvement of those institutes?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is meant for this institute only.

Institute of Nuclear Research
Hyderabad

+
*437 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri D. C. Sharma

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1487 on the 26th March 1959 and state

(a) whether the assurance from the Osmania University regarding integrating the activities of the proposed Institute of Nuclear Research, Hyderabad, has since been received, and

(b) if so, whether any assistance has been given to the Institute for setting up of Nuclear Research Institute at Hyderabad?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) The assurance from the Osmania University regarding integrating the activities of the proposed institute of Nuclear Research, Hyderabad, has not been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know if any assurance has been received in this regard and whether any help will be given to that institute?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Who should give the help and what for? May I explain, Sir? The desire of some enthusiastic persons to start an institute is not enough. It is a very big thing to have an institute for nuclear research. There are very few in India, apart from the major institute—doing this work and they are one or two universities like Calcutta and Bombay which do something about it. The other universities cannot.

Now, if some people want to start this without adequate equipment in personnel and other things it may not lead to any successful results. Therefore, the Atomic Energy Department said, if the Osmania University takes this under its wing generally and promises support, "we shall also support it." The Osmania University has not done so. Therefore, it becomes not at all feasible for the Atomic Energy Department to recognise this and support it till that is done.

Diplomatic relations with South Africa

+
*438 { Shri Harish Chandra Mathar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri Radha Raman
Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Dinesh Singh
Shri Hem Barua
Shri S. A. Mohd:
Shri Asar

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any possibility of the restoration of diplomatic relations between this country and South Africa,

(b) whether any approaches have been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, what progress has so far been made?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c) There has been no severance of diplomatic relations between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa; the Indian High Commission in the Union has been withdrawn but diplomatic relations continue through the High Commissioners of the two countries in the United Kingdom. There is no proposal at present for reopening the Indian High Commission in the Union.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any fresh approach has been made in this connection by the Government of India to the permanent representatives of the Union of South Africa at the United Nations or the High Commissioner in London and, if so, if any notes have been exchanged and what is the nature of the notes and the reaction of that Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Annually this matter comes up before the United Nations and the UN General Assembly has repeatedly passed resolutions calling upon those various countries involved, the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan, to discuss this matter. Almost annually we inform the South African Government that in terms of the resolutions of the General Assembly we are prepared to do so and the Pakistan Government follows suit, but thus far their replies have not been satisfactory. So nothing has been done.

Shri Assar: In the absence of direct diplomatic relations with South Africa, how are we keeping ourselves in touch with our Indian nationals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Broadly speaking, we are not keeping in touch with them. Naturally some news comes in various ways but not continuously or formally.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की रंगभेद नीति दिन पर दिन घोर बढ़ती जाती है और ऐसी

हालत में क्या इन बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि जब तक इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन न हो तब तक हमारा उनका कोई राजनैतिक सम्बन्ध न रहे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यही ग्राजकल की हालत है और कोई खास इरादा नहीं है कोई नया सम्बन्ध पैदा करने का जब तक कि कोई रान्ता माफ न हो ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it realised by our Government that it is impossible to continue any kind of relationship with South Africa where three million whites kick to death ten million blacks, murder them and abduct them and do not give any kind of protection to the population? This has been reported in British papers.

Mr. Speaker. The hon Member is arguing this matter. He has not put a question.

Shri Nath Pai. I think we do not have any trade relations as such with South Africa. Are the Government aware that goods normally imported by traders of Indian origin for Nairobi are then re-exported on a very large scale to South Africa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe this is done to some extent. To what extent, I cannot say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Indians are still facing the same amount of humiliation as in the past and, if so, what steps have been taken by our Government to see that this behaviour changes?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no Indians in South Africa.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Indian nationals.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no Indian nationals in South Africa.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The coloured people. You know better than I.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are not Indian nationals; they are not Indian citizens. There are people of Indian descent who are South African nationals. Is the hon. Member referring to them?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; they are facing humiliation. It is known to us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite so. But that is a matter because of which this withdrawal of our representative took place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has there been any effect?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Joachim Alva: Just one question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member put a question earlier.

Shri Joachim Alva: Please allow one question. It is an important question. Is the Government aware that the South African Government has ordered 80 armoured vehicles from Great Britain and Great Britain has supplied two squadrons to South Africa just in order to continue its process of suppression? We being members of the Commonwealth, have we conveyed our reactions to this kind of military forces being supplied from Great Britain?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. Government is not aware of all this.

Clinical Thermometer

+

*439. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the manufacture of clinical thermometer in collaboration with a Japanese firm has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the plan and estimate of the scheme have been prepared;

(c) where the proposed factory is to be established; and

(d) when it is expected to start production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Messrs. National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, a Government of India undertaking, propose to manufacture clinical thermometers in collaboration with a Japanese firm. The terms of collaboration are under examination by the company and have also been referred to Government for scrutiny.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know when the terms are likely to be finalised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think very soon; at least in the next year the first process of production may start.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it not a fact that the programme for 1958-59 was to manufacture 50,000 thermometers and, if so, may I know how this target will be fulfilled?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, the application is under consideration. So, there is no question of any target here. When the programme is approved and the scheme is finalised, then we shall lay before the House the necessary targets.

Shri Subbalah Ambalam: May I know the annual requirements of clinical thermometers in India and the capacity of this plant to produce them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The total estimated demand is about 12 lakhs. The capacity of this plant will be about six lakhs thermometers per year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know from which country this import is the heaviest for clinical thermometers and whether by this collaboration with Japan we will be able to manufacture these things?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the past in some years the Japanese imports were the heaviest and sometimes the West