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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 17th December, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drilling for Petroleum in Jawalamukhi

- +
 *1190. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri Warrior:
 Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1085 on the 23d August, 1957 and state:

(a) the further progress made and results achieved in the exploration for petroleum in Jawalamukhi area;

(b) the maximum depth to which drilling was undertaken upto the 30th November, 1957;

(c) whether any delay is being experienced in the drilling operations;

(d) if so, causes thereof and the steps Government propose to take to overcome the delay; and

(e) the total cost incurred in the drilling work so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Jawalamukhi

well No. 1 has already reached a total depth of more than 5200 feet. In spite of some encouraging observations made it is still premature to make any report on the nature of exploration. It can, however, be stated that Jawalamukhi drilling has given informations of far reaching significance to the possibilities of oil deposition in the foredeeps of the Himalayas. A full assessment can be made only when we have crossed the 10,000 feet depth limit beyond which the subathus or the oil bearing rock is expected

(b) 4930 ft.

(c) Considering the conditions of very hard rocks and clayey soil alternating, the drilling is progressing fairly satisfactory and its rate is not less than the average speed of drilling recorded elsewhere under similar conditions.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Rs. 24.80 lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon Minister can give us any idea of the approximate time that will be required to reach a depth of 10,000 feet to which he referred in his reply?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If we maintain the present speed of drilling, it is expected that by the end of April, we may reach 10,000 feet limit or cross it.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest that the hon. Members may put the questions straightaway instead of saying: 'Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say' and so on? How many feet or how many rupees etc.? That will be easy-

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: Old habits die hard.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many wells are being used for drilling

purposes because the hon. Minister spoke about well No. 1?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: After we have completed Jwalamukhi No. 1 drilling or after we have come to a satisfactory level where some assessment could possibly be made, we shall take decision about another site right or left. Probably, one or two holes may have to be put in order to finalise whether there is any oil there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is there any danger that the Jwalamukhi will disappear after the exploitation of oil starts in full swing?

Mr. Speaker: The question will be: what is the quantity that will be available and how long can you work it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is there any danger that the Jwalamukhi will disappear after oil exploitation starts in full swing?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the exploitation is concerned, I am sure it is not going to be wild.

An Hon. Member: Oil exploitation.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When the question of oil exploitation comes we may be able to give a correct answer to the question whether Jwalamukhi flames will disappear or not.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if the Government intends to commence drilling operations in the adjoining area where the gases have been observed to appear in larger quantities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. The drilling site has been selected after taking into account all technological aspects of the whole question. We have taken into account the fact that there are such areas near about.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has said that they will consider the problem after the drilling operation is over. May I know, when the drilling operations are over and it is found that the Jwalamukhi has disappeared, whether Government will stop drilling and oil exploitation work?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. We are not likely to stop or conclude drilling after the first hole. We shall only get more information. Then, we shall decide whether to drill at some other place or places. Only then we shall be enabled to reach a decision whether something has happened to these flames or not.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: It has been sufficiently answered. Why did he not get up earlier?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have been getting up. I just want to know how the cost of drilling at Jwalamukhi compares with that of Naharkotiya?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think the cost of drilling at Jwalamukhi will be cheaper.

Engineering College at Durgapur

*1191. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 1224 asked in the Lok Sabha on the 27th August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by Government about the establishment of an Engineering College at Durgapur;

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

(c) whether any other new Engineering College or Colleges are going to be established in the country during the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c). The matter is under consideration.

Shri R. C. Majhi: When was the application of the West Bengal Government received and when is a final decision about the establishment of this college likely to be taken?

Shri M. M. Das: The proposal to establish an engineering college in the Asansol-Durgapur area did not originate from the West Bengal Government. It came up to the Central Government as part of the recommendations of the Ghosh-Chandrakant Committee which was appointed to go into the question of meeting the demands of the engineering personnel at the end of the Second Plan.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that Government had a programme under the Second Plan for the establishment of a number of new engineering colleges? How is it my hon. friend had stated in reply to Part C that it does not arise or something like that?

Shri M. M. Das: At the beginning the State Governments had a proposal to establish eight engineering colleges in their respective States and out of these, six have already come into existence. Now, only two remain to be established. The question of establishing this college came, after the original plans of the State Governments were made, as a recommendation of that Committee, the Ghosh-Chandrakant Committee.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government has got any figure of the engineers required in the Second Plan period and whether that number will be reached through these colleges?

Shri M. M. Das: A committee known as the Engineering Personnel Committee was established by the Government of India and the Planning Commission to go into that question and it made some recommendations. For further consideration of those recommendations a committee was established and the recommendations of this committee were divided into two parts. One part related to the expansion of the existing colleges and the second part related to the establishment of three new colleges, so far as degree courses were concerned. The Cabinet accepted the expansion programme, that is the expansion of 19 existing engineering colleges, but

the Cabinet gave the opinion that so far as the establishment of three new colleges is concerned, they will have to be considered in detail bearing in mind the question of providing equal educational facilities to all parts of the country.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what financial assistance is going to be given by the Centre for these engineering institutions?

Shri M. M. Das: The institutions have been divided into two categories for giving financial assistance by the Centre. The State Government institutions will get for the normal expansion programme one-third of the capital expenditure and nothing else. For establishment of new engineering colleges, if the colleges are established by the State Governments the same formula will apply, that is one-third of the capital expenditure will be provided by the Centre and the rest of the capital expenditure and the recurring expenditure will have to be met by the State Governments.

श्री मधुसूदन राव : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतला सकेंगे कि इन ८ कॉलेजों में वारंगल से जो ६ लाख ६० की बिल्डिंग पिग्लो ब्रदर्स को दी गई है वह इन्व्यूड की गई है या नहीं ?

Shri M. M. Das: The information about that particular college referred to in the question is not at my disposal. If the hon. Member gives notice of a separate question I shall be very glad to answer.

Shri Thimmalah: In the existing engineering colleges, particularly in those of the Central Government, there is inadequate number of technical teaching staff. May I know what steps the Government take to be sure that sufficient engineering personnel are available before the new engineering colleges are opened in the country?

Shri M. M. Das: We are arranging for training staff in five of our engineering institutions in the country.

There is a programme for providing facilities for training engineering teachers in these five colleges.

Museums in National Research Laboratories

*1192. { Shri Subodh Hasda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Research Laboratories functioning under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which have started their own museums;

(b) the functions of these museums;

(c) whether the museums are open to the public in general; and

(d) the average cost for the maintenance of a museum in this group?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 56]

(b) To display recent advances in the respective fields of science/engineering/technology and to explain the work carried out in the Laboratories/Institutions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The maintenance of these museums is part of the work of the Laboratories and as such, no separate figures for cost of maintenance are maintained.

Shri Subodh Hasda: I want to know whether any foreign expert or experts have been invited to advise the Government on the establishment of these museums; if so, who are they, and what is the expenditure incurred on the same.

Shri M. M. Das: When the museum of our National Physical Laboratory in Delhi was being established we requested the UNESCO to send one of their museum experts and they sent Mr. W. T. O'Dea, Keeper of the London Science Museum, South Kan-

sington. Mr. O'Dea came in December, 1956 and remained here for three months. He gave us instructions in the matter. Another gentleman, Mr. Lawrence Harrison of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, who has been sent to this country by the Rockefeller Foundation of America, is now in India. We have asked our Planning Officer of the Birla Industrial and Technical Museum, Calcutta to consult him. There is another proposal for requesting the UNESCO to send Mr. O'Dea again in the year 1958.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that most of these scientific research institutes are distributed in different parts of the country, is there any proposal to see that exhibits to indicate what researches are being carried on by these research institutes and what is being achieved are shown in some central museum in India, preferably a museum that you are building up for the physical laboratories such as the research institute in Delhi?

Shri M. M. Das: These museums are attached to a particular laboratory. At present we have got ten such museums attached to ten laboratories, but we hope in course of time other laboratories will also have their own museums. So far as the question of exhibiting them in a central place is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that one or two years back there was an exhibition in Delhi itself organised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, where all these developments which have been achieved as a result of researches carried out in these laboratories were shown and they were much appreciated by the people.

Shri Ranga: I was thinking in terms of a permanent exhibition here in the centre. You have already brought in two experts and one of them is going to be brought in again. Will this suggestion be placed before him?

شکشا اور دیگرانک کو پیشا
ملفوظی (مولانا آزاد): ابھی اس طرح
کا کوئی پروپوزل گورنمنٹ نے سامنے
نہیں ہے۔

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): There is no such proposal before the Government yet.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government can give us an idea of the average number of visitors that come to these museums?

Shri M. M. Das: It is very difficult for me to give the figures of the number of visitors who visit these museums, but I may tell the hon. Member that recently the Administrative Officer in charge of one of these laboratories told us that due to constant stream of visitors coming to that laboratory the work of the laboratory is disturbed and, therefore, they are thinking of restricting the visitors to certain days of the week only.

हिन्दू धार्मिक संस्थाएँ

११६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वित्त मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४०१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दू धार्मिक संस्थाओं, मठों और मन्दिरों की आय का उचित उपयोग करने और उनके विकास करने के विचाराधीन प्रश्न पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यह निर्णय कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग(क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं , और

(ङ) वह निर्णय अधिक से अधिक कब तक किया जायेगा ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). ये मामले इतने पचीदा हैं कि इनके बारे में, विशेषकर कानूनी पहलू के सम्बन्ध में-विस्तार से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है इस लिये अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि अन्तिम निर्णय कब किया जायेगा ।

An Hon. Member: The answer may kindly be read in English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: (a) No, Sir,

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

(d) and (e). The complexity of the issues involved necessitates detailed examination and consideration particularly with reference to the legal position and it is not possible to indicate now when a final decision will be taken.-

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि अभी हाल में ही ग्रहमदाबाद में भारत साधु समाज का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था, उसने भी अपने प्रस्ताव संख्या २ के द्वारा इस और ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और यह शब्द प्रयुक्त किये हैं ?

"There are several instances of religious properties being squandered. Since independence, it is known that crores worth of property belonging to religious institutions has been converted into private property"

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके कारण इस मामले में कोई शीघ्रता की जायेगी और जल्दी कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा अभी मैंने बताया, इस मामले पर कई पहलुओं से विचार किया जायेगा, खास कर कानूनी पहलू पर। इसमें बहुत सारी बातें हैं जिन्हें

पर सोच विचार किया जा रहा है, और प्रती भी सरकार की एक कमेटी इस पर बैठ कर विचार कर रही है। जल्दी ही इन बातों पर कोई फैसला किया जायेगा।

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I may add, Sir, that there is already Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code which is a sufficient safeguard for this type of abuse of public endowments.

राजा महेश्वर प्रताप : वृन्दावन, मथुरा में बहुत मन्दिर हैं और वहाँ के लोग निहायत नाराज़ है कि सरकार हर बात में दखल देती है, हम तो भजन पूजा करने वाले आदमी हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर सकती है मथुरा वृन्दावन, अर्थात् ब्रज के लिये, और जगहों से हमें कोई मतलब नहीं, कि वहाँ के जो ब्राह्मण गोस्वामी और महन्त हैं, उनकी एक समिति बना कर उनके हाथ में सारे मन्दिर छोड़ दिये जायें ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: What about the answer to my question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to make a speech, and I allowed him to do so. We will go to the next question.

Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Bench Patna

*1195. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Branch located at Patna has been closed from the 15th October, 1957?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Yes, Sir.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सरकार ने पटना से इनकमटैक्स अपीलेट ट्राइब्यूनल को हटाया है तो क्या ऐसा करते समय बिहार की चार करोड़

जनता में जो इनकम टैक्स देने वाले हैं उनकी सुविधा का भी ध्यान रखा है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: The entire matter was not only considered at its initial stage but I have also personally gone into this matter. I received two deputations, one from the income-tax bar of Patna and the other, a few individuals representing the assesseees. Thereafter, the Law Secretary and myself, both sat together and examined the problem. The facts are, there were only 469 cases pending before the Patna Bench on the 1st October, as against 2,314, 2,182 and 1,570 cases before the Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad Benches. It transpired that these 469 cases could hardly keep the tribunal engaged for more than half the year. As a result, the Bench had to travel, all the time, to other places like Calcutta and hold their sittings there, keeping the staff at Patna unemployed. This also led to heavier expenditure on travelling and other incidental expenses. The institution, in the year 1956-57, in the Patna Bench was only 561. It was not more than five months' work for the Bench. Thereupon, taking all these facts into consideration, we decided to abolish the permanent Patna Bench and allocated the work between two Benches, namely, Allahabad and Calcutta. But, for the convenience of the assesseees, it was arranged that the Bench working on the Patna cases would regularly at intervals go to Patna and hold their sittings there so that the assesseees may not be inconvenienced. That is the present position. I told the deputationists that the moment the number of cases in Patna increased to a sizeable figure which may be considered enough to engage the Patna Bench throughout the year, we shall review the problem again.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know whether, in view of the fact that there has been reported some sort of corruption in the personnel of these tribunals, there is any time-limit for posting a particular person in a particular town for a particular period?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is really a completely different question.

Mr. Speaker: Absolutely different. They were not transferred on account of corruption there.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I submit that the personnel are posted for a number of years, and because of it corruption is prevailing?

Mr. Speaker: We are understanding it correctly. The hon. Member is interested in anti-corruption. All of us are. But this does not arise out of this question.

Ford Foundation Scheme

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*1196. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant that has been received or allocated to India by Ford Foundation during this year so far; and

(b) the details of the various items for which the grant has been made?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 57]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फोर्ड फाउंडेशन स्कीम में विदेशी लोगों की तादाद क्या होगी, और क्या इन विदेशियों का सम्बन्ध ओ० एस० एस० भारगेनाइजेशन से है या नहीं ?

श्री ब० ए० भगत : तादाद तो मालूम नहीं है और जिस भारगेनाइजेशन का जिक्र सवाल में किया गया है उसका हमको पता नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ओ० एस० एस० का अर्थ है भारगेनाइजेशन फार स्ट्रेटिजिक सर्विसेज । युद्ध के समय में फोर्ड फाउंडेशन स्कीम हिन्दुस्तान में लागू हुई थी । उस वक्त इस फोर्ड फाउंडेशन स्कीम के सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध ओ० एस० एस० से था । अब मैं

यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनका सम्बन्ध उस भारगेनाइजेशन में है या नहीं ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I would like to assure the hon. Members that this has nothing to do with any strategy or any question of preserving the interests of any country other than India. The Ford Foundation is a foundation which has been established for the purpose of assisting nations in the world in certain developmental projects and the projects in which they are interested in India, and are spending a fairly large sum, nearly 5½ million dollars. These are very useful projects where probably Government do not come out with any large contribution. I have myself personal experience of working with this organisation both as Commerce and Industry Minister and as Finance Minister, and the objective of the organisation is something which is undoubtedly praiseworthy.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I think there has been allotted a sum of 73,000 dollars for advisers on small-scale industries development. May I know whether that sum is being used at all and also where the institutes for this industry exist?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member will look into the past grants made. The small industries movement in India has been started largely at the initiative of the Ford Foundation and a report is submitted by a team of experts brought by the Ford Foundation. They are taking very great interest in the question of small-scale industries.

In regard to where these institutes have been established, to my recollection, there used to be four main institutes and a number of subsidiaries. The administrative Ministry for this purpose happens to be the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and I am sure that that Ministry would be quite happy to furnish the hon. Member with details of the working of the small-scale industrial units and the help that they get from the Ford Foundation for this purpose.

Shri K. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the total amount we have received from the Ford Foundation so far?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 22.4 million dollars approximately.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Sir, the basic question has not been replied to. What we want to know is whether some people working under the Ford Foundation are also members of the OEEC. We have not asked any information from the Minister regarding the financial and other things of the Ford Foundation. Our question remains unanswered.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the best of our knowledge, no.

Mr. Speaker: "To the best of his knowledge, no."

Conference of Chief Justices

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- *1197. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
 { **Shri Warlor:**
 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the decisions taken at the conference of Chief Justices held in Delhi in October 1957 regarding (i) elimination of delay in disposal of cases, (ii) transfer of judges from one State to another?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Conference of the Chief Justices of the various High Courts was convened by the Chief Justice of India. Government have not yet received any communication regarding the proceedings of the Conference or any recommendations made by it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government themselves made any suggestion regarding the elimination of delay in the disposal of writ applications involving awards of industrial tribunals and also taxation assessments?

Shri Datar: Government will consider all the questions that were discussed at this conference.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question was, whether the Government

have made any suggestion to the conference of the Chief Justices in October regarding the elimination of delay in the disposal of writ applications involving awards of industrial tribunals and also taxation assessments.

Shri Datar: I believe that it was not referred to the Chief Justices of India. They dealt with judicial courts and the work that they carried on regarding the arrears and other matters connected with the high courts and the Supreme Court.

Shri Mahanty: May we know, who had convened this conference and if the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had convened the conference, may we know if the Government had given the Chief Justice any broad hints as to the subjects which were likely to be discussed?

Shri Datar: No hints are necessary for the Chief Justice of India who had called this conference.

Shri Punnoose: Am I to understand that there was no prior consultation between the Government and the Chief Justice with regard to the agenda of this conference?

Shri Datar: Government are aware of the agenda.

Mr. Speaker: Government is aware. It did not take any part in preparing it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I asked the question whether they themselves suggested it. The hon. Minister said that Government is not aware of what the discussions were at the conference. My question still remains to be answered.

Shri Datar: Government are not aware of what was settled at the Conference. Government are fully aware of the agenda before this conference.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What was the agenda?

Mr. Speaker: I want to say this. When hon. Members put questions, the answers are given. If an hon. Member is not satisfied, he goes on putting hundreds of questions! Of course, the English language is there and it is not difficult for us to understand it, for

those who have been accustomed to it. The question is put and the answer is given. I will allow some questions if there is so much of complication and doubt about it, but I am not going to allow any Member to pursue it further. Ministers should, as far as possible answer the question in its spirit and answer it fully.

Shri Datar: What I have stated is that Government are aware of the subjects before the conference on the agenda, but so far as the resolutions are concerned, they are yet to come to us and therefore, it is premature to ask all these questions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I seek your intervention in the matter, Sir. When a question is asked, the Minister cannot possibly evade the question. The answer is given in an evasive manner. Certainly hon. Members have a right to receive a direct answer.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of evasion so far as this is concerned.

Shri Datar: We have not yet received any report; the proceedings are not before us. What is there for evasion?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that Government are aware of the agenda that came before this conference, may I know whether one of the subjects considered was the recruitment on the recommendation by the Chief Justices to the High Courts as far as possible and whether it was one of the items on the agenda?

Shri Datar: There was no question on the agenda relating to the appointment of Judges

Export of Rumanian Petrol

- *1198. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rumanian Deputy Minister for Industries and Petrol recently stated in Bombay that there was possibility of

exporting petroleum to India from Rumania;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India is considering the possibility of getting petroleum from Rumania; and

(c) what other steps Government have taken for the import of petrol from other countries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No petrol is at present imported; in fact, there is surplus production in India and some petrol is being exported. Petroleum (i.e. crude oil) is, of course, being imported; the question of importing it from Rumania has not been examined so far

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that we are paying a very high price for petroleum products and also petroleum glue which are imported by the present working oil companies in India, may I know whether the Government consider importing petroleum from Rumania, in view of the fact that the rates are cheaper?

Mr. Speaker: What is this argument about? The hon. Member is arguing that the Government must go to Rumania for petrol. Hon. Members shall not use this hour for making suggestions as to what the Government ought to do. They can only put questions and elicit answers. I will allow here and there one or two important matters, but every time advantage is taken and hon. Members ask, "Why don't you go to this country or that country and purchase?"

श्री म० स्त० द्विवेदी: में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार में और इन तेल कम्पनियों के बीच में मूल्य को घटाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई वार्ता चल रही थी, यदि हा, तो उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या जवाब दिया और सरकार क्या करने जा रही है।

श्री कि० दे० मासकीय : प्रश्नी इस प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है। जो कम्पनियाँ यहाँ पैट्रोलियम रिफाइन कर रही हैं, पहले जो अहदनामे हुए थे, उनके मताबिक जो दाम

निर्धारित किये गये थे, वे उन्हीं पर बेच रही हैं। गवर्नमेंट की कोशिश है कि हम जहाँ तक हो सके, दामों को कम करा लें। इस बारे में अभी निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The hon. Minister has stated that the Rumanian Deputy Minister came here and talks had taken place. May I know what points were discussed and whether any conclusions were arrived at?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Minister from Rumania came here to see the drilling conditions at Jwalamukhi, because at present the drilling which is going on there is being supervised by the Rumanian experts. He had heard of some reports that drilling was going on slowly. So he was naturally anxious and he came, saw and found out that everything was normally going on. There was nothing to complain.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: The Minister has just stated that the Rumanian Minister came to find out if the drilling was going on slowly or not. Is he fully satisfied or has he any other method to suggest to us, so that we can find the oil after drilling holes?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He is perfectly satisfied with the work that is going on there.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन कौन सी कम्पनियाँ सरकार के बतलाये हुए मूल्यों को मानने पर आपत्ति कर रही है ?

श्री के० दे० आलबीय : सभी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो यहाँ पर अपने ब्रह्मनाम के मुताबिक पेट्रोलियम प्राइवेट्स दे रही हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि हम मूल्यों को कम कर दें।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government have examined the differences in prices at which the Rumanian Government had offered petroleum and at which we are purchasing here? If so, what is the difference and in whose favour?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have not yet received any quotation or any offer from Rumania.

Shri Ranga: When the Minister himself has stated that they were capable of supplying it to the Government of India, why is it that the Government of India had not even taken the trouble to ask them at what price they will offer and whether it is going to be in our favour at all?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have made all sorts of enquiries and we are still pursuing the matter, but we have not yet got any quotation or firm offer from Rumania.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Soviet Russia was interested in exporting oil. I just want to know whether Soviet Russia is willing to supply petroleum to India or not.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: This refers to Rumania.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There are also other countries.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the hon. Minister's reply to part (a) of the question, may I know whether the Government propose to ask the Rumanian Government for quotations for the oil prices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have already pursued some problems in connection with the supply of kerosene oil with the Rumanian Government. I said that so far as petrol is concerned, we do not need it from outside.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Wodeyar rose—

Mr. Speaker: Where was Mr. Wodeyar all along? When I called him he did not get up immediately.

World Bank Loan for Shipping

*1199. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the shipping interests in the country have been pressing upon Central Government to take measures to convey to the World Bank the need of a loan of foreign currency for the acquisition of ships

and make it available to shipping companies under the usual guarantees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yes, Sir; There have been to the knowledge of Government two or three suggestions of this nature.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the shipping interests had indicated to the Government the extent of foreign exchange that they require and has this been examined by the Government and made available?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: From time to time we get demands from the shipping interests for provision of foreign exchange. We have provided them with such foreign exchange that is available. At the present moment we are not in a position to offer them any foreign exchange unless it be that they satisfy other conditions.

Shri Joachim Alva: On a former occasion, the hon. Finance Minister replying to my question said that Government was prepared to consider some grants for transport including aviation I want to know how far these proposals have materialised.

Mr. Speaker: This relates to shipping.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This relates to shipping. What I said was those suggestions were made and nothing further has been done about it.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that we are experiencing some difficulty in getting loans from the World Bank even in respect of the expansion of railways for which there was a definite commitment by this bank and if so, would it be desirable to make another approach for shipping?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The first part of the question is not correct and therefore, the second does not follow.

Shri H. C. Dasappa: May I know the extent of help that these shipping concerns are expecting from the World Bank?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think these are merely suggestions that have been made. I have said that the matter could not be pursued further,

because, as another hon. Member has pointed out, we have already got several schemes from the World Bank, which have been examined and they are in certain stages of fruition; we had not put in any fresh demands for assistance in this regard. So, I cannot enlighten the hon. Member in this particular matter.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know in what stage the negotiations are going on with the World Bank in regard to the loan for shipping?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no proposal from the World Bank for giving loan for shipping.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से शिपिंग के लिए इस वक्त कोई सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती, आप इस वर्ष शिपिंग की उन्नति के लिए कितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज देना चाहते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question? This relates to loan from the World Bank. He says "Leave alone the World Bank; what is the provision you are going to make for shipping?" I have ruled it out. It does not arise out of this question.

Recognition of Stock Exchanges

*1200. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many stock exchanges in all have been recognised so far and where;

(b) what principle has been followed in recognising a stock exchange in a place where more than one exists; and

(c) what facility, if any, is given to the different stock exchanges to amalgamate themselves either before or after such recognition?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government has so far recognised 5 stock exchanges, namely, The Stock Exchange, Bombay The Ahmedabad Share &

Stock Brokers' Association, Ahmedabad, The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Calcutta, The Madras Stock Exchange Ltd., Madras and The Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The general principle regarding grant of recognition to a stock exchange as laid down in Section 4(1) of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 have been followed. The Act does not envisage amalgamation, as such, or stock exchanges either before or after recognition is granted under section 4 thereof. Nevertheless, to avoid undue hardship to members of the exchanges which have not been recognised, Government have prescribed certain terms and conditions on which active members of the unrecognised exchanges can seek admission to the recognised exchange.

Shri Morarka: May I know what were the terms prescribed for admission of members of these un-recognised stock exchanges of Bombay to the recognised stock exchange there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is prescribed in the rules framed under the Act.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that in spite of various representations, one of the conditions prescribed was the payment of Rs. 40,000 per head by way of fees and deposits and as this was not payable, no member could become a member of this association?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of that. Whether any member has been able to avail of this, I want notice.

Shri Mohluddin: Is it a fact that the application of the Hyderabad stock exchange for recognition has been rejected?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice. Only five we have recognised. Hyderabad does not appear in it.

Shri Nathwani: In view of the fact that in the East India Cotton Association there are two kinds of members, namely associate members and full members, may I know the reasons, why the members of the unrecognised

stock exchange were not admitted as associate members in the recognised stock exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is obvious that the other association did not fulfil the conditions laid down under section 4 (1) of the Act.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Government come to any definite conclusion to confine these stock exchanges to the list already enumerated? Has the Government any intention of strictly curbing many stock exchanges which are not recognised, but are indulging in illegal activities?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is difficult for me at the present moment at such short notice to formulate a policy in this regard.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know why the Government is not taking any steps to have amalgamation of these unrecognised stock exchanges into recognised stock exchanges, because, the continuance of unrecognised stock exchanges creates much complication in the stock exchange?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Amalgamation is possible and Government will certainly use its good offices to that end provided the stock exchange as it has functioned hitherto is willing to adjust itself to the terms and conditions of the exchange to which it wants to be amalgamated. The difficulty really lies in the fact that many of these people are unwilling to accept the terms and conditions imposed for entry into the stock exchange which has been recognised.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether the East India Cotton Association fulfils the principles underlying section 4 (1) or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know if the East India Cotton Association is guided by this particular Act. I am afraid I will have to ask for notice to examine the position.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know if any representations had been made to the Government from the un-recognised stock exchanges

stating the hardships that they will be put to by not being admitted into the recognised stock exchanges?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sure that anybody that has been functioning freely hitherto, when some kind of restriction is put and is not able to comply with the requirement, protests to the Government. Such protests had come. As I have mentioned before, we have tried to see if some kind of amalgamation or some kind of reconciliation of the various interests could not be made. In the case of Bombay, particularly, I think the promulgation of this Act was kept in abeyance for quite a number of months in order to see that the two associations dealing with securities could come together. The real fact was that the association that wanted to come in and is not recognised wanted to do so without any condition imposed on it either in the matter of payment of fees or in the matter of deposits. Such being the case, it is very difficult for the Government to do anything in this matter.

Sealing off of Ports

*1201. **Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that some ports of Saurashtra in Bombay State have been recently sealed for the purposes of foreign trade;

(b) if so, the number of such sealed ports; and

(c) the reasons for sealing such ports for foreign trade?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The two ports of Beyt and Madhavpur in Saurashtra in the Bombay State have been closed for the purposes of foreign trade since July, 1957.

(c) The reason for closing these ports to foreign trade was that there had been no foreign import/export traffic at these ports since 1953-54.

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I know whether it is a fact that some 16 ports on the border line were sealed only for the reason that smuggling of gold was done there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The 16 ports were sealed for the same reason that there was no foreign import export traffic.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know from the hon. Minister whether a large volume of trade coastal as well as internal suffers heavily because of the sealing of such ports?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Coastal trade is still going on in these ports.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether, before sealing these ports, attempts were made to divert some goods from the Bombay port to these ports?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position is this. Nobody made any attempt really. I have got a statement which, if hon. Members would like, I will place* on the Table of the House which indicates, while these ports have a coastal trade, they have really no foreign trade at all. They have had no foreign trade during 1953-54 and 1954-55. These 16 ports have no foreign trade at all and it is difficult for us to keep the staff necessary for the purpose of controlling foreign trade which is non-existent.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the congestion at the three major ports is the result of sealing of these 16 ports?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid it is rather remote. It cannot be a cause and effect.

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a news appeared in the press that the reason for sealing was that they are only smuggling gold and no other reason?

Mr. Speaker: An hon. Member put that question already. The hon. Minis-

*Placed on the Table later in the day [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 57-A.]

ter has replied that there is want of experts.

Janata Policy

*1202. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
+
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many Janata Policies of the Life Insurance Corporation of India were sold at the time of its inauguration in Bombay;

(b) whether any check-up was made as to the correctness of figures; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) 290.

(b) yes.

(c) All the policies sold were genuine.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has the Government received any representation from anybody questioning the correctness of these figures and if so may I know whether it has made any check-up about it?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am not aware of any representation having been received by us.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government was drawn to a speech made by the Chairman of the Corporation to the effect that the Janata scheme has failed to create popular enthusiasm and it is not working satisfactorily, and if so, has the Government evaluated the reasons for this lack of popular enthusiasm?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am not aware of that statement. Our impression is that it has aroused popular enthusiasm.

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether this business of Janata policy is done by the Corporation with a view to its profitability or not and if so whether separate accounts are kept or not?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: This policy was started only in May last, and this is to reach the smaller section and the

rural areas and the working population. As far as profitability is concerned, in drawing up the details of the scheme that must have been one of the considerations, and only when the accounts are ready can we know about the position. I am not in a position to answer very precisely the question of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. B. Malvia. Absent.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can I ask a question on this?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member tabling question is not there.

Riots in Ramanathapuram

*1204. { Shri B. K. Galkwad:
Shri Siva Raj:
Shri B. C. Kamble:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes toured recently the disturbed areas of Ramanathapuram in Madras;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report to Government on the situation; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Such reports are as a rule confidential, all the more so where they deal with matters concerning State Governments.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Last time the reply was given by the hon. Deputy Minister that 2,800 houses were burnt. It means that there must be not less than 10,000 people who have become homeless. May I know whether the Government have started any camp like the refugee camps for these people till they are settled as before; if not why not?

Shrimati Alva: No, Sir.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My question is: if not, why not? May I know the reason.

Mr. Speaker: He should ask his Government as to why it was not done.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: If the Central Government is prepared to start refugee camps for refugees who come from outside India, then why not for these people who have become refugees inside India? Why the Government cannot start camps?

Mr. Speaker: I will only allow questions to be put to elicit certain facts, whether refugee camps have been opened or not, not to argue out. They will have opportunities to do so on the Scheduled Caste Commissioner's report. **Shri M. R. Krishna.**

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: One at a time please. I have called **Shri M. R. Krishna.** Hereafter, I will enforce the rule that is the rule in the House of Commons. If an hon. Member gets up and goes on talking in spite of being asked to sit down, or tries to intervene while some other Member is speaking, he will not be called for two or three months. I do not want to follow any such practice here. Yes, **Shri M. R. Krishna.**

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended any schemes to rehabilitate these people which would be included in the Centrally sponsored schemes?

Shrimati Alva: This is for the State Government. In any case I have said that the report is confidential. So, I do not know how this question could be answered.

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of asking about this report in an indirect manner? This report deals not with the general question, but with the Ramanathapuram riots. I will proceed to the next question.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Vasudevan Nair.**

Shri B. C. Kamble: My name has been clubbed in this question, but I could not put any supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: But why did he allow **Shri Gaikwad** to put more than one question?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of information. If a report is submitted by the police, that can be treated as confidential. That is a thing which we understand, but if a report submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is treated as confidential, there will be nothing open to the Members. No information is supplied to us.

Shri B. S. Murthy: On a point of order. The custom is that the Scheduled Castes Commissioner goes about the country, gathers information about the difficulties of the Harijans and submits a report to this House. May I know whether this report has been done in the same way, or has it been done extraordinarily, not to be submitted to the House or to the President?

Shrimati Alva: It is in the same way. It is also considered in the same way as other reports. Besides, public law and order under the Constitution is a subject to which the executive authority of the Union does not extend.

Shri Dasappa rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard it. There is a point of order. A point of order has been raised. What does he want to say?

Shri Dasappa: I want to know whether this report deals with only questions of law and order, or are there any constructive proposals relating to the rehabilitation of the people, in which case what is the objection to place the facts before the House so far as those proposals are concerned?

Shrimati Alva: The report has gone to the President. It is too early to say anything on this report.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: How soon can we expect to know?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every year the Scheduled Castes Commissioner has to send a report to the President, is it not? The President acts on the advice of the Ministers. Therefore, hon. Members possibly can say that is a question of law and order, and he has no right to go into the question of law and order if it is to be kept secret. The Commissioner is there to take care and to report from time to time, or at least once a year, on matters relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is not concerned with law and order or matters which relate to law and order if they do not pertain to this. I do not know how this can be kept a secret.

Shrimati Alva: The background of this particular Ramanathapuram incident contains so many elements. There all kinds of elements came in and even law and order did come in, which he must have also commented on as well as the other things. So, the whole report has to be taken up separately. It has gone to the President, and it is too early to say anything about it.

Shri Ranga: Who is to decide whether it should be kept confidential or not? Is it the President or the Minister here?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I say this, that it is not the intention of Government to withhold any information that should certainly be before the House. As my hon. colleague mentioned, a reference is made to a particular part of India where there has been some trouble, and naturally one has to see whether that report deals with anything relating to that trouble, which perhaps might incidentally or even inadvertently cause more trouble, and all that is now being done is an examination of the report from that point of view. I would certainly like to tell the House that I shall request my senior colleague, the Home Minister, to make a statement on this at the appropriate time, as soon as he is in a position to do so.

Shri Panigrahi: How do homeless Scheduled Caste people come under law and order?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Members will realise this question relates to a particular area which has been subject to a certain amount of trouble.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: I wish to rise on another point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as this report is concerned, there is no hurry. I have to consider what kind of report has to be placed on the Table of the House, and whether this is a report which can be placed on the Table of the House. If I agree this ought to be placed before the House, I shall give a ruling after consideration, and certainly the Government will abide by the ruling.

Shri Manay: We are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes tomorrow. Also you have promised that the Ramanathapuram riots will be discussed here. Three hours or some time has been allotted for it. How can we discuss the Ramanathapuram affair when we do not know what is the report of the Commissioner?

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Will it be placed on the Table of the House tomorrow, when today it is confidential?

Mr. Speaker: I shall decide it before we start the proceedings tomorrow.

Shri Manay: Can he tell us for our information whether we will know something about the report tomorrow so that that could be taken into account while discussing.

Mr. Speaker: I am not the Minister. Hon. Members have raised this point with respect to a particular matter. I do not want to state off-hand what exactly the position of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner is, whether he can send a report only on the invitation or the direction of the

President, and if he sends it to the President, what is our jurisdiction. Of course, the President has to act in consultation with the Ministers or on the advice of the Ministers, but how far I can ask the Minister to produce a document which is given only to the President—these are matters of far-reaching consequences. I shall certainly give my ruling before we start tomorrow, and in case I give a ruling favourably, that is that the report ought to be presented to the House, then I will give directions.

Mr. Speaker: I shall look into this matter.

Shri Yajnik: May I request that the ruling should be given this evening, before the end of the day, so that the report may be circulated by tomorrow morning when we meet to discuss this matter? Otherwise we shall be in the dark altogether.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try.

Shri Manay: May I know whether you are giving your ruling by this evening.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give my ruling this evening. Hon Members must know their limitations. They cannot impose restrictions on me.

Shri Yajnik: This is only a suggestion

Mr. Speaker: I understand it. I know that it is coming up tomorrow. I would like to look into it. I am spending the time here. So, what is the meaning of making suggestion after suggestion? I could understand if one suggestion is given by Shri Yajnik. But another hon. Member gets up and says, 'You must give your ruling'. I would not give.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertiliser Plant at Rourkela

*1193. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 608 on the 29th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the machinery and equipment for the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela have since been ordered;

(b) if so, the value of the same; and

(c) from which country they are being imported?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

हिन्दी शब्दों का संकलन

*१२०३. जी. क०. श्रे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राज भाषा आयोग को यह सूचित किया था कि सभी पदों तथा प्रशासनिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्यायवाची और लगभग १५००० शब्दों को, जिन का विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में उपयोग किया जाता है, ३१ मार्च १९५६ तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो मार्च, १९५६ तक कितना कार्य किया गया ;

(ग) यदि तब तक काम समाप्त नहीं हुआ, तो अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक कितना कार्य किया गया ;

(घ) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) इसमें यदि कोई विलम्ब आया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सभी पद-संज्ञा सम्बन्धी, १०८०, तथा प्रशासनिक (४०००) शब्द और लगभग १४,५०० दूसरे शब्द, जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध थे, बनाये गये ।

(ग) विशेषज्ञ समितियों के माध्यम से १९५७ तक ४४,४७१ विभागीय स्तरों का अनुसंधान कर चुकी है।

(घ) यह काम अभी जारी है और आशा है कि १९६० तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Floods in Kerala

*1205. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any request from the Government of Kerala for help to meet the distress caused by the heavy floods in June, 1957; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. A request for Central assistance of Rs. 9.53 lakhs consisting of a grant of Rs. 3.48 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 6.05 lakhs, was received from the Government of Kerala in September 1957 in connection with the provision of relief on account of heavy rains, etc.

(b) The request was not acceded to as the magnitude of the expenditure did not justify Central assistance.

Yogic Exercises

*1206. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to introduce or encourage yogic exercises in the Educational Institutions; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Model Syllabuses of Physical Education for Boys and Girls prepared by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation

containing selected Yogic Exercises have been sent to the State Governments. It is open to them to introduce these Syllabuses in Educational Institutions. Hand-books illustrating the various activities prescribed in the Syllabuses are now under preparation.

Machinery for Bhilai Project

*1207. { Shri Naldurgker:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the machinery required for Bhilai Steel Project is brought from U.S.S.R. to the port of Visakhapatnam and discharged there for further transmission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said port being equipped to handle only one Machinery laden ship, it takes a long time to discharge its cargo; and

(c) how many ships are still awaiting unloading there at present and the total amount paid or liable to be paid during 1957-58 so far in foreign exchange as demages for delays?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Generally all consignments for the Bhilai Steel Projects are received in the port of Visakhapatnam.

(b) Of the four berths in Visakhapatnam, two are specially equipped for handling ore and the third is engaged practically all the time in handling ships bringing foodgrains. Only the fourth berth is available for consignments from the U.S.S.R. But ships are also handled in the moorings. Recently it has been taking, on the average, almost a month for ships to get a berth or a position in the moorings.

(c) 4 ships are awaiting to be unloaded. About Rs. 40 lakhs might have to be paid as demurrage on account of delays during the last 12 months or so. No payment has, however, been made so far.

Nomination of Ex-Servicemen to Upper Houses

*1208. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Unions or Associations of the ex-servicemen have represented to the Government that some representative of the retired personnel of the Defence Forces may be nominated to the Upper House of Parliament and the State Legislative Councils; and

(b) If so, action taken thereon.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The representation has been considered by Government, but as the Constitution does not provide for the nomination of representatives of retired personnel of the Defence Forces to the Upper House of the Parliament or the State Legislative Councils, the request could not be favourably considered.

राजस्थान के ऐतिहासिक किले

*१२०९. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कितने ऐतिहासिक किले अभी पुरातत्व विभाग के प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें सुरक्षित रखने और उनकी देखभाल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :
(क) नौ किलों की देखभाल संघ पुरातत्व विभाग कर रहा है ।

(ख) स्मारकों की, साधारण सालाना वार्षिक के अतिरिक्त, आवश्यकतानुसार विशेष वार्षिक की जाती है । स्मारकों की

सफाई करने और पहरा-निगरानी करने के लिये, स्मारकों पर आवश्यक व्यय भी रखा गया है ।

U.P. and Bihar Boundary

*1210. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested for the settlement of the boundary issue between U.P. and Bihar along the Ganga River; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) At present, the midstreams of the Gogra and Ganga form the boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This arrangement has been considered unsatisfactory on account of the shifting of the mid-streams of the rivers. The question of fixing a fixed boundary between the two States is under consideration.

Appointment of Experts in Ordnance Factories

*1211. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign experts are being appointed in the Ordnance Factories to step up production; and

(b) if so, from which countries?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to recruit some experts.

(b) Possibilities are being explored from U.K. and some other European countries.

Archaeological Survey of Andhra

*1212. **Shri Balarama Krishnalab:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical importance in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the progress of the survey; and

(c) whether Government have finalised the list of monuments of national importance in that state?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivallabhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A survey of cave temples in the Districts of Nellore, Guntur and Krishna has so far been made. In addition, monuments in the villages of Kurnool and Medak Districts have also been surveyed.

(c) Not yet.

Retirement facilities

*1213. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to grant terminal benefits such as gratuity pension and Contributory Provident Fund to the temporary staff of the Defence Department who retire without being made permanent, or quasi permanent; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*1214. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 76 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether all the persons displaced by the establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant have been rehabilitated; and

(b) the alternate facilities offered to them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had

agreed with the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited to provide the land required for the establishment of the Rourkela Plant and Township. The responsibility of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited is for the payment of adequate compensation. The Government of Orissa have taken the responsibility for rehabilitating the persons displaced. They have their own local officers for this work and they have also established local colonies for rehabilitation. The Company have also tried to absorb as many displaced persons as possible on works connected with the Project.

Chartered Accountants

*1215. { Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, in his report to Government of India, made suggestion for the nationalisation of the profession of Chartered Accountants as a measure to check tax evasion; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken on that recommendation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Kaldor himself has admitted that this suggestion is impracticable.

Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

*1216. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Finance Ministry for financial assistance during 1957-58;

(b) if so, the amount asked for; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In addition to the assistance under various programmes (both loans & grants) indicated to the State Government, they have asked for further financial assistance. It would not be in public interest to disclose the amounts asked for. They have recently been sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 7 crores, to be adjusted against the balance of the State share of Union taxes and other grants, to which they have become eligible under the Finance Commission's recommendations.

Compulsory Education in Delhi

*1217. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been worked out for providing free and compulsory education for all children upto age of six in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir. The age range for compulsory education is 6 to 14 and not up to 6.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Plants

*1218. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Balarama Krishnakah:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made with regard to the construction of the three Steel Plants;

(b) the up-to-date progress made with regard to the training of engineers and technicians in foreign countries to man the three Steel Plants under the various training programmes; and

(c) the amount charged to each Steel Plant under the training programme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 58].

Syllabi for Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools

*1219. { **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that syllabi for the Higher Secondary and multipurpose schools published by the All India Council for Secondary Education in English and in the regional languages are not available in the market;

(b) whether the Government of India has received any complaint from the State Governments or from the public in this regard; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir. The syllabi were not put in the market but they are available at the office of the All India Council for Secondary Education at a price of Rs. 1.75 only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

पंजाब में भाषा विवाद

- *१२१०. { श्री विजुलि निष :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री बाबययो :
 श्री जोहल स्वल्प :
 श्री जायब :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब का भाषा-विवाद निबटाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने ३१ अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक क्या सक्रिय कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) भारत सरकार ३ अप्रैल, १९५६ को सदन के समक्ष रखे गए क्षेत्रीय फार्मूले में दी गई व्यवस्था को पंजाब की भाषा समस्या का उचित समाधान समझती है ।

(ख) पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री तथा कुछ अन्य मंत्रियों ने भरसक प्रयत्न किया है और प्रधान मंत्री ने भी स्थिति अच्छी तरह समझा दी है । बड़े दुःख की बात है कि उनकी सलाह पर भी, कानून को तोड़ने तथा शान्ति और व्यवस्था को भंग करने के लिये संगठित आन्दोलन अभी तक जारी है ।

Committee on Rehabilitation of Bilaspur Oustees

*1221. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Channa, Chief Secretary of Himachal Pradesh regarding rehabilitation of Bilaspur oustees and connected matters;

(b) if so, to whom the Committee will submit or has submitted its report; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) No.

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

Indian Ancient Manuscripts in Eastern Tibet

*1222. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Goray:
 Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1,00,000 rare Indian ancient manuscripts are preserved in the secret chambers of the Sakya Monastery in Eastern Tibet on an ancient route from India and Nepal to Tibet; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India intends to send a delegation to study and enquire about the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The facts are being ascertained.

(b) This will be considered after facts are known.

National Discipline Scheme

*1223. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for the National Discipline Scheme for the year 1957-58; and

(b) how many new schools are being brought under the purview of the scheme during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a). A sum of Rs. 11.31 lakhs has been allotted for the National Discipline

Scheme during the year 1957-58. The expenditure during the current year is not, however, likely to exceed Rs. 6 lakhs.

(b) 33 (thirty three) new schools are likely to be brought under the purview of the scheme during the same period. The figure is however liable to revision.

बुढ़ का स्मारक

*१२२४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि २५००वीं बुढ़ परिनिर्वाण जयन्ती के उपलक्ष में नई दिल्ली में एक स्मारक बनाने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) : प्रस्तावित स्मारक के डिजाइन का अनुमोदन किया जा चुका है। परन्तु वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण, यह निश्चय किया गया है कि अभी कुछ समय तक स्मारक के निर्माण का कार्य स्थगित कर दिया जाये।

Archaeological Survey

*1225. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian archaeologists have commenced a country-wide village to village comprehensive survey for tapping uncharted archaeological sites, monuments, and antiquarian remains in the country within a period of five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union De-

partment of Archaeology has undertaken a village-wise survey of antiquities and monuments in the country as a project under the Second Five Year Plan.

Northern Zonal Council Headquarters

*1226. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have suggested to the Central Government that the headquarters of the Northern Zonal Council be located in Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this suggestion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In January 1957, the Government of Punjab suggested for the consideration of the Northern Zonal Council that the office of the Council may be located at Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). The suggestion of the Punjab Government was considered at the first meeting of the Zonal Council held on April 23, 1957 and the Council decided to locate the office in Delhi. According to Section 20(1) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, decision in the matter rests with the Zonal Council.

छावनियों का विकास

*१२२७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न छावनियों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कोई अन्तिम निणय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी :

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री फतेहसिंहराय गायकवाड़) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार ने २६ मई, १९५७ के प्रश्न संख्या ५५४ के उत्तर में सभा के पटल पर रखे गये कार्यक्रम को सिद्धान्तरूप से स्वीकार कर लिया है, और विभिन्न बोर्डों की विभिन्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये, प्रतिवर्ष जितनी निधि प्राप्य होगी, हर एक वर्ष में उनको सफलता के अनुरूप, दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Foreign Exchange

*908. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released for the private industrial sector during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, and 1957-58, so far; and

(b) what part of this exchange was given to the (i) organised industrial sector and (ii) to small scale industries?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b). It is presumed that information is required about the foreign exchange released in each of the years for the import of commodities required for the private industrial sector. A statement giving the figures in respect of the principal commodities so imported is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See, Appendix IV, annexure No. 59]. Figures are, however, not available separately for the organised sector and for small scale industries.

Scholarships

1734. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in Andhra Pradesh who have been given scholarships by the Government of India in 1957-58 so far for studies in India and abroad under the various schemes of the Central Government; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

अखिल भारतीय स्मारक

१७३५. श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १८५७ से १९४७ तक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में शहीद हुए देशभक्तों की स्मृति में अखिल भारतीय स्मारक बनाने के लिये अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वातार) : प्रमुख कलाकार तथा शिल्पकारों से स्मारक के स्थान और उसके स्वरूप के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव मंगाए गये थे । उनके तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों द्वारा भेजे गए सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं ।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा का प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

१७३६. श्री रामजी वर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १७ जुलाई, १९५७ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में पूरे समय और षोड़े समय के लिये काम करने वाले दोनों प्रकार के शिक्षकों को कितना वेतन तथा भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) इस स्कूल में भारतीय भाषाओं के पढ़ाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) जो शिक्षक भारतीय भाषाये पढ़ाते हैं क्या उनको स्कूल में और दूसरे काम भी करने पड़ते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) मागी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सख्या ६०]

(ख) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के परीक्षार्थी व्यक्तियों (प्रोवेशनर्स) को हिन्दी के अलावा अन्य भारतीय भाषायें पढ़ाने को थोड़े समय के लिये अध्यापक रखे जाते हैं । ये अध्यापक सरकारी कार्यालयों और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं से लिये जाते हैं जिनकी नियुक्ति पूरे कोर्स के लिये हर साल होती है ।

(ग) दो के अतिरिक्त और किसी को नहीं ।

विदेशी यात्री

१७३७ श्री हेडा क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९५७ में अब तक कितने विदेशियों को भारत आने के लिये द्रष्टाक दिये गये, और

(ख) प्रत्येक देश के कितने यात्री आये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) (क) तथा (ख) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ३० नवम्बर, १९५७ तक २८,०२४ विदेशियों को भारत में आने के वीसा दिये गये थे । यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि इनमें से कितने व्यक्ति वास्तव में भारत में आये ।

राष्ट्रीय अग्निशामक सेवा कालेज, रामपुर

१७३८. श्री राधा रमण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने

की कृपा करेंगे कि जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि

(क) आग बुझाने के बारे में राष्ट्रीय अग्निशामक सेवा कालेज, रामपुर में कौन कौन से विषय पढ़ाये जाते हैं,

(ख) इस प्रशिक्षण की अवधि क्या है,

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है,

(घ) प्रशिक्षार्थियों का चुनाव किस आधार पर किया जाता है, और

(ङ) प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के बाद उनका किस वेतन पर नियुक्त किया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) (क) नेशनल फायर सर्विस कालेज में पढ़ाये जाने वाले विषय इस प्रकार हैं - प्रारम्भिक भौतिक शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र तथा जलगति विद्या, जलने योग्य वस्तुओं के तत्व तथा जलन के सिद्धान्त, भवन निर्माण के तत्व तथा सिद्धान्त, आग को रोकथाम के सिद्धान्त तथा तरीके, आग बुझाना, जान तथा माल बचाना, नाश होने से बचाना तथा मकान आदि का गिराव, प्रारम्भिक तथा प्राथमिक चिकित्सा, आग बुझाने की सेवाओं की व्यवस्था तथा प्रबन्ध, आग से सम्बन्धा कानूनी नियम ।

(यह कालेज अब रामपुर में नहीं है । जून, १९५७ से यह नागपुर चला गया है ।)

(ख) विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण के कोर्स का अवधि ताबे श गइ है —

आग बुझाने का प्रारम्भिक कोर्स . १७ सप्ताह

जूनियर अफसर/जूनियर अफसर तथा शिफ्ट का कोर्स . १९ सप्ताह

डिवाजनल तथा एसिस्टेंट डिवाजनल अफसर का कोर्स . १२ सप्ताह

(ग) १०६ ।

(घ) विभिन्न कोर्स में बर्ती के लिये उम्मीदवार राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय आदि द्वारा उनके कर्मचारियों तथा उनके कार्य क्षेत्र में घाने वाली स्थानीय संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों में से ही भेजे जाते हैं। यदि फिर भी कुछ स्थान बच जाएं तो वे उन प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों से आवेदन पत्र मंगवा कर भरे जाते हैं जो निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं।

(ङ) भारत सरकार कालेज से पास करने वाले व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का आश्वासन नहीं देती है किन्तु राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने अधीन आग बुझाने की सेवाओं में इन प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करें। आग बुझाने की सेवाओं के विभिन्न पदों के वेतन क्रम हर एक राज्य में अलग अलग हैं।

अखिल भारतीय सेवा नियम

१७३६. श्री चांडक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निम्न-लिखित नियमों तथा विनियमों की कार्यान्विति के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यान्वाही की गयी है :

(१) अखिल भारतीय सेवाये (सेवा की शर्तें अतिशय विषय) ;

(२) अखिल भारतीय सेवाये (मृत्यु तथा निवृत्ति-उपदान) नियम ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (१) तथा (२) राज्य सरकारों से इन नियमों का अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इसलिये उन्हें इस समय कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में अपराध

१७४०. श्री चांडक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के सार्वजनिक उद्यानों तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों में अपराधों

को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इन अपराधों के सम्बन्ध में १९५६ और १९५७ में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) पुलिस सार्वजनिक उद्यानों तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर नियमित रूप से गश्त लगाती है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त पुलिस कास्टेबिल सादे कपड़ों में ड्यूटी पर तैनात किए जाते हैं।

(ख) सार्वजनिक उद्यानों और स्थानों पर होने वाले अपराधों का कोई अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

उर्दू

१७४१. श्री चांडक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और अन्य राज्यों में उर्दू को प्रादेशिक भाषा घोषित करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रार्थनाये प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) राज्य पुनर्गठन से पूर्व अन्जुमन ए-तरक्की उर्दू की आर में कुछ आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे जिनमें यह प्रार्थना की गई थी कि उर्दू को उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान की प्रादेशिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी जाए। इसके बाद, नवम्बर १९५६ में अन्जुमन की राजस्थान गान्वा से एक आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) भाषाई अल्प-संख्यकों को संरक्षण देने के लिए सितम्बर, १९५६ में एक जापन संसद् के समक्ष रखा गया था और उसमें निहित निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उसकी प्रतियां राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई थीं।

New Currency Note Press

1742. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Currency Note Press is to be started at Nasik for printing one rupee and two rupee notes;

(b) if so, the site for the location of this new press;

(c) whether the building operations are in progress;

(d) the budget provision for the same;

(e) whether it is a fact that even though the building is not ready off-set printing machines have already been purchased; and

(f) the cost of the machinery and when the machinery was imported and from which concern?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) A new Currency Note Press is to be set up at a site about half a mile from the existing India Security Press. To start with, the new Press will print one-rupee notes

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) A provision of Rs 71.54 lakhs exists in the current year's budget; the balance of the total estimated capital cost is proposed to be included in the Budget Estimates for 1958-59

(e) In view of the rising trend of prices and the long delivery periods which manufacturers quote, orders for the required machinery were placed in advance of the construction of the buildings

(f) The total cost of the main items of the machinery is estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs. A statement showing the major items of machinery being imported, the names of the concerns supplying them and the programmes of delivery, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 81].

Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

1743. { **Shri Yajnik:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given so far to the Jammu and Kashmir State in connection with:

(i) Second Five Year Plan; and

(ii) Relief and aid for flood-stricken areas during the period 1st November, 1947 to the 31st March, 1957; and

(b) the rate of interest on loans advanced to the State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The figures are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Monuments in Andhra Pradesh

1744. { **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:**
Shri Balarama Krishnaiah:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments in Andhra Pradesh which are at present under the supervision of the Central Government,

(b) their names, places and the districts in which they are situated; and

(c) the amount spent so far on the protection and improvement of each of the monuments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 127.

(b) and (c). Required informations are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 62]

Translation into Hindi of Delhi Administration Rules etc.

1745. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table lists of all rules, registers, forms and other records of various Departments of Delhi Administration which have been translated into Hindi and Urdu before the establishment of the new administrative set up in Delhi and since then?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

चोरी छिपे लाये ले जाये गये सोने का पकड़ा जाना

१७४६. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २८ नवम्बर, १९५७ को प्रसुक्त विभाग ने २०१० तोले सोने को, जिसका मूल्य २ लाख रुपया होता है, और जिसे तस्कर व्यापारियों ने कालीकट से १० मील दूर कपात में समुद्रतल में छिपा रखा था पकड़ा ;

(ख) क्या इसी स्थान से कुछ समय पहले भी १५६० तोले सोना निकाला गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाधारी) :

(क) तथा (ख). जी हां।

(ग) ऐसी घटनाएं फिर न होने देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कई तरह के और क्रमशः जोरदार उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Zeiss Planetarium in Calcutta

1747. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the setting up in Calcutta of a Zeiss Planetarium to be supplied by East Germany; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of C.I. Sheets to Bombay

1748. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total quantity of galvanised corrugated iron sheets allotted to Bombay state during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far separately?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Allocations are not made category-wise.

All India Council for Elementary Education

1749. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) when a meeting of the All-India Council for Elementary Education is likely to be held; and

(b) the subjects for discussion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No date has yet been fixed. It is likely to be held before the end of the current financial year.

(b) The agenda is being finalized.

Corruption Cases

1750. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases among Central Government employees brought to the notice of Government during August to November, 1957;

(b) the number against whom departmental enquiries were held;

(c) the number convicted by Courts; and

(d) the category of officials involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). During the period from August to November, 1957, the Special Police Establishment registered 237 new cases involving 332 Central Government servants of whom 52 were gazetted officers. Out of these cases as well as cases already under investigation from previous years, departmental enquiries were finalised in 78 cases of which 64 ended in punishment involving 15 Gazetted and 59 Non-Gazetted officers.

During the same period 61 cases ended in conviction in which one Gazetted and 27 Non-Gazetted officers were involved in addition to 34 private individuals.

Similar information in respect of the cases dealt with by the Ministries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution of Coal

1751. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy regarding the distribution of coal to various State Governments during 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Coal is not distributed to State Governments as such, but allocation is made to industries on the basis of priority. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha showing the names of the consumers arranged according to priorities now prevailing. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 63]

A statement giving figures of despatches made in the month of September, 1957 (latest figures available)

to industries located in various States has been placed in the Parliament Library.

Distribution of Steel

1752. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy regarding the distribution of steel to various State Governments during 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Allocations of steel are made on the basis of availability and demands, including the requirements of priority projects.

Excise Duty

1753. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amounts realised annually from excise duty from Punjab State from the year 1950-51 onwards?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 64]

SUNFFED

1754. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development; and

(b) whether the legal framework and the organisational set-up have been finalised and approved?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The proposal for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic

Development is again being considered at the current session (from 17th September 1957 onwards) of the U.N. General Assembly. No information on the outcome of the discussion is yet available.

(b) No, Sir.

New Life Insurance Business

1755. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri N. E. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing the total amount of new Life Insurance business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation during 1957 (upto the 30th November, 1957) zone-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The total amount of new Life Insurance business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation upto the 25th November, 1957 is as follows:

Zone	Amount (in crores of Rupees)
Northern	25.30
Central	25.61
Eastern	42.78
Southern	54.22
Western	44.39

UNESCO

1756. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the UNESCO's Major Project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern-Western Cultural Values in Beirut; and

(b) whether India will be represented on that Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Smuggling of Indian Currency

1757. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currency notes valued over one lakh of rupees and some other contraband goods were recovered from a Pakistani national on the 25th September, 1957, while he was crossing into Pakistan on the Jhabal (Punjab) border;

(b) what other contraband goods were recovered from him; and

(c) since how long he had been in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir Indian currency worth Rs 1,09,100/- and other contraband goods were recovered from a Pakistani National on Jhabal (Punjab) border at night on the 25th September, 1957, while he was attempting to smuggle the same into Pakistan

(b) The contraband goods other than currency were 1½ chhattaks of opium and cloth worth Rs 172/-

(c) He came to India only two days before the date of incident.

Defence Purchases from U.K.

1758. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total cost of the orders placed by the Ministry of Defence in United Kingdom for purchase of stores in 1956 and 1957 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The total cost of orders placed on the United Kingdom for purchase of stores in 1956 and 1957 so far is approximately Rs. 4729 lakhs and Rs. 12306 lakhs respectively.

Poppy Cultivation

1759. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of poppy cultivation at present in India; and

(b) how many licences have been cancelled or surrendered by the poppy growers during 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b).

Total area under poppy cultivation during 1957-58 season.	Licences cancelled or surrendered by the poppy cultivators during 1957-58 season.
65,625 acres	34,168

Central Grants

1760. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 70 on the 17th July, 1957 and state the amounts of Central grants allocated to States during 1956-57 under various schemes in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research which lapsed in each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 65]

Primary School Teachers in Manipur

1761. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of primary school teachers who have been deprived of the increased pay scales sanctioned by the Manipur Administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that these primary teachers have not been given training facilities on account of their long service and advanced age; and

(c) the reasons for withholding the increased pay scale to these primary school teachers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) None because all teachers are being paid salaries according to qualifications in the scales sanctioned in 1953.

(b) The information about untrained teachers is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The question does not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

Private High Schools in Manipur

1762. **Shri I. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing scale of grants-in-aid to private High Schools in Manipur is lower than that of Assam;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the scale of grants-in-aid to these schools; and

(c) whether there are any new conditions proposed for the grants-in-aid to be given to these schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

Basic Schools in Manipur

1763. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many basic schools have been started in Manipur up-to-date and how many are proposed to be started during the coming academic year;

(b) the pay-scale of teachers appointed for these schools;

(c) what equipments are supplied to these schools; and

(d) whether agricultural lands are available to these newly started schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 19 Junior Basic Schools have already started and 40 are proposed to be started in 1957-58 and another 40 in 1958-59.

(b) The pay scales in the Junior Basic Schools are shown in Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 66].

(c) The list of equipment is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 66].

(d) Yes, Sir.

Transport Facilities in Nicobar Islands

1764. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the means and frequency of transport between Port Blair and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the facilities provided by the Local Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the landing of persons and goods at Car Nicobar and other Islands in the Nicobar Group; and

(c) whether any jetties, wharves or pier exist at Car Nicobar, Nancowrie and other Islands?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) At present only the Government owned vessel m.v. 'Nicobar' touches Car Nicobar on her forward and return voyages from Port Blair to Madras once in about 2 to 3 months. Besides, the vessels owned by Messrs Akoojee Jadwet & Co. ply between Port Blair and the Nicobars at irregular intervals depending on their business requirements. These vessels also carry passengers and cargo.

(b) Due to geographical reasons all passengers and cargo at Car Nicobar group are carried from ship to shore and vice versa on motor launches, barges or rafts;

(c) No such facilities exist at any place in Nicobars except one small stone-jetty at Nancowrie.

Education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1765. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken pursuant to the report of the Educational Committee of 1955 to re-organise and improve educational set-up in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in general and whether Government are satisfied that general state of education in the islands is better now;

(b) whether Government have since appointed an Education Officer for the Islands;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether school for the training of primary school teachers has since been opened; and

(e) whether more trained teachers have since been appointed and whether the teachers since appointed all know Hindi well, as recommended by the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A large number of the recommendations made by the Committee have already been implemented by the Chief Commissioner. A statement showing the recommendations implemented is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 67]. The Government are satisfied that matters are improving.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is pending selection. It has not been found possible to find a suitable candidate. Some candidates are likely to be interviewed shortly in this behalf and it is expected that the appointment will be made very soon thereafter.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

University at Kanpur

1766. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received for the setting up of a university in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):

(a) and (b). A proposal for the setting up of a Technological University in Kanpur was received from the State Government in 1954. The All India Council for Technical Education and University Grants Commission examined it and expressed the view that instead of a Technological University, as suggested by the State Government, the Northern Higher Technological Institute be established in Kanpur. The Central Government have decided to locate the Technological Institute in Kanpur.

Government Security Press Workshop

1767. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the workshop in the Government Security Press; and

(b) whether any check is kept on the material lying in the workshop and the things prepared in the workshop?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The functions of the India Security press workshop include the erection, maintenance and repair of machinery installed in the Press, the manufacture of spare parts of machinery to the extent practicable, the manufacture of packing cases required to despatch the products of the Press to indentors and treasuries and the maintenance and repair of roads and buildings in the Press State.

(b). Yes, Sir. The workshop is subject to the same security checks as the main factory. Work is done in the workshop on the strength of work orders issued by authorised officers and regular records are kept of the works done, man-hours spent and materials used.

मंत्रियों के निजी कर्मचारी

१७६८. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल के कितने मंत्रियों के पास इस समय ६ से अधिक निजी कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रियों के कुछ निजी सचिव, जिनको वे अपने राज्यों से अपने साथ लाये थे, अब अबर सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बतार) : (क) पांच ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित
आदिम जातियों का कल्याण

१७६६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना के अन्तर्गत द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र की अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों, अन्ध पिछड़े वर्गों तथा विमुक्त आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिये कितनी धन-राशि स्वीकृत की गयी ;

(ख) यह धन-राशि किन किन कार्यों में व्यय की गयी ;

(ग) कितनी धन-राशि व्ययगत हुई और कितनी वापस कर दी गयी ;

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकषित किया है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ।

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्ता) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिय परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६८]

(घ) राज्य पुनर्गठन के परिणामस्वरूप काम में रुकावट पैदा होना ही इसका मुख्य कारण है ।

(ङ) तथा (च). १९५६-५७ का प्रगति-विवरण राज्य सरकार से हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

प्रविधिक कर्मचारियों का स्थायी
क्रिया जाना

१७७०. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विशिष्ट और
प्रविधिक कामों में लगे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं

को स्थायी बनाने के लिये कोई नियम बनाये
हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बालार) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के
अन्तर्गत टेक्नीकल और विशिष्ट कामों में
लगे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिये
कोई अलग नियम नहीं है । विभिन्न श्रेणियों
और सेवाओं के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के
स्थायीकरण के लिये जो आदेश समय समय
पर जारी किए जाते हैं वे अस्थायी कर्मचारियों
की सब श्रेणियों पर समान रूप से लागू होते
हैं चाहे वे टेक्नीकल या नान-टेक्नीकल सेवाओं
और पदों पर हों ।

Linguistic Minorities

1771. { Shri Yajnik:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have
been received by the Special Officer
for Linguistic Minorities appointed by
the President under Article 350-B of
the Constitution;

(b) when the first report will be
presented by the Special Officer to
the President; and

(c) when will it be laid before
Parliament?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Memoranda from certain asso-
ciations have been received by the
Commissioner for Linguistic Minori-
ties appointed under Article 350-B
of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). The Commissioner is
examining the matters relating to
the safeguards provided for linguis-
tic minorities and will submit his
report in due course. It is not pos-
sible at this stage to give any idea
about the date on which the report
will be submitted.

Development Boards for Bombay

1772. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of establishing separate Development Boards for the different areas of the Bombay State in accordance with the provision of Article 371(2) of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). As was stated in answer to a question in September last, the Bombay Government have set up Divisional Development Councils for each of the six administrative formed in accordance with the decision taken by the Inter-State Committee of Ministers in 1956. No order has been made under article 371(2).

Delhi Secondary Schools

†1773. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the materials used in the construction of buildings for Secondary Schools in rural area of Delhi are of inferior grade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the parents of the School-going children of these areas have lodged a protest against this with the Delhi Administration; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० धीमाजी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Tripura Employees

1774. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly increment of the Class IV employees of Tripura;

(b) whether this increment is paid each year or is consolidated;

(c) whether consolidated increment paid every fourth year deprives the employees of a good part of their increment; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There are two scales of pay applicable to Class IV employees of Tripura Administration, which are based on the pay-scales admissible for similar classes of employees in West Bengal. The first scale of Rs. 30-1/2-35-1-45 provides for biennial increments during the first 10 years and annual increments thereafter. The second scale of Rs. 20-1/4-25 provides for quadrennial increments.

Where the scale provides for biennial increments, the increment is earned on completion of 2 years' service and where quadrennial increment is provided, the increment is earned on completion of 4 years.

(c) and (d). Increment earned of scales of pay which provide for biennial or quadrennial increments are not consolidation of annual increments. They are not therefore comparable with increments which are earned annually or for any shorter period. This factor is taken into account in determining the structure of a pay-scale including its minimum and maximum that in scales providing for biennial or quadrennial increment, the total amount earned by way of increments is less than if the scale had provided for annual increments.

Roads in Tripura

1775. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that condition of roads in the sub-divisional towns of Tripura is not good; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Sub-divisional town roads are kutchha roads.

(b) These roads are now under the control of the Territorial Council.

Emergency Duties of Armed Forces

1776. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Armed Forces were detailed to perform the following emergent duties during the year 1957 in any part of the country;

(i) rendering of help to persons and areas affected by natural calamities like flood, earth quakes and famine;

(ii) the carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes;

(iii) reclamation of waste land; and

(b) if so, in which parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). (i) Yes, in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Yes, in Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

(iii) No.

Scholarships for Studying Hindi

1777. **Shri Balarama Krishniah:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to award Scholarships to those who intend studying M.A., with Hindi after having passed 'Sahitya Ratna' in Hindi and B.A., with Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States;

(b) if so, the amount of scholarship that will be granted for each student; and

(c) the amount provided for Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Government of India scheme of scholarships for Post-Matriculation Studies in Hindi for students in the non-Hindi speaking States has been in operation since 1955-56. The essential qualification at present for the grant of scholarship for the M.A. course is II class in the B.A. with 55% marks in Hindi. 'Sahitya Ratna' would be taken into account as an additional qualification.

(b) The scholarship amount for M.A. course is Rs. 100 for study in the State of the candidate concerned and Rs. 125 for study in a Hindi speaking State.

(c) No amount is provided for each State but a quota of Scholarships is allotted to each State on the basis of population. The Andhra Pradesh has been allotted 20 awards divided among various courses as follows:—

10 scholarships for the Intermediate or Pre-University course, 5 scholarships for the B. A. or 3 Year's Degree Course and 5 scholarships for the M.A. Course.

Small Savings

1778. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what particular work has been assigned to workers in Community Project and National Extension Service areas to boost up the Small Savings scheme in rural areas;

(b) whether public bodies such as local authorities, educational institutions, Government departments have also been investing monies in National Plan Certificates and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Assistance of the Community Projects Administration is taken in the selection and appointment of authorised agents, promotion of the Small Savings movement in the Block Development areas including propaganda amongst the villagers, distribution of publicity material in those areas and conducting pilot projects at selected centres for intensive drive on Small Savings.

(b) Investments are made by local authorities, educational institutions, etc. in National Plan Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates. The question of investing Government funds in these Certificates does not arise.

(c) Separate statistics of institutional investments are not maintained.

Basic Education

1779. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shrimati Uma Nehru:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert attached to the Government of

India has prepared a report on the working of basic education in India;

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether Government have considered this report; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) An officer—not an expert—attached to one of the Ministries of the Government of India prepared a note on Basic Education.

(b) A copy is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 69].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government do not agree with the personal views expressed by the officer. While there is room for improvement in the existing Basic schools—as in all other types of schools—there is no doubt about the educational soundness of the Basic System and its superiority over the traditional system.

Employment of Ex-Servicemen

1780. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of ex-Servicemen from Rajasthan who were given employment from April, 1955 up-to-date with particular reference to Bikaner Division?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): During the period April 1955 to September 1957, 672 ex-servicemen from Rajasthan have been found employment in Government/private service. Of these, 32 ex-servicemen belonging to Bikaner Division have been found employment in that Division.

Stainless Steel

1781. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

(क) हरकेला . . .	१
भिलाई . . .	१०६
दुर्गापुर

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the nature of the new process for the manufacture of stainless steel developed at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): In this process use of nickel, which has been hitherto considered essential for making stainless steel, has been completely eliminated and manganese has been used instead. Nickel is not found in India while manganese occurs in plenty. Low grade manganese ores has been used for making electrolytic manganese which is introduced in stainless steel. This stainless steel is unique in respect of its high nitrogen content, can be made in normal furnaces used in the production of alloy and stainless steels, and the technique of melting and finishing can easily be acquired.

उष्पात संयंत्र के लिये कारीगर

१७८२. श्री सरजू पाण्डे: क्या इसका ज्ञान और ईञ्जन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरकेला, भिलाई और दुर्गापुर के उष्पात संयंत्रों में इस समय कितने कारीगर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने विदेशी हैं ;

(ग) क्या कारीगरों की संख्या वर्तमान मांग के अनुसार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उष्पात ज्ञान, और ईञ्जन मंत्री (सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल): (क) हरकेला

४६२	
भिलाई	६५६
दुर्गापुर	३६०

उपर्युक्त (क) तथा (ख) में प्रयुक्त शंक केवल इंजीनियरों तथा प्रबन्धक कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है। जिन्हें प्रोजेक्टों में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से भरती किया है। इनके अनिश्चित उन शिल्पिक कर्मचारियों की प्रयाप्त मात्रा है जिन्हें ठेकेदारों तथा शिल्पिक सलाहकारों ने लगा रखा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) अधिकतर माध्यमिक तथा उच्च श्रेणी के इंजीनियरों की कमी है। अनुभवी व्यक्ति मुश्किल से मिलते हैं।

Osmania University

1784. Shri Bagnath Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Osmania University graduates Conference was held on 24th November, 1957 and passed resolutions requesting Government neither to change the present system of the University nor amend the charter of the University according to the suggestions of Radhakrishnan Committee for University Reforms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): The Government of India have no information in regard to this matter.

Colombo Plan

1785. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1124 on the 12th December, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of experts who have been invited since then under the Colombo Plan and the number of those who came to India;

(b) how their services have been utilised; and

(c) the number of Indians who have been trained to assume charge of the works done by the experts since 1951?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Number of experts requested:—31

Number of experts assigned:—19

(b) the services of the experts have been utilised for advising in the fields indicated below:—

No. Of experts	Field in which advice given
1	Coal washing
2	Sericulture
1	Mining Engineering
8	Establishment of a 2nd shipyard in India
1	Research in Ophthalmology
1	Posts & Telegraphs Cables
1	Hydro-electric Engineering
1	Agricultural Engineering
2	Neuro-survey
1	Organisation of the Administrative Staff College Hyderabad.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Jail Reforms Expert Committee

1786. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the members of the Jail Reforms Expert Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Committee consists of the Inspectors General of Prisons of Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, Shri J. J. Panakal, Head of the Department of Criminology in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Shri D. J. Jadhav, Superintendent of Jails, Bombay, Shri V. Krishna Menon, Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras, and Shri C. P. S. Menon of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Iron Ore Project

1787. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of rail port and other facilities needed for the Iron Ore Project under the U.S. President's fund for Asian Economic Development has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Hon Member presumably refers to the survey by a Japanese technical team which is in India at present. This has not been completed.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोयला

१७८८. श्री पद्मदेव : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में पोष्टा में उपलब्ध कोयले के नमूने की जांच की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० बे० मालवीय) : (क) तथा (ख). नमूने की जांच की गई और विश्लेषण से जो परिणाम प्राप्त हुये उनका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

समूह २ फ्लाक्स वजन के खनिज पदार्थ का प्रथम विश्लेषण

१. नमी . . .	३.१३ प्रतिशत
२. राख . . .	३७.६६ प्रतिशत
३. वाष्पशील पदार्थ (Volatiles)	४६.६२ प्रतिशत
४. विभिन्न कार्बन . . .	२६.२९ प्रतिशत

५. राख का रंग . लाल जामनी
 ६. कोक (coke) की प्रकार . कुरकुरा
 ७. गंधक (कूल) . २२.७३ प्रतिशत उष्मीय मूल्य (calorific value) प्रति ग्राम कलरीज (calories) ४६७८ प्रति पाउन्ड बी०टी०यू० (BTU) ८४२०

कोयले में गंधक और बिटुमिनस (bituminous) की अधिक मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कोयला निम्न श्रेणी का समझा गया है और इसका खनन आर्थिक रूप से लाभप्रद नहीं है।

Field Firing Ranges

1789. **Shri Ignace Beck:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the acquisition of lands for Military field firing ranges; and

(b) if so, the acreage required and the States and Districts in which they will be acquired?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) There are proposals under examination regarding acquisition of lands for Military field firing ranges in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and West Bengal. The proposals have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

'Ordnance Factory News'

1790. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a series of articles on Second Five Year Plan are proposed to be published in the "Ordnance Factory News" to enthuse the workers to increase production in the factories; and

(b) if so, whether various Unions have also been approached to contribute articles?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Articles on 2nd Five Year Plan are being published from time to time.

(b) No. All employees are entitled to contribute.

Staff of Life Insurance Corporation, Central Zone, Kanpur

1791. **Shri B. N. Kureel:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1243 on the 4th September, 1957 and lay on the Table a statement showing the details of information collected since then regarding the recruitment of assistants and typists in the month of July, 1957 by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Central Zone, Kanpur?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Central Zone, Kanpur, of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, recruited in July, 1957, assistants and typists on the basis of a written test and interview. No posts were formally reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; the Committee that interviewed the candidates was, however, instructed to show all consideration to candidates who might be found to be belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities.

High Courts

1792. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of civil and criminal cases pending in each of the High Courts at the end of the year 1956?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha (See Appendix IV, annexure No. 70).

Bokaro Coalfields

1793. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the mining operations in the new collieries in the public sector, particularly at Kathara in the Bokaro coalfields; and

(b) whether any case has been filed against Government by any party whose leasehold rights were affected by acquisition under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The progress made in the mining operation in the new collieries in the public sector has been indicated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1564 answered on the 12th December, 1957. Regarding Kathara area it may be added that drilling and prospecting have been completed and plans drawn up to exploit the area. Lands measuring 3283.29 Bighas and mining rights in respect of lands measuring 1392.27 Bighas have been acquired under the provisions of Section 9(1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957. The possession of the lands and mining rights has also been taken over by the Central Government.

(b) Information has been received that M/s. Bokaro and Ramgur Ltd. have filed a suit before the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Hazaribagh, challenging the validity of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957.

Controllers of Mining Leases

1794. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of controllers of Mining Leases appointed so far, under

the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules 1956;

(b) the extent of jurisdiction of each of them; and

(c) the number of cases dealt with by them upto the end of October, 1957?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Two Controllers of Mining Leases, one for Northern Circle comprising the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam and the Union territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur and one for Southern Circle comprising the States of Rajasthan, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Kerala, were appointed on 21-11-56 and 1-5-57 respectively. The office of the Controller of Mining Leases, Northern Circle was, however, abolished with effect from the 1st December, 1957, as a measure of economy and the jurisdiction of the Controller of Mining Leases at Nagpur was extended over the whole of India.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (c) (1) Total number of cases registered | 865 |
| (2) Number of cases in which show cause notices have been issued under rule 6 (11) of the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules 1956. | 371 |
| (3) Number of cases in which final orders have been passed. | 9 |
| (4) Number of cases in which further information has been asked for. | 199 |
| (5) Number of case filed because there was no discrepancy between the leases and the Mineral Concession Rules or because the leases were not 'existing' leases or similar other causes. | 286 |

हाई स्कूल तथा इन्टरमीडिएट स्तर की शिक्षा

१७६५. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाई स्कूल तथा इन्टरमीडिएट के स्तर की शिक्षा में कोई व्यापक सुधार करने का विचार है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में एक आयोग नियुक्त करने जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षागो विश्वविद्यालय के परीक्षा बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष डा० ब्लूम से इस विषय में कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) तथा (ख). माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन का कार्यक्रम, जिसका उद्देश्य उच्च माध्यमिक बहुषंधी स्कूलों की स्थापना करना और इन्टरमीडिएट कक्षाओं को समाप्त करना है, १९५४-५५ में माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर पहले शुरू किया जा चुका है, और आगे भी जारी रहेगा। इसमें न तो किसी परिवर्तन का प्रस्ताव है और न ही किसी आयोग की नियुक्ति का।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) चूंकि डा० ब्लूम एक परीक्षा विशेषज्ञ हैं अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assistant Superintendents

1797. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates declared qualified in the Assistant Superintendents Examination held in April, 1957;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates amongst them;

(c) whether this number is equivalent to the number of vacancies reserved for them, and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to fulfil the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The results of the Assistant Superintendent's Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in April, 1957, have not yet been declared.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Iron ore deposits in Andhra Pradesh

1798. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of iron ore deposits in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the quality and quantity of the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total estimated reserves of iron ore in Andhra are about 430 million tons.

(b) The quality and quantity of the ore are indicated below:—

District	Quantity (Million tons)	Quality (Iron content)
Guntur and	296	33% to 37%
Nellore	93	25%
Hyderabad	37	37% to 43%
Kurnool	3.7	50% to 55%
Total	429.7	

or 430 million tons.

Central Social Welfare Board

1799. Shri Krishna Chandra: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the salaries and other allowances that are being paid at present to the Chairman and members of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon during the year 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board is paid a fixed salary of Rs 2,000/- per month. Members of the Board work in an honorary capacity, but are paid travelling and daily allowances when they undertake tours in connection with Board's work

(b) Rs 33,969|1|-

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Birth Centenary

1800. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proposed celebration next year of the centenary of the birth of Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose; and

(b) whether Government has any schemes in connection therewith?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A tentative programme for the celebrations of Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Birthday Centenary in 1958, along with a request for financial help, was received from the Bose Institute, Calcutta. The request of the Institute for a grant for the purpose during the next financial year, is under consideration of the Government.

इन्फ्लुएन्जा महामारी

१८०१. श्री भक्त वर्मान: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५८ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस बीच दिल्ली स्थित भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों में से इन्फ्लुएन्जा-ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के बारे में आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार): (क) आश्वासन दी गई सूचना का एकीकरण लगभग पूरा हो गया है।

(ख) जी हां, पूरी सूचना प्राप्त होते ही।

हिन्दी के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी साहित्य की प्रदर्शनी

१८०२. श्री सरजू पाण्डे: क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अभी हाल दिल्ली में आयोजित हिन्दी के वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी साहित्य की प्रदर्शनी पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रदर्शनी को देश के अन्य भागों में भी आयोजित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और कहाँ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) सब सम्बन्ध पक्षों से अभी मिल प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। परन्तु इस कार्य के लिए १२,००० रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग) यह विचार अभी है।

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-
MODITIES ACT**

12 hrs.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) S.R.O. No. 354, dated the 18th February, 1956, making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945;
 - (2) S.R.O. No. 2496, dated the 3rd November, 1956, making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945;
 - (3) S.R.O. No. 2692, dated the 17th November, 1956, making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945;
 - (4) S.R.O. No. 2946, dated the 8th December, 1956; and
 - (5) S.R.O. No. 3032, dated the 15th December, 1956, making certain further amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945;
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 445/57]

**AMENDMENT TO MINING LEASES (MODI-
FICATION OF TERMS) RULES, 1956**

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3882, dated the 7th December, 1957, making certain amendment to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 446/57.]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1957."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1957."

Shri N. R. Munsamy (Vellore): Before you put the motion to vote, I want to bring to your notice that yesterday there was a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, where no allotment was made for the fifth item which refers to a no-day-yet-named motion, for want of time evidently. I am now placing the matter before you so that you can fix some time for that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): My motion for discussing about the Darjeeling Conference is also there. Although it has been admitted, no time has been allotted to it.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member was in the Business Advisory Committee yesterday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, I was not.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may attend the Business Advisory Committee and get this matter settled there. So far, there is no modification of any time that has been allotted here in this report. Two items have not been taken into consideration there. Certainly, at the next Business Advisory Committee meeting, it will be decided.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): My submission is that this motion should not be accepted. The reason is this. We had given notice of certain motions to discuss certain matters of public importance, and you, Sir, were good enough to admit those motions, and the Business Advisory Committee was good enough to allot time for those motions. Now, if we accept this motion, indirectly, those motions which have been already admitted by you will be elbowed out, because there will be no time left.

What has happened is that those motions which were admitted by you as of public importance, and to which the Business Advisory Committee also allotted time are not taken up but new business enters in and some more time is allotted to it. If we permit this motion to be carried by this House, the direct result is that the motions which were admitted are ruled out or elbowed out. We want to invite your particular attention to the fact how useful results emerge out of these motions which are considered to be of public importance, as we have seen from the debate yesterday. Now, these motions are going to be kept out and motions which are given notice of later are given priority and are admitted. So, we find that there is no time to be allotted to these motions. So, the present allotment of time should not be accepted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: This motion of mine deals only with three allotments. It does not mention those other motions that have not been included. The real position was that you, Sir, had to come away for some urgent business here in this House, and the Business Advisory Committee had no time to give its attention to those other motions. It does not mean that they are not to be taken up or they have been rejected. The Business Advisory Committee might meet again and allot time, as desired by hon. Members.

But the only question at present is whether this allotment that has been made by the Business Advisory Committee should be approved by the House or not. If there is some objection so far as this allotment is concerned, that can be taken into account for the present. Otherwise, hon. Members should rest assured that the Business Advisory Committee might meet again and might allot time for the other motions that are still there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But there is no time....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot take part more than once. He

has already made his statement or his observation here.

So far as the question of priority is concerned, priority is not fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. Let us understand the scope of the discussion in the Business Advisory Committee and its functions. The Business Advisory Committee fixes only the time. So far as priority is concerned, even if time is allotted for particular items now, it does not necessarily mean they must be taken up and the others should be elbowed out; they may come tomorrow or at the next Business Advisory Committee meeting, and time may be fixed there.

I shall call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee tomorrow and fix time for these items. In the meanwhile, if priority has to be given, that will be settled by the Leader of the House.

I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

INTERIM REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg leave to make a statement.

Government have received from the Pay Commission an interim report in regard to relief to Central Government employees to be given as an interim measure pending their final recommendations. A copy of the report is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-447/57]

They consider a further increase of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

employees drawing a basic pay not exceeding Rs. 250 per month is called for, and recommend that such an increase should be granted. They have also recommended that the increase should take effect from 1st July, 1957.

Government accept the recommendations of the Commission.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 15th December, 1957, from the District Magistrate, Kanpur:

"Shri Jagdish Awasthi, Member, Lok Sabha, who was arrested on the 21st September, 1956, under section 188 IPC for contravening the order under section 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by the City Magistrate of Kanpur in connection with the agitation on the publication of the book Religious Leaders has been convicted by Judicial Magistrate, Kanpur, under section 188 IPC and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees hundred or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. He has been granted three weeks' time to pay the fine."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I submit one thing? Under rule 229,

"...the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker...."

That is, the magistrate should inform you immediately after the conviction is made. He was convicted on 14th of this month, but we have received this news only today.

Mr. Speaker: The message was sent on the 15th. It was received yesterday.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): I am in the House today. How is it that the wireless message has come only today? It is very strange.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I draw your attention to this? The rule says that the magistrate shall intimate immediately after conviction is made....

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing in this. The conviction was made on 14th. He sent the message on the 15th. It was received on the 16th, and I have read it out here on the 17th.

PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, be taken into consideration".

The House will recall that when the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill was introduced, the Business Advisory Committee unanimously recommended that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Select Committee. It was then understood that since the Act of 1954 was going to expire on the 31st December, 1957, it would be better to introduce a Bill extending the life of that Act, pending our deliberations on the new Bill.

Yesterday, the House agreed to reference of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, to a Joint Select Committee. We have now introduced this Bill to extend the life of Act of 1954 upto 31st December, 1958. So it is really for the purpose of allowing a full discussion on the Bill which we had introduced earlier and which has now been referred to a Joint Committee, that we have agreed to bring forward this Bill so that many of our Members may not suffer from disqualification, unless the life of the parent Act is extended.

I hope the House will accept this motion.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion for consideration to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put this to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration".

Normally, on such occasions, this House is interested in the problems which directly affect India, problems of our neighbour countries, of our neighbouring areas such as Pakistan, Goa and, to some extent, Ceylon, as well as other problems. No doubt, we are interested in those problems. But if you will permit me, I shall not refer to them much or at all at this stage. If necessity arises, I shall say a few words about them in the course of my reply, that is, if hon. Members opposite draw my attention to any particular aspect of them which needs reply.

In opening this debate on international affairs, I have both an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is that I believe that in so far as the Government of India's foreign policy is concerned, there is such a very wide measure of agreement all over the country and in this House that, to some extent, it becomes for me a question of shadow boxing—so far as our country and this House is concerned. Because the Members not only on my side of the House but those on the other side have been good enough, in spite of occasional criticism, in spite of laying some emphasis on some matter which, according to them, deserves greater emphasis than has been given. But, by and large, they have accepted and approved all the broad policies that we pursue in the international sphere. Indeed, so far as our Government is concerned and so far as I am concerned, I have become more and more convinced of the rightness of that broad international policy after all the experience of the last few years.

I would like to refer briefly to one or two matters which are not in the context of this major international policy but which deserve attention and which of course cause much concern. One is in regard to the situation in Indonesia. The House knows our views about this controversy that has gone on now for many years in regard to West Irian. We have held that both on larger consideration and even, I would say, in regard to the interpretation of the agreements arrived at between the parties, West Irian should become part of Indonesia.

We have also held in regard to that, as in regard to other matters wherever they occur, that it is always better, it is always desirable, to settle these matters peacefully by negotiation, even though that might take some considerable time. Therefore, we viewed with concern these recent developments there which followed—I should like the House to remember—

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the failure of a resolution put forward in the United Nations. That resolution, which I thought, and many of us thought, was a very moderate and statesmenlike resolution, unfortunately, not defeated exactly, because it got a majority of votes, but failed to get the two-thirds majority which is necessary in such cases. As a matter of fact, it got 41 votes in favour to 29 against, a considerable number abstaining.

The defeat of that resolution was unfortunate because it was a moderate, conciliatory approach to the problem so that the problem might be discussed further by the countries concerned. But because it did not get the two-thirds majority, it failed, according to the rules of the United Nations. I am afraid this failure had a very strong reaction in Indonesia, and many things happened there which have tended to make the situation even more difficult than it was.

Recently, I believe, the situation has improved to some extent, in the sense that it is fairly well under control of the Indonesian Government, and it is hoped that the improvement will continue. I can only repeat that this question can only be solved satisfactorily by the two Governments concerned, that is, the Indonesian Government and the Government of the Netherlands, taking it up and discussing and considering it, because it is obvious that unless it is solved, this kind of sore will continue, poisoning not only their relations but, to some extent, the relations of Asia and Europe.

One basic fact has to be remembered, regardless of the particular problems that exist in parts of Asia, that in the new Asia that has arisen, it is very difficult for that Asia to stomach or to digest any foreign occupation anywhere. That is regardless of the justification of any particular problem; it just goes against the spirit of the times, the spirit of Asia as it is. Such foreign occupation may continue

for some time, a short time or a long time, but it will always be resented; it will always create difficulties and will undoubtedly ultimately have to be given up.

If that is so, then surely it is the path of wisdom to do that in a friendly co-operative way now rather than later when passions have been roused much more intensely and feelings are much bitter. So I earnestly hope that this problem of Indonesia will, instead of both those countries involved getting more and more angry with each other, whatever the occasion for the anger may be, should be dealt with directly by them by discussing it by negotiation. In fact, that was the resolution which was put forward before the United Nations, which, unfortunately, did not get the concurrence of the majority.

There is another country very near to us, very close to us, viz. Nepal, where the King has recently made a statement about elections. We welcome any statement which indicates that elections will be held there for we feel that the holding of elections, although that may offer some difficulties, is the only proper course to bring about some kind of a Government responsible to a legislature. We hope, therefore, that the recent difficulties which the Government and the people in Nepal had to face will now end for the time being and all their energies will be directed towards the preparation for these elections and the other schemes that they have to improve the condition of the people of Nepal.

Now, coming to the big and broad issue, the major issue in the world which today dominates everything else, the issue of war and peace—I do not mean to say that war is round the corner and suddenly might appear and yet it is, in another sense not round the corner but almost above our heads all the time now—although we have referred to this matter many times here in this House and elsewhere, I do speak about this in terms of greater urgency today than I have ever done before.

The other day, I ventured to make an appeal which was addressed to the other great countries and more especially to the United States of America and the Soviet Union because, after all, it is on those who hold the reins of authority in these two countries that the question of peace and war depends. I ventured to address an appeal to them and I have had replies from both, the heads of both those countries. They have appeared in the public Press and so I need not refer to them in any detail. I am very grateful for the trouble Mr. Bulganin and President Eisenhower have taken to reply at considerable length.

I should like hon. Members to consider those replies because, while there appear to be some differences in approach, some criticism of each other, basically, it will be noticed how strong the desire for peace and for some arrangements to ensure peace is evident from both those replies. It may be that some people may lay stress on the differences; but I think it would be right for us here as it would be right anywhere else for us, rather to lay stress on the similarities, on the common urges, on the common desires and the common objectives than on the differences. There are differences, of course; otherwise, there would be no question of this crisis having arisen. I think the time has come when this issue has ceased to be completely a theoretical issue and is an issue of the highest practical importance.

It is an issue which does not merely demand a moral and ethical approach. I hope the moral and ethical approach is always there; but, sometimes the purely moral and ethical approach is called an impractical one. There appears to be some strange presumption that everything practical should be immoral and unethical. However, today, I would certainly lay stress on the moral and ethical approach because morality and ethics are involved when there is a question of extermination of the human species in a general way, when there is the question of war

weapons being used for mass slaughter. There can be no doubt that from any approach moral and ethical questions are involved. But, there is something much more perhaps which may be appreciated by many people and that is a very definite, practical, and, if you like, the opportunist approach to this problem.

And, all the arguments in the world, blaming one party or the other, will not help us or will not save us or humanity unless there is some solution of this problem. The time has gone by, I submit, when any of these great countries, opposed to each other in military alliances and blocs can morally justify their attitude or their policy by criticising the other party even though that criticism might be justified and might be right. It will not help at all because what the world seeks to achieve is not some self-justification of one's action but survival, freedom from the daily fear that oppresses humanity today.

In Europe, and may be elsewhere, aircraft fly about with hydrogen bombs on them all the time. Why? Because they must be ever ready to, they say, defend themselves. What an extraordinary state of affairs! Every country does the most aggressive things in the name of defence. But, even if that was necessary in the name of defence, it is obvious that even a very slight accident might let loose all the horrors of war to prevent which all this is being done.

Now, a little while ago, there were some resolutions put forward in the United Nations; and I should like to refer to them because they represent an approach which though it may not be considered very satisfactory by hon. Members here—many of them—nevertheless is the only reasonable approach left today to deal with highly controversial problems. One was the resolution on Algeria and the other was the resolution which, unfortunately, did not succeed; and that was the Indonesia resolution which I referred to. If it was accepted nothing much would have happened except that it would have opened the door to

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talk, for a consideration of the problem without finally committing anybody to anything. Naturally, the time will have to come sometime—however early or late. However, that did not get the two-thirds majority.

Now, Algeria has been a terribly frustrating problem, frustrating to everybody, to Algerians, to the French and the others. There has been a horrible war going on and the accounts we read of that war and of the large-scale killing of people are very bad. How is one to deal with that problem? Our reaction, the reaction of this House, obvious is that Algeria should be independent. True; we agree. How are we to help Algeria to become independent? By passing a resolution in this House? Perhaps, this is an expression of the will of this Parliament but that does not go far. In the United Nations also the same difficulty comes.

Therefore, the attitude we have endeavoured to take up there in such problems, where our views are completely well-known, is, nevertheless, not merely to be the protagonists of one set of views, loudly proclaiming them and condemning those who oppose us; but, rather, we have always endeavoured to try to bring about a method of conciliation. It may fail; it may not succeed; but even an attempt to do that is helpful. In this Algerian affair, a resolution was passed; it did not go terribly far. But it is a remarkable thing, where such passions are involved, that the resolution was passed almost unanimously in the UN. It is a remarkable thing. Only France did not vote for it. Even France did not oppose it. That itself shows that the resolution did not go very far. True. But it helped.

The hon. Members smile. They are welcome to smile. But hon. Members will not smile and may not smile when they have to deal with the problems themselves: as to what exactly has to be done in regard to it. Just taking up a brave attitude, the attitude of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, charging at windmills thinking that

they were the brave knights in armour—that is past except that occasionally it appears in the Opposition Benches.

We have to deal with tremendously difficult problems, which apart from the difficulties involved in them, are on the verge of other major problems of the world. The hydrogen bomb and other ballistic weapons and the like are there to warn you of what would be the fate of the world if a false step is taken. Today, the United States of America and the Soviet Union are the big powers with the biggest, longest and most dangerous weapons. The United Kingdom has also joined with the Hydrogen Bomb Club though, presumably, it is weaker, comparatively than those two. I have no doubt that, within a relatively short time, France will also be experimenting with its test hydrogen bomb explosions

So, you see how the world drifts on and I have no doubt that other countries will do so in another year or six months. It will go on and it will become absolutely impossible to control this deterioration and decline. Therefore, we are today at a rather critical moment in history—not only in our country but the world. If we fail to take advantage of this moment, the results may be very bad.

Recently, only two or three days ago, a resolution was passed, also unanimously, by the UN—a resolution sponsored by India, Yugoslavia and Sweden, three countries which are not aligned with any bloc of nations. Although they have different ways, they have this in common that they are not in military alliances with any bloc of nations. This resolution was on peaceful co-existence. The resolution referred in actual terms to the so-called five principles which are well-known and which were originally drafted and placed before the public in a document signed by India and China. Since then, these principles have been adopted by a number of countries. It is, I think, a great gain that even in the form they have been

put up before the UN, they should have been accepted unanimously.

I do not attach too much importance to this fact. But, I do wish to point out that all these efforts in which India has played a considerable part together with other countries, who are equally motivated with a desire for peace, do not suddenly take us out of the danger zone. They are all intended to help create an atmosphere where one can consider the problems of today in a very objective way without this terrible oppression of fear.

There was a resolution proposed by the Soviet Delegation on peaceful co-existence in the Political Committee of the UN. So far as the resolution went, it was undoubtedly one with which we agreed. None-the-less, it was not a resolution which, as worded, was acceptable to some other countries. Then, some other countries, notably India, Yugoslavia and Sweden as well as others, conferred and placed a different draft which embodied the substance of the other resolution but tried to avoid anything said in it which might just possibly irritate any country. It was totally unnecessary. Fortunately, we were successful in this. This resolution obtained the approval of the great countries. The U.S.A. supported it warmly. The Soviet Delegation were not only good enough to support this but withdrew their own resolution so that it might not come in the way. I am very grateful to them for this, because, in effect, they had priority for their resolution. But, they withdrew it.

This may mean little but it means a lot too because it shows that once the approach of mutual recrimination and mutual criticism goes, it is much easier for countries to come together because, in the final analysis, there is a tremendous deal in common between these apparently rival great powers. Above all, there is the common desire to survive.

I believe, in the speech that President Eisenhower delivered at the

NATO Conference yesterday—it appears in this morning's papers—he says that the time has gone by when there can be any victory of one side over another. I do not remember his exact words. I am giving the sense. The time has come when any right solution can only be a victory for all, he has said.

Those are pregnant words, they are very right indeed. If that is true, it is not only in the case of war. This is applied presumably to the possibility of war; there could be no victory for any one. The only real victory for everybody is to put an end to this fear of war.

If that is so, that approach also applies and should apply to the cold war. I cannot understand how people talk about peace and the necessity for avoidance of war but at the same time indulge in cold war which precipitates or adds to or increase our passions and brings about a situation which progressively is more dangerous and may burst at any moment.

I would again beg the hon Members to read carefully what Premier Bulganin and President Eisenhower have said in their replies to me and to observe how much there is in common in the approach although they criticise each other. If I may say so, with a great deal of respect, it has become the habit to criticise the other party, although criticism may be needed occasionally. Let us at least lay greater stress on the common bonds than on the points of difference.

Now, it is often said that all this is done for the sake of security, to ensure security. It is a strange way to ensure security, to add to every conceivable danger. But, anyhow, it is in the name of security that all these various steps are justified. In the name of security atomic tests should go on, in the name of security hydrogen bombs should be flown all over the place, in the name of security all kinds of tremendous weapons should be evolved, and in the name

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of security each party should slant the other and thereby create an atmosphere where danger becomes more acute. I do not myself find it easy to follow these arguments. Of course, I must and everyone must recognise the argument for security. No country and no government can risk the future of itself, or can accept a position when another country can impose its will upon it. I accept that. But, in order to attain security, if measures are to be taken which really endanger it still further, then you fail in getting that security.

I do not propose to discuss the various subjects that have come up in disarmament conferences and in the United Nations in regard to disarmament, because it is a complicated subject. But it did seem to us some months ago, last summer, that for the first time an agreement became conceivable, that means an agreement principally between two, three or four great powers. We may vote and we may pass a resolution about it, but it is a little difficult when the people who possess hydrogen bombs do not agree not to use them. Therefore, last summer, five or six months ago, there was some hope of this agreement, but a little later various things happened which almost put disarmament into the shade, it hardly remained a live issue, it was put aside, there was a complete dead pause and that continues still. It is very unfortunate and very dangerous. The Soviet Government withdrew from the conference—not permanently, of course, I hope, but, nevertheless, for the time being withdrew—and, therefore, at the present moment, there are not even talks going on on that subject, and that is a dangerous position.

So, it is not for me here, and especially for us here, to argue the details of disarmament. It is a fact that the differences at one time were very limited, but something else happened which widened them. That 'something else' has little to do, I think, with the actual proposals made

by this side or that side; that 'something else' is the mental approach to the problem, the approach of fear, the approach of anger, the approach of not being made to appear that one is weak. It is the approach which uses the words: "Let us have a tough policy, let us speak from strength".

We have been hearing these words of "speaking from strength" for many years now. The result is: not the accretion of strength to one side; when one side grows a little stronger the other side grows stronger also, so that merely any reference of strength induces the other party to build up its strength as rapidly as possible, and you are where you were, perhaps in a worse condition.

It is extraordinary how old slogans, old phrases and old pious platitudes go on being repeated without any real attempt being made to grapple and wrestle with this problem and put an end to it, because the time is gone by for resolutions, the time is gone by for just wishful thinking, and we have to, and these great powers have to, come to grips with the actual reality, that any slight slip not even on the part of their governments but in individual gentlemen or commanders or somebody might precipitate a world war. Surely, the first thing necessary for the sake of security is to prevent this odd slip which might occur on the part of tens of thousands of persons who are in command here and there whereby a war will be precipitated.

I should, just to refresh your memory, like to read to you this resolution on co-existence, that was passed by the United Nations a few days ago, which represents an approach, an outlook, which does not solve any problem. I was beginning to feel more and more that the basic difficulty that we have is this mental approach, that is so wrong. There are difficulties apart from that. I do not say that a change of mental approach will solve the problems of the world. Of course, not. But it will change the nature of those problems, it will make

them easier of solution, and it will certainly give some security and peace to the minds of men and women. This was the resolution on co-existence:

"The General Assembly considering the urgency and the importance of strengthening international peace and of developing peaceful and neighbourly relations among States irrespective of their divergences or the relative stages and nature of their political, economic and social development,

Recalling that among the fundamental objectives of the Charter are the maintenance of international peace and security and friendly co-operation among States,

Realising the need to promote these objectives and to develop peaceful and tolerant relations among States in conformity with the Charter, based on mutual respect and benefit, non-aggression, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity and non-intervention in one another's internal affairs, and to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recognising the need to broaden international co-operation, to reduce tensions, and to settle differences and disputes among States by peaceful means,

Calls upon all States to make every effort to strengthen international peace, and to develop friendly and co-operative relations and settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter and as set forth in this Resolution."

If the spirit underlying this resolution actuated the Governments concerned, well, a very great deal of progress would be made.

People seem to think today, some people, that the conflicts, the differences that separate nations are almost unbridgeable; that either war comes with whatever it may bring, or

else rival and armed camps continue glaring at each other, at the most with some kind of uneasy co-existence. Only eleven years ago—or is it twelve now?—the last Great War ended, and if hon. Members can take back their minds to the date of the war, when the war was occurring, they will remember the bitter passions and hatred that were aroused between the enemies, and now we see that those countries that were enemies are closely allied today; they are allies today in military alliances and also ideological and other alliances. And, we see those countries, that were allies, poles apart, today afraid of each other, threatening each other. Is that not extraordinary? But is it not still more extraordinary that people should think that the present bitter differences should continue for ever? All history shows us that friends and allies sometimes become enemies and enemies become friends, and even the history of the last ten years has shown us this. Why then persist in a policy which perpetuates these enmities? Even a bitter and bloody war comes to an end and there is peace at the end of it, after a terrible slaughter and killing and destruction. Why wait for a war before you seek peace?

Surely it should be wiser to have peace before a war comes or to work for it and not to allow yourselves to be driven into a war. That of course would be so at any time, but now, when we have reached the age of these tremendous ballistic weapons, hydrogen bombs and space travel, we have reached an age where all old conceptions do not apply. Nobody knows what the future might be. It is said by people who know something about military and defence matters that in a war that may come things will be completely different, that all the tactics and the strategy learnt previously, even in the last great war, would not apply, because conditions are completely different. That is so.

May I suggest that conditions of thinking, of political and international

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thinking, are also completely different now? And merely repeating old slogans, old phrases and the old mental approaches does not help today. The problems are different. The way the problems have arisen, the way these big, enormous weapons have come into being—great forces are being released—require entirely a different order of thinking.

I would add, with great humility and great respect, that they also demand some consideration on a different plane than the purely military plane; some consideration which I cannot describe properly perhaps, say, some consideration on an ethical plane; but quite apart from that, even on the strictest material, defence and military plane, which is so alike, on a political plane, because international affairs and defence are closely allied to each other. If defence thinking has got to be on a very, very different line, then surely political thinking on the international plane must also be equally different, and it is not good enough to think in the same old way.

And the full realisation must come—if I may repeat President Eisenhower's statement—that there can be no settlement and no real peace unless it is a victory for all. If any group or country thinks that it is going to score in the cold war it is mistaken, much less in the hot war. In either hot war or cold war you can go on till you destroy each other.

Therefore, the only way is to approach it differently and realise that war can no longer solve these problems, cold or hot, and also realise, which is a fact, that the people of every country, barring none, passionately desire peace. There is no doubt about it; whether it is the people of the United States or the Soviet Union or any other country, they desire passionately peace. Why not then allow this tremendous urge for peace to have full play and to help in reaching agreements between

these countries which ensure their peace?

I would like just to mention one matter. Today, the NATO council is meeting in Paris. It is not for me to advise them, because, as I have indicated previously, we are not very much in favour of these military alliances today; we do not think they create that atmosphere which will lead to a settlement. As I said previously, it is not for me to say, and I am only talking about the position today. Every step of this kind is met by a counter-step on the other side; there you are where you were. Anyhow they are meeting and they consist of great powers, and I do earnestly hope that their deliberations will lead to a peaceful approach and not to this attempt at continued rivalry.

No one knows—I do not at any rate—which power today is stronger. Today, in the realm of these new types of weapons, may be in some the United States may be stronger and in some other matters the Soviet Union might be stronger. But the point is that both are strong enough to destroy the other and the world. So, it matters very little who has got a little edge on the other or is a little stronger than the other. If that is so, then this rivalry in weapons ceases to have much meaning, because, even if you get some slightly better weapon, you will be destroyed nevertheless.

One thing more, just to clarify a matter which sometimes people may not be sure of. It is about Kashmir and the recent resolution in the Security Council and the fact that Dr. Graham has been invited in that resolution to visit India and Pakistan. Our position has been stated with such clarity and force by our representative, Shri Krishna Menon, that it is not necessary for me to say anything about it except to say that what our representative has said there is precisely our position. Let there be

no mistake about it. He has stated our position and the whole history of this Kashmir case with great lucidity.

This problem of Kashmir, according to us, cannot be solved till the whole approach is not a different one, till the whole approach is not one of the vacation of aggression which Pakistan has committed. If that is admitted then other things flow from it. If that is not admitted, then no step forward can be taken about this. Dr. Graham has been invited by the Security Council to visit here. Dr. Graham is of course welcome to come here. He is an esteemable gentleman as many of us know. The other people also, if they wish to come here, can come here. But we have made clear, our representative in the Security Council made it perfectly clear, that we are not prepared to consider this visit of Dr. Graham as some kind of continuation of his previous visits or a continuation of the previous talks which he had with us. Conditions have changed completely and we are not prepared to continue those talks in that context. Otherwise, he is welcome as all others are welcome.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of amendments. I shall call one after the other.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present International situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, fully agrees with it and approves the said policy."

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion,—

(a) that members of the Commonwealth whose attitudes do not appear to be impartial in the situation of Kashmir and Goa be suitably warned in the interest of the Unity of Commonwealth;

(b) that the United Nations be asked to inquire into the source which influenced the decision of the United Nations Department of Publicity according to which Kashmir was shown as a disputed territory in the United Nations map published this year;

(c) that Big Powers other than U.S.S.R. who have not yet taken decisions on the request of the Government of India to stop making experimental tests of nuclear weapons be moved again to take a positive attitude in the interest of humanity at large; and

(d) that recommendation be made for suitable amendment of the United Nations Charter to base the representation in United Nations organisation as far as possible on a population basis, giving due weightage to members with small populations."

Mr. Speaker: This amendment is subject to correction here and there. Some motions may not be in order. I shall have it checked.

Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international

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situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, expresses its concern over the present explosive international situation created by the armament race, vast production of nuclear weapons and cold war existing between some Big Powers agree with the non-alignment policy of the Government of India and approve their policy of maintaining friendly alliances with all nations of the world and commends the steps frequently taken by them tranquillising and appeasing the world tension, which could have culminated into world-war."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, urges the adoption of a more effective policy with regard to Goa and other Portuguese enclaves."

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the said policy."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international

situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that the policy be approved for it is in conformity with Panch Shila."

13 hrs.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Sir I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that keeping in view the present international situation, the policy followed by the Government of India is not only consistent with the aims and objects of Panch Shila but is the only right policy that could possibly be followed and it therefore be approved and commended to Governments of other countries of the world."

Shri Kasliwal (Kota): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, fully agrees with and approves the said policy and wholeheartedly supports the praiseworthy efforts of Government in pursuit of a Disarmament Agreement acceptable to all nations."

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international

situation and policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, urges that—

(a) the U. N. be informed that the Government of India is not prepared to hold any parleys with its representative Dr. Graham about the Kashmir issue except in so far as, it concerns the vacation of the illegally occupied portion of Kashmir;

(b) the grave issue occasioned by the continuous exodus of East Bengal Hindus owing to conditions of dire insecurity there, be referred to the United Nations; and

(c) early steps be taken to integrate the liberated areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with the rest of India.”

Mr. Speaker: I have received an amendment from Shrimati Renuka Ray just now. It is only a substitute motion on the lines of the other ones.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, I beg to move:

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of opinion that it is the only way through which peace and tranquility can prevail in the world and hopes that the implication of India's objective stand on all issues including these which affect her materially, will be fully understood and find an effective persons amongst the peoples and Governments of all Nations.”

Mr. Speaker: All the substitute motions are before the House. I wish to announce that I propose to allow leaders of groups twenty to thirty minutes and others fifteen minutes. The motion and the amendments are before the House. The discussion may now start.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, the Prime Minister has made an extremely important statement. At the very outset I have to say that our Party fully supports the essence of the policy that he has outlined in his statement. In this matter at least our party does not stand in what is called opposition to the foreign policy of Government. Therefore, one might think whether I have any further remarks to offer. Certainly I have, because while we do fully support the essence of the policy, and while we fully support the important statement that he has made, we might here and there advance certain arguments in support of that policy. We might here and there emphasize one or the other of the points and in order to point out that emphasis, I venture to offer a few remarks.

The Prime Minister has already drawn the attention of the House and the country to the situation which prevails today in which the great powers possess tremendous instruments of destruction, and in the context of such a situation how it is extremely urgent that the question of peace be taken seriously by all the countries. In accordance with this statement and this sentiment, it is necessary to point out to the people certain recent events in this field and to bring out how a weapon here and a weapon there may be alike in appearance, but the two connote two different things and two different conclusions.

To give an illustration, when the first atom was split in the world, it produced an atom bomb was made in use of the atom bomb was made in order to devastate two cities and wipe out a few hundred thousand people. The same atom was split in another country and on a larger scale and out of it, and as a continuation of that development was born the inter-Continental Ballistic Missile, in short called the ICBM. The ICBM was produced by the Soviet Union. The first atom bomb killed human being of two cities and it is not an accident that the first ICBM was used to launch a

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man-made moon in the space to study the behaviour of the atmosphere in the upper layers and to put that ICBM in the service of human good. If the ICBM can be used as an instrument of destruction, certainly it can be used as an element in the security of the Soviet Union. But is it a historical accident? Is it an accident that the first atom split in America had to be used in war and had to be used as a threat of a new war after the Second War and as an instrument of the policy of cold war? Or is it a pure accident that the ICBM is used to launch a spu'nik in the air to give news for human good?

Therefore it is no use our going to the people and saying: instruments of destruction exist; there is threat of war on either side and everyone who has the instrument threatens a war. We must tell the people that instruments by themselves do not create war. It is not merely their foreign policy that creates war. There are interests behind war. It is not just because some people either in America or in England or in France or in Soviet Union get mad and start releasing missiles. No. It is just because there are definite interests.

For example, what are the interests that attack Indonesia? Nothing to do with atom; nothing to do with missiles; nothing to do with the foreign policy of Holland as such. But they want plantations; they want to preserve the mines; they do not like Indonesians to get possession of them. Therefore, they go and take a chunk of the territory of Indonesia and create conditions of war. Now here the foreign policy of Holland may be of world peace. But the very desire to possess colonies pushes it into conditions of war and to conditions of disturbing peace.

Therefore, what I wish to submit first is this: let us go to the people and tell them: instruments of destruction exist, but watch who uses them for what purpose, and what is the ultimate use of these missiles in a

given social system that exists among the different powers in the different countries. For example, the use of war in a capitalist system, in an imperialist system like England, like France and like America, is to do what? To seize colonies, to seize Africa, to attack Egypt, to seize Indonesia, to threaten even the security of India, and as was said the other day, by arming a neighbour next-door and creating trouble in Kashmir.

Now these events follow from a power or two powers who possess the atom bomb, but the same type of events do not follow from another power which possesses the atom bomb, and a better one. Why don't they follow from it? They do not follow from the other powers, that is, the powers of the socialist camp, because they have no need for colonialism, they have no need to hold Africa, or India, or Indonesia or the Suez Canal in their clutches.

Therefore we must not lose sight of the fact. The Prime Minister may not emphasise this; he need not do it; perhaps he may not like to do it because of his position. He has to act as the man who produced this policy in order to get certain things on the peace front done, but certainly we others must study the problem in greater detail and emphasise other facts also. (Laughter) I do not understand the meaning of the laughter, unless it is a private chat.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Is laughter also unparliamentary? We are hearing this for the first time.

Shri S. A. Dange: You are at liberty to laugh.

Shri Nath Pal: First there was an attack on smile, now on laughter.

Shri S. A. Dange: Questions of war and peace are more serious. We are not having war here, I suppose.

Shri Nath Pal: Let us see.

Mr. Speaker: I would like hon. Members to avoid both these as far as possible.

Shri S. A. Dange: As he has said, let us see.

Let us see how the existence of these missiles in the hands of different powers lead to different results. This launching of the Sputnik is one of the greatest events. It is not merely an event in the scientific world; it is an event which affects the whole of humanity not only in its conceptions of the world, the universe, philosophy, religion and so on, but it has an immediate effect. What was the immediate effect? We can read the English papers. *The Economist* wrote that the launching of the Sputnik has strengthened the temerity of the Middle-East countries and the Arab bloc in its defiance against the West. The launching of the Sputnik has strengthened the freedom movement in the Arab countries and has enabled them to defy the demands of either America or of England or of France. It has strengthened the will to fight among the Algerians, the Indonesians and the African people. It has strengthened the will to fight among the Indonesians, because the mighty tone of those gentlemen who talk of taking the world to the brink of war and then withdrawing perhaps in fright or in wisdom—I do not know which—has gone down a bit.

Therefore, the Sputnik served as an element of peace. The ICBM has served as an element of toning down the hauteur of war-mongering diplomats. Therefore, the existence of the missile is not existence in abstract, in the hands of abstract powers. But it is a positive element in the hands of certain powers with a positive, social and political foreign policy. That is a thing which we ought to see and which certainly many people do see in the world.

For example, today, what has emboldened France to walk out of the NATO and defy Dulles's dictates,

because they say, Gentlemen, so long what was the situation in international relations even on the field of war? England used to say, launch a war against France and retreat behind the channel, because so long nobody could cross the channel; even Napoleon and Hitler failed. Then came the bomber. But the bomber could not immediately reach from Berlin to New York. America could say, you fight in Europe and I am at a safe distance. Now they find that something launched from Moscow can reach New York, if you threaten to launch from New York at Moscow. When that knowledge comes, then a certain sobriety comes; a certain reduction of the atmosphere of hauteur comes. Therefore, the ICBM comes as an element of peace. That is what has enabled a power like France which heartily joined England in attacking Egypt for possessing the Suez Canal, to defy Dulles and say—even the other powers say, "None of your medium-range missiles here".

America now talks of medium-range missiles in Paris, Berlin and Amsterdam, because it has not got long-range missiles. A small country like Norway, which some years ago joined the NATO powers, a small country like West Germany, which is a part of NATO, now cautions, "Well, Gentlemen; the argument is very simple. You want to put medium-range missiles in Europe and you retreat to New York. We get the fun of it, is it, at the hands of somebody else? Such a policy is not to our safety. It may be to the safety of the American investment; it may be the safety of the American war-mongers. They have the long-range; we possess the medium-range and you have no range at all and you retreat." This kind of security at the expense of other powers, now the NATO powers are not willing to admit.

So, there is a crack in the NATO front. This solid front which was willing to launch policies of war is cracking. Why is it cracking? Because of the ICBM, because of the

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Sputnik and because of the strength that is now shown against the war-mongering powers. Therefore, the Sputnik is a great event, when it was launched in October this year. It has acted as an element of peace, not because it has a long range, but because the power which possesses that is not an ordinary power in the sense of the term in which we use it, but a power which has no colonial ambitions, no monopoly profits, getting 5 or 6 per cent. bank interest at the cost of under-developed countries. It is a power which is interested in building socialism. Therefore, this new element in the new situation of international politics has got to be taken note of. And it was a very happy thing to find that our Prime Minister took the immediate initiative to call upon those countries which possess these powers to come together again and discuss peace, to agree to suspend the test of atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs and come together for discussions of peace. Therefore, we support that initiative and we congratulate him for having taken that initiative.

We certainly cannot fail to take note that there may be hesitations, bickerings and arguments in the replies that we have received. Certainly, there is an element of truth in the statement of both Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Bulganin. They stand for peace; no doubt they have expressed that they want peace. But one says that he agrees to suspend the tests; the other says that he also agrees to suspend the tests, but if I understand them aright, the Americans want to suspend only on the condition that the disarmament question is resolved. If I understand Mr. Bulganin's letter aright, it is that they are prepared to suspend the tests without any condition, let the others agree. So, it is unconditional in the sense that they do not put conditions of other subjects. The unconditional readiness on the part of Mr. Bulganin is of greater help I feel, than the conditions put by the Americans. But

as our Prime Minister has expressed the hope that they too later on will see the madness of the race and also accept the sentiments which have been put forward from the Prime Minister's side to these countries.

A second event of importance has happened in the international world next to the Sputnik. Sputnik in the domain of science; but there is another event which happened as important as the Sputnik but in the domain of thinking, in the domain of ideology. It certainly is good that that thing has happened in terms of the policies enunciated by our country and that second event is that the 82 countries of U.N.O. have accepted a resolution on peaceful co-existence. Why do I call that a second great event? In the resolution itself, maybe the word "co-existence" is not spelt like that, but as you will see, there is a vision of peaceful co-existence. You can recall the atmosphere that prevailed some years ago when the name of peace was mentioned, the atmosphere that prevailed some years ago when co-existence was mentioned. I will remind the House, from where this word co-existence and this policy of co-existence came. The policy and the word first came into existence in this world when the Soviet Union came into existence and it was enunciated then. It was in those days denied. Even the word was hated because it came from Lenin, because the word came from Marx-Leninism which believes in peaceful co-existence. No diplomat, no organisation, which was not socialist in its very blood would tolerate the word "co-existence". They would say, "Oh! It comes from the Soviet Union. It comes from Lenin; it comes from Communists. No." But here it is good to find that now peaceful co-existence enters into diplomatic correspondence, into treaties, into the resolutions and finally now into the resolution of U.N.O. of which America, we, the Soviet Union and everybody is a member. It is a triumph for

whom? I would say, a triumph of the peace movement of the masses of the people. I am not saying it is a triumph either of Lenin's policy or of the Communist policy; no. But I want to point out how the idea first came from the camp of socialism, when the Soviet Union said, "You cannot suppress us by your civil wars and by your invasion, as you tried in 1918. You will have to live with us, co-exist peacefully and advance capital goods to the under-developed countries at 2 per cent. interest. Let us see how you do it. We will do it." They failed in the competition and the Soviet Union won. Now, it was a good thing to find that India, Yugoslavia and Sweden sponsored a resolution on peaceful co-existence in terms of a treaty signed by India and China in 1954 and the resolution on peaceful co-existence was passed in the United Nations. This is another great event because it gives the people now in every country a platform to say, peacefully co-exist and compete peacefully and build the whole colonial world, undeveloped world with all your achievements of science, give them capital goods and abolish war for ever so that these achievements can be used for man's good. Therefore, next to the Sputnik, the passing of the Resolution in the United Nations on peaceful co-existence is a great event in the international world.

Maybe that some people may not like either the diet or the hair or the appearance of Shri Krishna Menon who moved the resolution on behalf of India. But, hair and diet are not a part and polite words are not a part necessarily of foreign policy and the success of foreign policy. If that were the only thing, then, the Prime Minister's letters should have been accepted immediately, with the best of manners, with the most fine politeness that can be obtained in international diplomacy. But, you see, it is not the main point. Some people make this as an argument because they have got allergic reactions to the Mover of the resolution, Shri Krishna

Menon. Maybe, I would like my friend Shri Krishna Menon to eat better so that there is no break in the debates. That is only a simple thing. But, certainly Shri Krishna Menon has done the correct thing and has put the case of India properly whether on Kashmir or other question. There is no question of detracting from his services just because here and there he used a word which somebody did not like. Therefore, we are not going to judge the foreign policies put forward in the United Nations, the arguments put forward in the U.N.O. on the basis of the individual who did it or who moved it or who spoke and what he spoke. In a sense the policy was right, in a sense we are represented properly and correctly because, here the policy on foreign affairs is proper and correct. It does not matter which individual does it.

I would like to add one or two remarks on one or two points which may not have been felt quite necessary for reference by the Prime Minister. He has already referred to Indonesia. Certainly, we will stand with Indonesia in its struggle against Dutch colonialism, because we know what it means. When the oil monopolists here dictate prices to the Government of India and to our transport industries and needs of our development, we know what they must be doing in Indonesia. They are doing just what they wanted to do here. Here, they cannot foment military conspiracies and break parts of India from each other. In Indonesia they are doing it. Several number of islands, each one being seized by military juntas, financed by Holland and America and now I am told, by England also; they are trying to break the Indonesian freedom.

It was certainly a proud thing to see that in the matter of foreign policy, in the matter of guarding Indonesian freedom, in the matter of repulsing the Dutch colonialists, a great initiative was taken by the trade

[Shri S. A. Dange]

unions in Indonesia. It is the workers who said, these plantations, these tin mines, and oil wells are our property, our country's property; if the Dutch are going to follow a policy of scorch-ear'h, we shall scorch colonialism, but shall not allow them to be taken away by the colonialists. They took possession of them, plantation after plantation. They said, if you, won't produce coal for your Five year plan, we will take over the coal whether your capital be foreign or Indonesian, you must fall in line with the socialist policy of the country that is being followed by the Government. This is what the Indonesians told the colonialists. And the Trade union organisation, the SOBSI, I am glad to note—I am not just saying it for a record, I am glad to note that in the translation of the foreign policy of the Indonesian people, the SOBSI which is affiliated with us to the World Federation of Trade Unions, took the initiative and hal'ed the aggression of the Dutch colonialists. Therefore, the point that I would like to note is, don't neglect the force of the working class, don't neglect the force of the trade unions in the translation of the peace policy and in the policy against colonialism.

Colonialism cannot be fought only on the basis of resolutions, as he says, only on the basis of a Government and army. Sometimes, Governments and armies cannot do things which the working classes and the trade unions can do. Then, the Government later on can take advantage of it as the Indonesians have done. Who got the plantations? The trade unions. The Government came and said, in order to preserve peace and order, we take them over. The Government of Indonesia would not have dared to take over the factories and plantations of these foreign capitalists who would not work them for the benefit of the country. These trade unions just did it and the Government agreed with

the trade unions and the trade unions agreed with the Government and the working classes had the pleasure of saving these plantations and mines for the country. This is a fact which should be underlined. Surely, I do not expect the Prime Minister to underline it, because again, I repeat, in his position he cannot do it. But, it is our duty to underline it because otherwise we will not see the real content of the development, we will not see the real direction of things. Indonesia is not just fighting because it is an independent power. No. It is fighting because in this particular situation, the trade unions and the working classes rose in revolt, the correct action, and saved the country from being defrauded of these mines by the colonialists. This is a point that I would like to underline with regard to the Indonesian situation.

Another thing that I would like to emphasise in the few minutes that I have at my disposal is with regard to Africa. This subject was not mentioned at all. It was not a very complicated subject at all. Africa, in a sense was mentioned by reference to Algeria. I agree with the Government and with the people in general who stand in support of the struggle of the Algerian people for independence. Where is Algeria? Where is Egypt? Where is Tunisia? Next door to Uganda, next door to Ghana, next door to South Africa which is trying to impose policies of racialism against the African people. You remember the Kenya s'ruggle, you remember the struggle that the African people are carrying on. By mentioning that, do I suggest that the Prime Minister has not got that in mind? No. I do not suggest that. Not at all. Because he himself has expressed his support to the Algerian peoples' struggle and the need for peaceful settlement on that question. He himself had sided with the Egyptian people in their just demand.

There is one thing which we must remember. In the struggle of the African people, I do not know whether we are yet decided as to the attitude that the Indians in Africa must take. This is a very sore point in our politics. I do not want to go into reminiscences because reminiscences are more on the other side than on my side. Let me tell you, this African problem was first raised very vehemently not only by Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian Citizenship Association in Bombay and the Congress at that time there was directly connected and they took up the question of the Indians in Africa. At that time, a problem was raised in the politics of the National Congress, as to what should be the approach of Indians in Africa, with regard to the Negro people. Not with regard to Smu's, not with regard to the Boers, not with regard to England, but with regard to African people. Thirty years ago, I remember that a decision was taken that the Indians should not participate in the struggle between Negroes and the Governments of the imperialist powers there. I hope this decision is now changed I know the policy has changed.

Shri Ranga: For the last ten years, it has been changed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am surprised the hon. Member has not followed this policy during the last thirty years. I am not saying that we did not support the struggle of the Negro people. I have not at all said a word that our country or our Government has not supported the Kenyan people or Uganda or Ghana. I know, I have heard some accounts from our Ambassador or Councillor who was there in Ghana himself. I am not charging the Congress at all of not siding or not supporting the ambitions of the Negro people. What I am saying is that if a proper emphasis is not yet being laid, let us make it very clear for our people over there, because there are splits in the Congress organisation in Africa on this question. You cannot say that the split does not

exist. It does exist. A difference of opinion does exist. Therefore, I am saying: let us give clear instructions to those who abide by the foreign policy of this country that—there are quarrels, competitions on account of trade, investments and so on—whatever the quarrels, the Indians must side unequivocally with the African people in their struggle against the colonists who are there. That is all I am submitting. I am not saying that our Government is not supporting the struggle of the Negro people. I never said that.

Seth Govind Das (Jabalpur): Does the hon. Member know that in many resolutions of the Indian National Congress we have said that Indians are not to fight for their rights, but to have a united front with the people of Africa? Does he not know that?

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): The Prime Minister explained it, but perhaps the hon. Member did not understand it.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am very glad that as a result of the point being raised, firm assurances are coming forward.

Shri Ranga: It has been our policy.

Seth Govind Das: For the last 12 to 14 years.

Shri S. A. Dange: I know the controversies in the Indian National Congress in Africa that are going on.

An Hon Member: That is a different matter.

Shri S. A. Dange: You may disown them now, I do not mind. I am talking of the organisation there, and some of the people. I am not charging the Government at all. That was one point which I just wanted to refer to, not as a matter of controversy at all nor as charges on the Government or the foreign policy of the Prime Minister that is being followed here.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Coming to Kashmir, there is no difference of opinion on this question at all,—at least as far as my party is concerned. I cannot speak for all the parties of the Opposition. They may have their own views which they may state later on, but I agree with the Government on this, that there will be no truck, no negotiation unless certain things are admitted by the other side. Of course, the question of hospitality, whether Dr. Graham should be given hospitality or not is a very minor point, though we have a bad habit of giving hospitality to invaders, though I am sure we do not give hospitality willingly to the invaders. If such persons are to be sent by the U.N.O. it is all right. Let there be hospitality in Asoka Hotel or Kashmir, it does not matter, but it is good to hear that hospitality will not go further, and there will be no compromise on that score, because we have had enough of arguments, long, tiring arguments and hours of debate in the U.N. on this question, and it is time we got out and said once and for all: no compromise here on any point.

The thing that I would mention here in connection with this is—there is already a news, and I mentioned it earlier in connection with one of the debates here—that it is high time that we brought about a little change in the Kashmir situation by releasing Sheikh Abdulla. I have already said I did not agree years ago when he was imprisoned with the views he was charged to have held on the position of Kashmir, but at the same time, four years is enough of detention. That is too much, and if Sheikh Abdulla is not considered to be a healthy element in Kashmir itself, let us do some other things, but let us release him from detention. That is, of course, not a question of foreign policy, but is a little element in having certain changes in the integral situation in Kashmir.

There is nothing to discuss about Goa and all that, because after all, we certainly will carry on peaceful poli-

cies, and we should have to wait, as the Prime Minister insists, for peace dawning on colonialists and the value of peace, though it is our experience that colonialism generally does not understand the philosophy of peace; they only understand peace when it is backed by some stronger force. We are not in a position to exert any force. Therefore, we have to accept that unhappy position in Goa. But, if the Indonesian people could act in order to preserve Indonesian freedom and could act in order to reclaim West Irian for themselves, could not the people in this country be once again allowed to act? Government may not act, I do not mind, but let the people act. Maybe there are some differences, but it is time we sat round the table. We have been sitting round the table in the consultative committee on this question and more or less everybody says: "Well, for the time being let us keep quiet. Many people are keeping quiet on many things, some of the Powers are also keeping quiet on some things like this. Therefore, let us not hurry up this question". I am not in a mood to hurry up the question, but surely the question is not being lost sight of, surely we cannot lose sight of it. But then we should have to consider how it is going to be resolved in context of the situation that exists.

In the end I would agree with the message—more or less it is a message, though he does not call it a message—he has sent now to the meeting of NATO Powers which are meeting today that this competition is not going to be a healthy competition. It is better we give up this competition of missiles and war and come to peaceful co-existence on the basis of economic competition, and on the basis of finest five principles which were enunciated by India and China three years ago and are now accepted by the 82 countries of the U.N.O.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The House will forgive me for narrating two incidents during my recent tour of

Europe which stretched over two months.

I would like to refer to a prison camp and to Hungary.

I was in Poland and I visited the Ostwiche prison camp. I am mentioning this incident because it is directly connected with violence and non-violence. The Ostwiche prison camp in Poland is a place where nearly three to five million people were gassed and executed, and wherein we saw what violence means as against non-violence.

The interpreter who took me around the prison yards was the same interpreter who took our hon. Prime Minister around the place, and he mentioned to me that our Prime Minister actually shed tears when he went round that prison.

When I went round, I was dumb-founded when I saw rooms full of women's hair. I saw several cells full of children's shoes, and one gets a kind of mental paralysis to think of the amount of violence committed by Nazi rulers in that hapless land, a land which was wedged in between Soviet Russia and Germany, which has had a terrible tale of suffering.

Therein we have a moral, and therein I felt the greatness of our policy; I felt that we had not touched any one, that we had not laid our hands on anybody, and that the non-violent spirit of our policy down the ages had been the correct policy to be pursued. When I saw the fate of men and women, especially of the Jewish faith, who were shaved, gassed and executed I thought that India was the only country which had not persecuted the Jews. Therein I felt was the greatness of our land, and that there was some meaning in the Polish Foreign Minister making a proposal at the UNO that there should be a neutral belt free from nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons in and around Europe including Poland,

Yugoslavia, Germany and Czechoslovakia. If this belt is created, we shall have a chance of one vast belt of Europe being free from nuclear weapons.

I also had the chance of going to Hungary, though I did not have the chance of accompanying my friends Shri Kasliwal and Pandit Kunzru. When I went there I felt the shops were full and the restaurants were full and the Churches were full, but that there was one thing that I realised, that had it not been for the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, there would have been no Russian invasion of Hungary as was reported by the press.

13.39 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Let us be fair, because the Russians had started a kind of exit, but there was trouble in Hungary and they walked back ruthlessly, and the trouble perhaps started after the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt. After all, the West thought that they could strike at the heart of Russia across the Danube, and they felt so alarmed and nervous when the Russians had actually gone away. This is the frank impression of an Indian like me who had been in Hungary for seven long days, who had met the people in the restaurants and in the churches and side lanes. As a matter of fact, one of the foreigners of the West mentioned to me that the prices in the shops were cheaper than they were over a year ago. This is a very cardinal fact, because had it not been for the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, Russia may have had a better deal with Hungary, the same kind of deal that Russia gave to Poland, in the sense that the Polish people today are able to have a kind of internal autonomy and full sovereignty, but maintaining a kind of armed strength to defend itself against the N.A.T.O. attacks on its border.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I was also in West Germany, and I saw the Germans in the state of highest prosperity. They were the best-dressed people in the world, and they ate the best. Their industrial machinery, from a little gadget in the bath-room to the highest, namely the plane or the motor-car, was almost perfect. But they have a kind of political philosophy, which is a fulfilment as I described to you, of the Nazi prisons, something horror-stricken. The Germans are capable of sweeping the world, but their political philosophy is something which frightens us. We saw their political philosophy in the prison-yards of Poland and other places. In the city of Hambourg, they said 50,000 people were buried in seven days, and in seven days, they had so many graves, because the British bombed them. I saw also the submarine bases in the Hambourg shipyard, where the British had bombed the submarines that the Germans manufactured in two months and assembled in four days.

The House will forgive me for mentioning these facts, because they are so much connected with a state of violence and non-violence. Though we are today far away from the theatre of war, we have yet to be closely noting what is happening on this side and that side of the world, so that we may be up and careful.

Coming to the N.A.T.O. objectives, what are they? How has the N.A.T.O. armed itself with its mighty thermo-nuclear weapons? That is because the NATO countries feel that they have less man-power in terms of divisions; while the iron curtain countries have got greater man-power. Now, what are the objectives of the NATO? France is demanding a formal reaffirmation at the N.A.T.O. conference this week that Algeria be included in the N.A.T.O. area. If that be the case, we want to know what kind of affirmation the N.A.T.O. has done in regard to Portugal's Goa. Has Portugal, as a member of the U.N.O., and as one allied with the N.A.T.O. powers demanded that Goa also be

included in the N.A.T.O. area, when right this week at the anvil of the N.A.T.O. conference France is demanding that Algeria be included in the N.A.T.O. sovereignty so that nobody can touch it and nobody shall raise his finger?

The United States is ready to offer missiles to any N.A.T.O. member that wants them. But the nuclear war-heads and missiles will be held under the custody of the U.S.A. only, a few feet from the launching platforms. The missiles could be armed with war-heads only at the first sign of attack only through mutual agreement. The French or the Germans will need U.S. consent to use the war-heads, and U.S.A. will need French or German consent to use the missiles which carry the war-heads. Britain wants the member-nations of the N.A.T.O. to subordinate their foreign policy to the N.A.T.O. These are the objectives.

Where do Asia and Africa stand? Asia is in a turmoil. Asia has shaken off its shackles. And Africa has come of age, and we were proud and happy to note that the African members in the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference stood up like one team, and they sat glued to their seats. And even Mr. Gaitskell, noble and honourable as he is, made one of the massive statements in a very matchless exposition of the N.A.T.O. ideals in his speech on defence and international affairs at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. He said that Britain had also to look to the colonies and the minority interests. The Uganda member then got up and said that while the minorities were just one per cent. of the population, viz. the foreigners, but what was to happen to the 99 per cent. of the population in Africa. If this questioning is done by Mr. Gaitskell as the former Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, that the British Labour Party or the bipartisan policy of the U.K. has still to worry itself about minorities in the colonies, I want to know what is going to happen to the world. Are they going to measure Africa in this fashion? Are they going to have this

best for Asian and African nations?
We cannot permit it.

That brings me round immediately to the question of Goa. The hon. Prime Minister mentioned Irian, and he said how we sympathise with the aims of Indonesia. That again is based on our Goa policy. India has exercised non-violence in regard to the settlement of the Goa question, because we were nurtured in the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, and we have, therefore, taken no violent action in regard to Goa except for some minor incident. But does Indonesia stand calmly? Can Indonesia afford to do the same with regard to West Irian quietly and say with folded hands, let the Dutch rule over us. Today, the action which has been taken by the Indonesians is proof of the fact that we have been very non-violent, that India has been very patient, that India's patience also may be exhausted one day, and that a day may come when the whole nation and a whole non-violent army of Indians may march into Goa and capture it.

We are not sure what the motives of the U.S.A and the UK are. We want to know what their honest and straightforward declarations in regard to Goa are. We have exhausted the fund of non-violence with us, and perhaps a day may come when India may itself, as non-violently as possible, take such action as the Indonesians have done in regard to West Guinea.

Coming to Kenya, what is the position in Kenya? Can we sit with folded hands and watch thousands of homeless and fatherless children walking in the towns of Kenya? Mr. Jomo Kenyatta is in prison. One thousand people of Kenya have been executed. Fifty thousand people have been in the prison-yards of Kenya. Today, it is a grave; it is the peace of the grave there. And we have to shed some tears. We have to know what is happening in Kenya. We may not be able to do anything. But these are the problems.

If Africa has come of age, and if the British Government mean business, then the least that they should do is to grant immediate self-government to all these countries in Africa, which are under the boot-heel of half a dozen powers of Western Europe.

Let us now turn to the Kashmir problem. What is the Kashmir problem? The British Cabinet Mission in its declaration of 12th May, 1947 said:

"His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the powers of paramountcy. This means that the rights of the States which flow from their relationship to the Crown will no longer exist and that all other rights surrendered by the States to the paramount power shall return to the States".

In January, 1948, under a Britisher, the noble and famous Mountbatten, who was the Governor-General, this matter was referred to the U.N.O. out of a sheer state of idealism. India stuck to its policy of non-violence. India does not say one thing at the Goa border and another at the U.N.O. So, India referred the dispute to the U.N.O. out of sheer idealism, though India would have been justified in walking even into Pakistan. Today, the original dispute regarding Kashmir has been completely forgotten. Today, once again we have to accuse Britain of partiality in this dispute, for the simple reason that Britain has been inspiring resolutions behind the stage which openly show that Britain has not appreciated the stand that India took on Kashmir, namely her spontaneously referring the dispute to the U.N.O. and thereby standing as a humble innocent plaintiff that wanted justice to be given by the United Nations.

The Maharaja had been told with the consent of the Prime Minister—and that is what we are told in the book on Mountbatten, written by Campbell-Johnson—that he could accede either this way or that way.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

That was the freedom given to the Maharaja with the consent of the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, through the British Governor-General, perhaps with the full consent and knowledge of the British Government. If those things are not sanctioned by the present British Government, and if Britain gets irritated on the Egyptian policy and acts in a different way, then we have every right to know why the British Government has not acted in an honourable way in dealing with both the parties. We appreciate the motives of the British Labour Party when they say at least that they shall be impartial in regard to the Goa question.

I was referring to the manpower position of the East and the West, as to how one-sided the superiority of the East is and how the western side is trying to match their strength to the division strength of the eastern side. This is the secret of nuclear arming by the powers of the West. Liddell Hart has said:

"Russia and her satellites from a total population of 300 million maintain standing armies of about 260 active divisions—of which perhaps 160 face westward. The NATO countries have a population of 230 million in Europe and 400 million in total; yet produce barely 20 active divisions (of which the majority are not ready for action) to cover the western and central area of Europe."

The extreme disparity of ground forces is the cause of all the trouble. In view of the disparity of manpower, the western powers say that they shall arm themselves with ample nuclear power. The hon. Prime Minister has described how the USA and USSR are equally balanced in thermo-nuclear weapons with the U.K. trying to come a good third. The USA is positively alarmed that a fourth power may come and a fifth may follow, and that the whole alliance may be split up.

We are wedged in this horrible set-up. So the policy we have followed has been justified, and the Motion which the hon. Prime Minister has moved for acceptance by the House of the principles of this policy is in sound accord with our past policy.

शेठ गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, आज अन्न राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति और हमारे वैदेशिक विभाग की चर्चा का स्तर ही दूसरा हो गया है क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में कहा कि भारत के प्रश्नों को गौणता दे कर इन समय वे सारे संसार की क्या परिस्थिति है, इस पर हमारा और संसार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह स्वाभाविक मानता हूँ, वरन मैं तो यह भी मानता हूँ कि इस के पहले भी वैदेशिक विभाग की चर्चाओं के समय वह वक्त आ गया था जब हमें इस प्रश्न को प्रधानता: इसी दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए था। यातायात के शीघ्रगामी साधनों के हो जाने के बाद, और उन के निरंतर अधिकारित शीघ्रगामी हो जाने के कारण यह संसार इतना छोटा हो गया है कि पहले जो समस्याएँ एक देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में सम्बन्ध रखती थी, आगे चल कर जो समस्याएँ एक देश और दूसरे देश के सम्बन्धों में तान्त्रिक रखती थीं, वे समस्याएँ आज सारे संसार की समस्याएँ हो गई हैं, और स्वभावतः इन समस्याओं में शांति और युद्ध की प्रधान समस्या है। यदि हम मानव इतिहास का देखें तो हमें ज्ञात होता है कि युद्ध और शांति की समस्या सदा मानव जीवन में और मानव इतिहास में प्रधान रही है। इस का कारण यह है कि निसर्ग ने मनुष्य को अन्य जीवों की अपेक्षा एक भिन्न ढंग से गढ़ा है। अन्य जीवों के लिए जीवन में तीन चीजें प्रधान रहती हैं : आहार, निद्रा और मैथुन। परन्तु मनुष्य में, पशुत्व होते हुए भी, इन तीन बातों का जीवन से सम्बन्ध रहने हुए भी, पशुत्व के साथ देवत्व भी होता है। और उस देवत्व के कारण वह इन तीन चीजों के

परे की बातें भी सोचता करता है। सदा सोचता रहा है, आज भी सोचता है और सदा सोचता रहेगा। फिर इन तीन बातों के परे जो कुछ वह सोचता है, उस विचार को कार्य रूप में भी परिणत करता है। अतः यद्यपि जीवन संघर्ष, स्ट्रगल फार एग्जिस्टेंस, मानव जीवन में रहा है तथापि धीरे धीरे जैसे जैसे मनुष्य अधिक सम्य, अधिक सुसंस्कृत बनता गया, वैसे वैसे जीवन संघर्ष, स्ट्रगल फार एग्जिस्टेंस के सिद्धांत उस के लिए गीण होते गए और उस के परे की बातें प्रधान होती गई।

इस बात को जब मैं कहता हूँ तो मानव का सारा इतिहास, इतिहास का एक छोटा सा विद्यार्थी होने के कारण, मेरे सामने आ जाता है। पहले मनुष्य मनुष्य को खा जाता था, आज यह भ्रवस्था नहीं है। फिर एक समय आया जब युद्ध एक कर्तव्य माना जाता था। हमारे यहाँ पर जहाँ चार वर्णों के कर्तव्यों का वर्णन है, वहाँ क्षत्री वर्ण के कर्तव्यों के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है शीत ऋतु में क्षत्री को, राजा को, युद्ध करना चाहिए युद्ध उस का एक कर्तव्य था। पर धीरे धीरे हम देखते हैं कि युद्ध अच्छी चीज न मानकर बुरी चीज माना जाने लगा। यदि इस जमाने में कोई युद्ध करता है तो युद्ध करते समय बीस बहाने देता है। युद्ध करना बुरी चीज है, युद्ध हम नहीं करना चाहते थे, मानवों के संहार से हम विरत रहना चाहते थे, रक्त प्रवाह हम इष्ट नहीं मानते, इतने पर भी विवश हो कर हम को युद्ध करना पड़ा। आगे के मानव इतिहास में देखिए, यह बातें नहीं कही जाती थी, धीरे धीरे युद्ध को बुरा माना जाने लगा और यह बातें कही जाने लगी।

नाशकारी आयुधों के अधिकाधिक होना पर भी मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि एक और यदि नाशकारी आयुध बनते जाते हैं, तो दूसरी ओर जहाँ तक विनान का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक मानव के मानस का सम्बन्ध है, वह शक्ति की

ओर बढ़ रहा है, वह युद्ध को धार नहीं बढ़ रहा है। कहा जाता है कि युद्ध मना ये होना रहा है, सदा होता रहेगा। पर मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि जो चीज मना हो जाता रहता है, वह सदा होती नहीं रहती, और यदि युद्ध सदा होने वाला है तो फिर हमें आशावादी के स्थान पर निराशावादी हो जाना चाहिए। जब पहले पहल बारूद इजाद हुई थी, पहला विस्फोटक पदार्थ बना था, तब किसी ने यह नहीं सोचा था कि आगे चल कर यह विस्फोटक पदार्थ अणुबम और उद्जन बम का रूप ले लेगा। आज अणुबम और उद्जन बम के आविष्कार होने के बाद हमको यह भी मानना पड़ेगा कि एक ऐसा समय भी आ सकता है जब कोई ऐसा बम बन जाये कि जा हमारे इस भूमंडल, हमारे इस प्लेनेट, के ही टुकड़े टुकड़े कर डाले। तो या तो आप इस बात को मानिये कि एक न एक दिन, आज, कल या परसों, युद्ध बन्द होने वाला है, या फिर आप यह मानिये, निराशावादी हो जाइये, कि युद्ध बन्द होने वाला नहीं है और एक दिन ऐसा आने वाला है जब एक न एक बम ऐसा निकलेगा जिससे हमारे भूमंडल के ही टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेंगे।

कहा यह जाता है कि मनुष्य में देवत्व और पशुत्व दोनों हैं, इसलिए संघर्ष सदा रहने वाला है। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन है कि मनुष्य में पशुत्व रहने के कारण एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति का संघर्ष रह सकता है। एक आदमी से दूसरे आदमी का झगड़ा हो सकता है, मारकाट भी हो सकती है, हत्या भी हो सकती है, परन्तु मेरा यह मानना है कि यह संघर्ष व्यक्तिगत रूप में रहेगा, यह संघर्ष सामूहिक रूप में रहने वाला नहीं है। आज आप देखें, जो सेनायें युद्ध करती हैं वे सेनायें एक दूसरे की शत्रु नहीं होती। उन सेनाओं के सैनिक एक दूसरे के शत्रु नहीं होते। उन्होंने तो एक दूसरे को देखा भी नहीं रहुवा। तो मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि मानव में

[सेड गोविन्द दास]

पशुत्व के कारण उसका व्यक्तिगत संघर्ष रह सकता है, किन्तु इस सामूहिक संघर्ष का अन्त होना ही चाहिये।

जब मैं पांच वर्ष पहले इस संसार के प्रायः सभी देशों को देखकर आया तो मैंने यह कहा था कि मेरी यह मान्यता है कि जिस प्रकार की लड़ाई १९१४ में हुई या १९३९ में हुई वैसी संसार व्यापी लड़ाई अब होने वाली नहीं है। उस समय जब मैंने यह बात कही तो अनेक लोगों को आश्चर्य हुआ था। पर अब अनेक लोग इस बात को मानने लगे हैं कि उस प्रकार की संसार व्यापी लड़ाई नहीं हो सकती। कोरिया का जिस प्रकार का युद्ध हुआ या स्वेज कैनल पर जिस प्रकार का युद्ध हुआ इस प्रकार के छोटे मोटे युद्ध अभी कुछ समय तक आगे भी शायद हों, पर अन्त में व्यक्तिगत संघर्ष ही रह सकते हैं सामूहिक नहीं, साथ ही आगे १९१९ या १९३९ के सदृश संसार व्यापी युद्ध तो होने वाला है ही नहीं। और जब आज की इस पृष्ठ भूमि में युद्ध और शान्ति की बात देखी जाती है, तब अमेरिका और रूस देश तथा राष्ट्र मध्य हमारे सामने आ जाते हैं। सबसे पहला यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्न लीग ऑफ नेशन्स की स्थापना के समय हुआ था। हम देखें लीग ऑफ नेशन्स और यू० एन० ओ० में कितना अन्तर हो गया है। लीग ऑफ नेशन्स की स्थापना अमेरिका ने की थी, अमेरिका के उस समय के राष्ट्रपति विलसन ने उसे स्थापित किया था। परन्तु लीग ऑफ नेशन्स की स्थापना अमेरिका की ओर से होते हुए भी अमेरिका उस सच में सम्मिलित नहीं हुआ था। इसीलिए लीग ऑफ नेशन्स बहुत कमजोर संस्था रही। राष्ट्र मध्य उससे कहीं अधिक मजबूत है, और मैं तो इस बात का मानने वाला हूँ कि धीरे धीरे वह समय आने वाला है जब राष्ट्र संघ ही आगे चल कर संसार की एक हुकूमत बनाने में सफल हो सकेगा, और संसार की एक हुकूमत,

संसार का एक शासन, होने पर ही इस संसार में सच्ची शांति स्थापित हो सकेगी।

अभी श्री डांगे साहब ने एक बात कही। मैं उस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों का अर्थ युद्ध नहीं है। हम उन वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों का किस प्रकार उपयोग करते हैं यह हमारी मनोवृत्ति पर निर्भर है। आगे चल कर यह आविष्कार हमें निर्माण में सहायता देने वाले हैं। मेरा यह मत है कि इन वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों का उपयोग हमें नाश के काम में न कर निर्माण के काम में करना चाहिए। मैं बड़ा आशावादी हूँ, इसलिए अभी जो उपग्रह छोड़े गये हैं यह मानता हूँ कि इन उपग्रहों का आगे चल कर यह नतीजा निकल सकता है कि हम दूसरे ग्रहों में पहुँचें। और इस अवस्था में पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार ही हम चल सकते हैं। डांगे साहब ने जो को-एग्जिस्टेंस की बात कही और जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह मार्क्सवाद या रूस की देन है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। को-एग्जिस्टेंस शब्द कहा से आया इस पर मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। परन्तु जहाँ तक को-एग्जिस्टेंस की भावना का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि को-एग्जिस्टेंस की भावना का यदि वे पता लगाना चाहते हैं तो वे हमारी सस्कृति के पुराने इतिहास को देखें। उन्हें पता लगेगा कि को-एग्जिस्टेंस की भावना हमारी सस्कृति में सब से पहले आयी और उसके बाद वह संसार में फैली है।

उन्होंने अफ्रीका के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ बातें कही। मैंने उनको टोका भी था कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के प्रस्ताव आज के १२ या १३ वर्ष पहले इस सम्बन्ध में पास हो चुके हैं जिनमें स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि वहाँ के भारतीयों को केवल अपने हक के लिए नहीं लड़ना चाहिए, वरन् वहाँ के निवासियों की ओर अपने हक की इकट्ठी लड़ाई उन्हें लड़ना चाहिए।

यह समय आ गया है कि अणु बमों और उद्‌घात बमों का प्रयोग बन्द हो। मैं रूस को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उसने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अमरीका भी इसको स्वीकार करेगा और हम बिना किसी शर्त के इनका प्रयोग बन्द कर सकेंगे।

गोआ और काश्मीर की बातें जो भारत से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं उनके विषय में भी यहाँ कुछ कहा गया है। काश्मीर के लिए ग्राहम साहब फिर आते हैं। उन्हें हम यहाँ पर कोई कष्ट न होने देंगे इसलिए कि वे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से आ रहे हैं। पर हम एक बात और भी जानते हैं कि यदि वे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से न आते तो इस देश में साइमन कमीशन का जिस प्रकार बहिष्कार हुआ उसी प्रकार सर्वमत से उनका भी बहिष्कार होने वाला था। लेकिन हम इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं करना चाहते पर साथ ही हम यह भी मानते हैं कि काश्मीर के प्रश्न का अन्तिम निर्णय हो गया है। जहाँ तक गोआ का प्रश्न है वह आज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परमो भारत का अविभाज्य अंग होने के कारण हममें सम्मिलित होने वाला है।

मैं सदा से हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहा हूँ। महात्मा गांधी ने जिन सिद्धान्तों को हमारे सामने रखा है और जो सिद्धान्त भारतीय संस्कृति के सबसे पुराने सिद्धान्त हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार वह चलती है। इसी कारण मैं उसका सबसे बड़ा समर्थक रहा हूँ और आज भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Nath Pai: May I request that on behalf of our party both of us would like to speak and we may be called after 2.30?

Mr. Chairman: All right. Shri Bharucha.

Shri Nausibir Bharucha: Mr. Chairman, I desire to confine myself only to the question of Goa and the ineffectiveness of the Government's policy in this connection.

Sir, we are all aware that the Government has prescribed certain restrictions in its approach to the problem of Goa. First, the Government has laid down that there will be no use of force. Secondly, the Government has laid down that the liberation of Portuguese enclaves is a matter for the Goan nationals themselves. Thirdly, the Government have said that the Government will not permit Indian nationals to be associated with any activities in connection with Goa.

Of course, the Government of India have expressed their sympathy. Not only have they expressed their sympathy, but, time and again, our Ministers have said that Goa and other Portuguese enclaves are part and parcel of this country. It is obvious to my mind that the Government have got no plan; and the purpose of my speech here today is to disclose a plan which will achieve the purpose that India has got at heart within a couple of years without infringing any of the limitations which the Government have laid down. The basic idea would be that we must strike a completely new direction in tackling the problem of Goa.

My suggestion is this. Dadra and Nager Haveli, the two liberated enclaves should be created into a sovereign State. The House is aware that it is accepted by many theorists that in order to constitute a sovereign State, we must have territory population, Government and sovereignty. All these attributes of new sovereign State are possessed by these two enclaves. If the Government were to recognise such a State as a sovereign State, leaving to this State the responsibility of organising campaigns to liberate the Portuguese enclaves, the thing could be done.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha].

I may outline in some detail how it could be done. It might seem ridiculous that such a sovereign State of such a small territory could be created. But, in the international law, the size of a sovereign State does not matter at all. Once such a sovereign State is created, it should be possible for such a State to promulgate certain decrees.

These decrees could lay down that all territories of Goa, Diu and Daman belong to it and also that all Goans would automatically become citizens of this new sovereign State. Goan nationals wherever they happen to be on the soil of India shall owe allegiance to this State and shall pay tax. Non-allegiance or failure to pay tax might become an extraditable offence.

Where does the Government of India come in? In this manner, as between two high contracting parties, the Union Government recognises the new State and enters into a treaty with it. In that case, the treaty can provide extradition of certain Goan nationals with regard to this new State of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and permit Indian nationals to relinquish their Indian nationality and assume the nationality of the new State. The Government of India can also lease certain portions of its territory round about Goa to enable Nagar Haveli to organise its campaign against Goa from such a point.

In international law the Government of India cannot be blamed because the entire campaign would be the responsibility of a new sovereign State. The Government's limitations that Indian nationals should not participate are also fulfilled. If Indian nationals can relinquish their nationality, and there are tens of thousands of them prepared to assume the nationality of the new sovereign State, it can organise a liberation campaign with their help.

It may sound something unusual. I can assure the House that from the

international law point of view, the plan is absolutely sound and it is capable of releasing Goa—a thing which the Government of India in its present position cannot do within any foreseeable future.

It may be urged against this plan that probably India would be accused of aggression against Portugal in international field. When India makes the claim that Goa is part of Indian territory, that itself is sufficient aggression against Portugal. Let us, therefore, not be afraid of new ideas. I am prepared to stand down if the Government of India can produce a better plan than this one.

The second point which arises from this is that in the World Court where this matter has gone already, four preliminary objections have been decided against us and two are going to be decided after hearing the merits of the case. I am not quite sure that our preliminary objections have been exhausted. I would appeal to the Government of India to instruct the lawyers in the World Court to consider the desirability of raising further preliminary objections. The point is this. What is the status of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in international law?

Even assuming that the Government of India does not recognise Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a sovereign State, my submission is that it is, in fact a sovereign State. It has neither the status of an insurgent or belligerent because for three long years, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have managed their administration and have successfully broken themselves off from the parent State. Therefore, the additional issue might be examined by the World Court whether India can be forced to give the right of way to Portuguese troops to cross its soil and attack what virtually is a friendly sovereign State.

I am only focussing attention on this because I find that the question of Goa bears no promise of solution

even if we were to wait for a thousand years. Let the Government say that they have got better plans, in which case I stand down. Otherwise I urge that they consider and pay attention to the plan that I have outlined.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): We have listened very carefully to the statement made by the Prime Minister, but unfortunately the statement does not indicate to what extent there is a reappraisal of the world situation since this House debated this question last time. Vast and significant changes have taken place in the world situation, but unfortunately the statement does not bear them out.

First and foremost, Russia announced the invention of the I.C.B.M. She has confirmed it dramatically by launching two satellites into outer space. This has completely shattered the old balance of power and the NATO and the other pacts like the Baghdad Pact or the SEATO Pact which formed a military *cordon-sanitaire* around Russia. This military *cordon-sanitaire* has been shattered, and no longer can Mr. Dulles indulge in brinkmanship. Nuclear war can no longer be fought by the USA, allowing the allies to bear its brunt; it has come to the doorstep of the U.S.A. It is a very important change in the military situation of the world. I do not think there has been adequate appraisal of it.

Secondly, various hopes were held out that even within the Soviet bloc there were tendencies towards democratisation after Stalin's death. The theory of collective leadership was trotted out. The cult of personality was run down. But this collective leadership has faded out during the last two years like the cheshire cat leaving behind the enigmatic and self-assured smile of Mr. Khrushchev. Similarly, various hopes were held out that there would be democratic tendencies in other parts of the Soviet bloc. Emphasis was placed by the Chinese communist leader on the

slogan. "Let a hundred flowers boom, and a hundred schools of thought contend." But even a single poppy which tended to show its head taller than the others has been slashed down. Instead, we see, far from democratisation a new stalinist dictatorship coming back into power. What this portends to the world in general and to India in particular, we can make only a hypothesis.

A year and a half ago, even the old Cominform was dissolved. There are tendencies for reviving it. Very recently, the mundane, territorial satellites—Sputniks—met in Moscow. And, these Sputniks, these fellow-travellers of the Moscow Bloc have passed a resolution to the effect that they will not form immediately into a Comintern, but they will meet from time to time to co-ordinate their policy.

There has been a slight change in the emphasis of the policies that have been laid down. No longer is it to be one of peaceful co-existence, it is to be one of sharp rivalry of economic systems. A popular front is to be formed and a peace offensive is to be launched by all the various Communist parties. Thirdly, Sir, despite the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, Russia has now become an important power in the Middle East. Jordan has now become tied firmly to the chariot wheel of the United States and, on the other hand, Syria, Yemen and Egypt have also become tied to the war chariot of the Soviet Camp. The Middle East has become the cockpit of a potential new war.

In the analysis of Shri Nehru, in the speech that he made today, basically what he says is this, that there is a war psychosis, that the world is filled with fear, hysteria and hatred. And, what does our psychotherapist want to do with it? Our psychotherapist would indulge in a little more platitudes, a little greater frequency of syrupy words, and that is all that he has to offer.

[Shri Anthony Pillai]

We are continuing to indulge in a parlour game in the United Nations as to whether we should abstain from the vote or whether we should vote, whether it should be a 32-man disarmament commission or a 25-man disarmament commission, as though the whole problem of war and peace would be settled on the question as to whether it should be a 25-man commission or a 32-man commission.

I believe that all that our foreign policy amounts to is a very timid, a very tame rehash of what Norman Angel called "The Great Illusion." But that analysis is only a surface analysis. There is no attempt to go deeper and find out why there should be a war psychosis. I do not think there is any intelligent man today who does not accept the proposition that war may mean total annihilation not merely of the human species but all other species on this earth of ours. But, then, the question arises, how and why should there be a war psychosis in spite of the fact that there is universal acceptance of this obvious truth?

Sir, many of these regimes depend for their existence on a war psychosis. Let me put it on a different plan. Now, the Pakistan regime, in my opinion, cannot exist without creating a war fever. If there had been no Kashmir problem, probably it would have to invent one. The same applies also to these great blocs. On the shoulders of the workers and peasants in Russia a monstrous bureaucracy has arisen, and this bureaucracy cannot exist for one day without a war psychosis being created, without continuously telling the people that there is a possibility of war and their being subjugated.

Today, in my opinion, the biggest counter revolutionary force that exists in the world is this monstrous bureaucracy in Russia. In 1945 the people of Warsaw rose up in arms against Hitler to welcome the Red

Army. After the events that have happened throughout Eastern Europe, I do not think there is any working class anywhere in the world which would welcome the Red Army.

Shri Dange was so pleased to state that the ICBM in Russian hands has a different character; in other words, that the ICBM in Russian hands is a peaceful force according to him. But, Sir, if the Hungarian people, if the Polish people have not been able to get out of the Russian grip, it is precisely because of the fear that any kind of serious resurgence may mean world nuclear war. Let me remind him that, for the balancing of forces, Yugoslavia might also have gone the way of Hungary.

Similarly, America too today is merely seeking to fill the vacuum which other Imperialists have abandoned. She too needs a war psychosis to enable her to drag in other under developed countries behind her imperialist chariot, and to keep at bay the forces of socialism and Asian and African nationalism.

Today, by a conjuncture of circumstances India finds itself as the keeper of the conscience of the world. Is this Government today exploiting this wonderful opportunity that is conferred on it? A few days ago Shri Nehru in this House said that over a long period of time he has conditioned himself to see only the good in others. By that self-same process he has also self-induced a blind spot, a kind of myopia with regard to world affairs. He is unable to see reality as a whole. I do not say that we should not see the good in others, but it is also desirable to see the reality as a whole, so as to take note of the selfish self-interestendness of Imperialism on the one side, and Soviet bureaucracy on the other.

Unfortunately, though we seek today to follow a neutralist path we seek to play this neutralist role by

trying to move between the various authorities in power. We do not seek to mobilise behind us the force of the people who are being oppressed by our self-same powers. Instead of playing this parlour game, as I said, in the United Nations, a real genuine neutralist policy which can bring about real world peace should be adopted, where we not only try to be the arbiter mediator or umpire between two powers, but we also go deeper and expose the fact that war psychosis is the creation of bureaucracy on one side and imperialism on the other. Unless we do this, there is no possibility of the war psychosis ever being removed.

In playing this neutralist role, unfortunately, to some extent our hands are tied. In the Kashmir question to some extent we are beholden to Russia for the veto. With regard to Kashmir, there is indeed a great deal of reticence in the country, and only a few courageous souls are able to speak up their minds. I am glad to note that there is a shift in policy, such that some of the repressive measures which have been taken in Kashmir are to be relaxed. It is now time that in Kashmir we removed some of these transitional provisions in the Constitution so that fundamental rights may be fully enjoyed by the people of Kashmir, and so that we need not have a half-hearted case before the world.

Again, with regard to our friendship with various other countries, we profess friendship for everyone. But unfortunately, Sir, I note that our friendship is a little too Platonic. It does not lead to any issue. In regard to Ceylon, we have a Delhi pact under which it was assured that the problem of our former nationals would be settled; though a promise was given several years ago that with regard to Indian nationals who had acquired Ceylon citizenship, there would be the creation of some moved constituencies or colleges for the election of four members to the House

of Representatives, our Platonic friendship over all these years has not led to the solution of this problem, or the implementation of the assurances given by the Ceylon Government.

Similarly too, in the world, we try to play the role of a mediator even when those issues intimately affect us. In many of these questions in which vital interests are at stake, it is useless to take such a course. At least history has shown that it is useless merely to talk pleasantly or talk politely. It has shown that unless and until some crisis is created friendly negotiations on vital interests are fruitless. The Indonesian people and the people of Algeria have also shown that way, and shown to us that unless and until a crisis is created nothing ever gets resolved.

Similarly, with regard to the question of Goa a crisis must be created. Unless and until crises are created, none of these vital interests will be safeguarded, and we will never be in a position to secure the liberation of the Goanese people.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the fact that the throwing up of the two satellites into outer space has at least awakened the peoples of the world with regard to the significance of the Russian revolution. Today, with a planned economy, despite its bureaucracy, Russia is creating—an industrial and scientific revolution. But, unfortunately, this 'bleep, bleep' in outer space, while it has awakened other people, seems to have lulled us into a lethargy. In the world elsewhere, it is recognised that the foundations for the new technological and scientific revolution is the system of education that Russia has been able to adopt. But here, we are stultified by our own language controversies and we are not aware that our standards of education have deteriorated considerably.

In a larger sense, the question of democracy is, and will really be, decided on the Asian arena. We are

[Shri Anthony Pillai]

really in competition with China. As to whether the democratic way of life can survive will depend not on pious words but on production indices, and as to whether we are laying the foundations of our democracy in the way that we will be able to meet the challenge, is still in doubt.

Unless and until we adopt, not a pious or platitudinous attitude but a more realistic attitude towards world events to mobilise on a world scale a third force the force of the international working class and the exploited peoples of the world there can be no real solution to the problem of attaining world peace.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, the subject of discussion before this House is an important one. The subject is the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto. Everyone knows that the international situation today is very grave. At the moment, the world is standing on the edge of a precipice and any moment, a third world war may start, and if it starts, it will mean the devastation of the present civilisation and the devastation of mankind. At such a moment, what part can India play so far as the international situation is concerned? That, to my mind, is the subject of discussion before this House.

Since the atomic age came and the last world war ended by the use of atomic weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world has far advanced today in the development of new weapons of destruction. There is now the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb and the inter-continental ballistic missiles, which are known to us. We do not know what other weapons have been developed by the opposing groups by this time which are not known to us. Therefore, it is a very critical moment that this world faces today.

The two blocs, the Communist bloc and the Anglo-American bloc or the capitalist bloc, are opposing each other in mistrust. Each one is trying to develop its own power and to gain supremacy, but none is yet certain whether one can devastate the other before the aggressor itself is devastated. I think that is the only reason why war is not starting yet.

At the same time, everyone knows that if war starts, both will be equally affected. At such a time, India, so far as military power is concerned, does not count. So, what part can she play? India, as you know, is pursuing two policies in this regard. One policy is the policy of non-involvement, because she does not believe in destroying each other.

14:37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

India knows that if this sort of mad race for fight and war preparations goes on, some day war will start and then not only the warring groups—the two groups—will be destroyed but it will affect other powers also who are not directly involved in war. So, not only in the interests of any policy which is only for the good of others but also from the point of view of our own self-interest, India's duty is to see, that so far as it lies in her power, peace between nations should be brought into being. That is the constructive policy which India is pursuing so far as it lies within her power.

Now, some may say, what effect can India bring in the international situation, being herself a power not militarily great. But we have seen that in several conflicts amongst countries, as between two opposing blocs, India has been called upon to undertake tasks of a neutral power. In the Korean war and in the Viet Nam contests also, and recently in the Middle East as well, the Indian army was accepted by both the groups to

do certain jobs of neutrals. This only goes to prove that India's foreign policy has succeeded at least in this respect, namely, both the opposing groups, though they entertain mistrust against each other, confide in India in that India is strictly following a neutral policy and the policy of peace. To that extent, India is doing her best and let us hope that with the confidence of both the opposing groups, India will succeed at last in bringing friendship and amity between these two opposing groups. This is the only part that India can play and India is playing her part fully well. Recently even in the West Irian contest, the Dutch have confided in India and asked India to mediate. That is another proof of India's policy being realised by the whole world.

I think only yesterday India's policy of Panchsheel in a way has been accepted by the United Nations. A resolution sponsored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia has been accepted by the United Nations Organisation. I also find from the P.T.I. newspaper reports that on December 14 when the political committee of the United Nations were discussing about the subject of peaceful co-existence, which is the main principle of our Panchsheel, Mr. Jawad opined that now the world has five world capitals and among these five world capitals, Delhi has been named as one. From this we can infer that though militarily India does not count in the contest of the two powerful blocs, India's policy of peace and her peace mission have been recognised even by the political committee of the U.N.O. I think that whether India's policy succeeds in the long run or not, it is a policy that is being recognised by the world powers and if the world powers try to realise that is only by peaceful co-existence that they themselves can prosper and develop, then certainly we can say that India's policy has succeeded a great deal.

The two opposing groups are having mistrust of each other, because otherwise they would have themselves

tried to come to a peaceful settlement. But one does not believe in the other. What is the root cause? The root cause is the two opposing ideals of capitalism and communism. The root cause of the ills today is that there is a large part of the humanity that are under-developed in economic, social and political spheres. That is the main cause which troubles the world today. If both the groups understand that instead of engaging themselves in this arms race of which no one is certain about its own success, they follow a policy of economic re-construction of the world, then I think this mistrust will gradually go. But until and unless the world is regenerated, and levelled up, until not one country or the other, but all the countries of the world, not one class or the other, but each and every individual has developed economically, the root cause will not go until then. But that is a subject on which I do not consider myself competent to say much.

But my impression is that one country is apprehensive of the domination of the other, because none feels itself safe within its own limits. Otherwise, this armament race which has created this present critical international situation should not and could not be the ideal of any one group, because in the case of war, both will be equally affected by it.

Anyhow, so far as India's policy regarding the international situation is concerned, I hope and trust that this policy of peace which has been started by India—and is playing her part in the international situation—will succeed and the nations will come to their sense. I whole-heartedly support the policy of India in this international situation.

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): Sir, we are grateful to the Prime Minister for his assessment of the international situation and I should like him to know that we all stand united behind him in his efforts of peace, in his efforts to create areas of non-involvement and in his efforts of lessening of

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

tension. In this direction, I should like to make a few suggestions.

I should like to draw the attention of this House and of the Government towards Africa. Dr. Dargé has already referred to Africa, but I would like to refer to it in a different way. As the House is aware, in Africa, many new and independent nations are coming up. There are many other nations that are striving to become independent. At the same time, in Africa there are millions of people living under subjugation, under colonial domination, under racial domination, economic domination and other forms of political influences. Africa is a big continent. It is a new continent in the way of politics and it is not unlikely that the cold-war and other intrigues which are taking place in the other parts of the world will be extended to Africa. We know that these people are very anxious to preserve their freedom. They are very anxious to keep out of involvements, of pacts and to pursue a life of peaceful development.

It is, therefore, natural that they should look to friends who would offer them a helping hand, who would advise them in a friendly way, without trying to further their own ends. In this direction, India, which has fought foreign domination at home and which has always championed the cause of the dominated people, is their natural choice. They want to be friends with us; they want our help. We should give it to them in every possible way. We should send them people who would mix with them, who would study their problems, who would advise them and help them in their tasks of reconstruction. We have diplomatic missions there; we have other commissions there. We should try to staff these commissions and diplomatic missions not with the bureaucrats which we have here, but with people who would want to help them, who should not treat these missions as

clerical outposts of the Ministry of External Affairs, but we should make these missions as friendly homes of the country in which they are situated, where people can go and meet them, where they can go and meet people, understand them and help them. In selecting the personnel that we send there, we should bear in mind that we want people to serve there; we want people to help them. We do not want people there to go to office at 9 o'clock and come back at 5 o'clock. It is very important matter, if I may say so, and I should like to emphasise this question, because we have great interest there, interest as a friend, interest as we have a large number of people of Indian origin who have made Africa their home. We naturally have sympathy with them. Then, we have another interest, a very important interest. And that is, if we are able to help these people, if we are able to help them to maintain their independence, both economic and political, then, we would have extended the area of non-involvement, we would have extended the area of peace over a very large part of the world. These people understand our point of view better because they have had a common background, they have been dominated by foreign powers and they have known the humiliation of domination. These people can appreciate the lofty ideals of Panchsheel much more than the people in Europe, who are tied up in pacts, who are tied up in economic arrangements. Some of them so tied up that they have even ceased to think independently. It is therefore important that we should try to help these people. We should try to help them to remain independent and to remain progressive build up their country in the way best suited to them.

When I had the occasion to speak in this House last time, I had mentioned that our foreign, defence and economic policy should be an integrated one. I was very happy to hear

from the Prime Minister today that he felt that international affairs are intimately connected with defence. I should like to submit we should also integrate the economic policy in the same way that we are thinking of the defence policy.

Again, if I might draw the attention of the House to the two delegations which recently went abroad to seek economic assistance, one delegation was an official one led by our Finance Minister. As Members are aware, this delegation was not able to get much help, such assistance, as we had expected. There was another delegation, a delegation of industrialists, which went abroad, practically to the same countries to seek economic assistance. This delegation seems to have come back with all sorts of hopes of assistance, of collaboration and even, I believe, of some loan. It is interesting that we have two delegations going practically to the same countries, but coming back with different results. It is quite obvious to my mind that these western countries are willing to help us in the private sector, are willing to help the capitalists in this country for their programmes but are not willing so much to help the Government in the public sector, to help us in our policy and programme of socialisation. I mention this in the foreign affairs debate because it is a problem which is connected with our foreign policy. We have here our economic policy which is based on certain amount of loans, on a certain amount of aid and assistance from these countries. But, these countries are not willing to give us this assistance in the same way we want or to the amount we want. It is very important. If we are going to retain independent foreign policy which our Prime Minister has so ably conducted uptill now and which we hope he will continue, it is necessary that we should not be completely dependent on foreign countries for our economic existence or well being. We may accept loans and help from them. Certainly we want help from all the

countries which can give us and the more we get, the better. But we should not be completely dependent. It can only be done if we integrate these policies, foreign policy, economic policy and the defence policy.

We have been talking about the banning of nuclear tests. It is a very necessary thing. As the Prime Minister, has himself mentioned in the House, the very existence of the human race is threatened by these tests. We should also consider what are the difficulties in the banning of the tests. We have received replies from the great countries which possess these weapons. One country is willing to abandon these tests unconditionally, that is to say, if the other country also abandons. The other country is not willing to do so unless there is a general settlement on disarmament. I feel that we should try to press this point more in the Disarmament Committee. The main difficulty I believe is that the U.S.A. feels that the Soviet military power is much greater. The U.S.A. has based its defence and its military policy on the use of these atomic weapons and they feel that they cannot suddenly abandon them. We should, therefore, try to see whether we can bring about any lessening of tension and try to remove their fears and at the same time press that these tests be abandoned.

I do not wish to take the time of the House any more. I should like to say once again in the end that we whole-heartedly support the foreign policy of the Prime Minister of India.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, the man-made moon that is now hurtling around this planet has shown the tremendous advance the human intellect has made and also indicated the vast possibilities of even richer and greater triumphs and conquests that are within man's reach. But, Sir,

[Shri Nath Pai]

his mind remains, so far as its primal urges are concerned, at the same stage as that of his early ancestor who was terror struck when he first beheld the eclipses of the Sun and the Moon, tormented and dominated by fear, suspicion and fierce hatred.

In his letter to Marshal Bulganin and President Eisenhower, the Prime Minister has referred to the terror that is enveloping the world and darkening our minds and our future too. One is reminded of the words of the poet—they were never more true—when we listened to this succinct summary of the "position, the mental agony through which mankind is passing; all of us seem to be on the darkening plane, swept by confused alarm of struggle and plight, where ignorant armies clash by night".

15 hrs.

But he has warned us, and it is true, that very often the foreign debates in this House take an academic turn. We often go on telling what other nations should do or should not do, often ignoring what we have got to do. He himself has further told us that such points as have been left by him the Opposition will be joining and then he would be dealing with them, and so we shall be failing in our duty and his expectations if we do not refer to some of these points.

Having owned his general background, I shall first begin at home, at home in more senses than one. I shall make a reference to Goa. People may think: why talk of such a small thing when the whole universe is going to crash? But remember we come from there, and when your house is on fire, you think of it first. It is in this spirit that I wish to say something regarding the problem of Goa.

Goa continues to bleed and suffer. Before our very eyes, before our

very nose; on the free soil of India, a small and minor European nation continues to hold more than half a million Indians in medieval tyranny, hurling a challenge to our national self-respect and even to our sovereignty. The glory and the might of Free India hardly avail the Goans who continue to suffer under the jack-boot of Portuguese militarism, under the yoke of Portuguese tyranny. All that we get from the Government is a platitude of a nature which hardly avails the Goans suffering there. It is said that the independence of India will never be complete unless Goa is liberated and integrated with the rest of India. How little it avails the Goans? It does not show what the Government is going to do to put an end to this suffering of the Goans on the soil of India.

It is true that there is a responsibility on the world too since we are pledged to solving this problem peacefully, and since, for more important, justice is on our side too, but we can hardly go on blaming the world for failing in its duty, because if the world has not done justice unto us it is primarily because, I beg to submit, the Government have never planned effort to awaken the conscience of the world to the agony of Goa. Rightly we have renounced the use of force. May we know, may the Goans know, may the nation at large know what peaceful seeps the Government is contemplating to bring about this integration and to put an end to this repression of our own brethren which is being carried on to our shaome before our very eyes?

Having said this, I shall turn my attention to another problem which is quite of old, that of Kashmir. There are many aspects of its which I shall not be touching; I shall concentrate on one. We do not agree with the Government in every aspect of foreign policy. We have some differences, and we have the courage and the honesty of ventilating them but on the basic, cardinal principles

underlying the Kashmir policy, I should like to say that whosoever speaks for Kashmir for India outside this country speaks not for this Government or this party, but speaks the voice of four hundred million Indians.

I do similarly hold that there is nothing more desirable than friendship with Pakistan, and we believe that no price is too high to win that friendship. We should be ready to go to any extent to cultivate and win that friendship of Pakistan, but there are limits to that. I was suggesting this, that that friendship is desirable and we should go to any extent short of this. Pakistan must never make this mistake. Kashmir may be a convenient peg for Pakistani politicians to hang many an inconvenient problem on, but as far as we are concerned, it is the pivot round which revolves the delicate fabric of the secularity and unity of this nation. On this issue we cannot compromise, unless we want to compromise the basis of the democracy of this country. This we shall never tire of convincing the world too.

Having said this, I shall now turn to another problem, knowing the brief time at my disposal. I will be travelling west, to West Asia which concerns us again. We hope that those who advocated the theory and the policy, the approach and the attitude of filling a vacuum have realised the futility, the vacuity of that policy. There is no vacuum that needs to be filled because the throne from which Britain and France had to descend has been occupied by the triumphant nationalism of the Arab nation. A failure to come to terms, to realise this to make peace in that part of the world, really leads to conflict. But there is this failure of our Government in this. Rightly we have allied ourselves with the genuine aspirations and expectations of the Arabs, but there is one aspect of the conflict to which we have not addressed ourselves, that is the Arab-Israeli conflict. I do think that knowing the

good will that this country enjoys both among the Arabs and the Israelis, we ought to have taken our courage and honesty in hand and proposed the *modus vivendi* between the existence of Israel as a nation and the legitimate aspirations of the Arab nation. It requires, I submit, both honesty and courage and some sacrifice, but the time has come when this nation, if any, alone can also address itself to this problem and remove one more cause of tension in that unhappy part of the world.

But there is this aspect of the West Asian problem also that failure to recognise the claims and aspirations of Arab nationalism is likely to lead to conflict, may spark a conflict. It is equally true that those who really and seriously mean peace must take care to see that they do not try to fish in troubled waters. In concrete terms, this is what I submit.

The Big Powers can make a contribution perhaps by making proposals which I do not pretend are novel; they have been advocated. But here again, our Prime Minister and this Government can effectively undertake their advocacy. They are that the Big Powers concerned will guarantee the present territorial integrity of all the nations in that part of the world, will agree not to interfere in the internal affairs of these nations, and immediately hut an embargo on the supply of arms to any nation. When these steps are taken, the chances of peace in that part may brighten. Apart from sympathising with and standing by Iran in her hour of trial—and in the case of Syria and Egypt also we did it and we are proud of it—I hope the Government will address itself to this other aspect.

Now I will turn to another point, since the whole debate is turning round the problem of peace or war in the world. Another troubled spot is Germany—the problem of Germany, German reunification. Very constructive proposals have come during

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the past few weeks, some of them old. They were always advocated by Eric Ollenhauer, the leader of the German Socialist Democratic Party and Mr. Aneurin Bevan. I hope he will one day be the Foreign Minister of Britain, if it is not interfering in Britain's internal affairs. And now we find a well-known authority on this problem, Mr. Kennan also advocating it. The possibility that this may succeed is hinted at by the reception the proposal has been given by the Polish Foreign Minister and Eastern Europe in general. Those proposals will have to be something like this, if we are to express ourselves. Some people may ask: why do they go on advocating solutions to others? Simply because if anything goes wrong, in Germany as it did in that fatal June of 1933, it affects India, it affects us. These are trouble spots which do not concern the two nations only, but the entire world, and that is why in all humility we venture to make some submissions. It will be this, that free elections will have to be held in the whole of Germany. But the Germany which emerges as a result of these free elections will have to be wedded to neutrality. The prior stage, of course, will have to be that kind of disengagement in Europe, from both the zones, from both Eastern Germany and Western Germany, and perhaps, as the Polish friend had indicated, from Poland and Czechoslovakia in the initial stages. That has to be followed by free elections in both the zones. But that is not a great price for forging Germany's reunification and peace in the whole of Central Europe. That such reunited Germany is dedicated to neutrality or is bound to neutrality, that such a problem can be solved in this way is indicated by the successful solution which the then Allies—I do not know what they are now, but they are the Big Powers—found to the problem of Austria. I am not undertaking, during the short time before me to provide a solution to all the problems that are before

us. A simultaneous solution to all the problems that confront us is not possible, but we can perhaps undertake to solve them piece-meal, one by one, and in that lies a hope.

I shall now address myself to the main issue arising out of the letter written by the Prime Minister to Mr. Bulganin and President Eisenhower. I should at the beginning say once again that he has rendered a signal service to the cause of peace. That is an unusually fine piece of the earnestness of a nation reflected in a few words on a very vital issue. The response,—I am not presuming to pass judgment or sit in judgment on somebody else—has been on the whole encouraging, if we carefully go through the letter by Marshal Bulganin, which I must say is forthright and hopeful. But there is also considerable hope for rapprochement indicated in the letter of President Eisenhower. One naturally gets confused that here comes the reply to India's Prime Minister's earnest desire for peace, both saying, we want peace, but the next day, when we open the papers, what do we find? Four Ministries in the Soviet Union are integrated for Defence, for stepping up war production. And we find also that the Western Allies are conferring in Paris to build up their so-called security and defences. Then, we saw another news item emanating, I think, from the Tass saying that the Russian armed forces have been alerted. What is this? I think the real desires of these nations and these governments were perhaps reflected in their replies to the Prime Minister, but this big talk that 'We get ready because you get ready, we build here, because you build there' and so on is for their mutual consumption. To this otherwise dark cloud there is this silver lining that is reflected in their letters to the Prime Minister.

Here, I have got something to say. The past few years have proved the barrenness and futility of the policy of negotiations from positions of

strength. But if talking from positions of strength, based on capacity for massive and instantaneous retaliation at a point or points of our choice, is a futile policy, then talking from Sputniks with the glow of power and glory that it brings is not likely to lead to more constructive. If Marshal Bulganin, in reply to our Prime Minister's appeal had stated that the USSR was going to suspend all atomic explosions as from the 1st of January, it would have been the most coveted Christmas gift to an anxious world, and it would not only have been the best wishes for a new year but perhaps opened the dawn of a new era in international affairs.

In regard to this suspension of tests again there is something of hope in what Mr. Khrushchev has said; if he is fairly reported as indicated he has once again hinted at the possibility which has been previously exploited mainly through the good offices of this nation, that is, that if there are nations whose *bona fides* the Russian Government did not question, they can be entrusted with the task of exploring the possibility of putting an end not only to the explosions but more to the tricky and knotty problem of inspection.

In the past, this nation has performed such delicate tasks and has rendered some service to mankind. A very large part of the credit should go to the Prime Minister. Having criticised him frankly, we should be generous enough to give the credit where it is due, and my party has taught me to do it. Once again, perhaps, in the light of what is indicated by Mr. Khrushchev, there are some possibilities, of which, I am sure, the Prime Minister is aware, because I have very carefully studied his appeal letter, and he has made a reference to direct talks, though it is found towards the last para of his letter. This perhaps emerges from that talk of Mr. Khrushchev, that he has pointed out that it may be acceptable to the USSR if the delicate task of inspection is undertaken by a nation

like India. Today, in this line, perhaps, we can explore very humbly, but nonetheless the effort may be undertaken. We, Sweden and a few other nations enjoy, it seems the confidence of all concerned. Shall we not offer our services? I am not suggesting that we should go out of our way. But too much is at stake that we should stick to our seats and sit on considerations of prestige or say that we are not being asked. In the past, we have done so, and we have done so boldly and served mankind. Once again, perhaps, I think we shall be justified in offering humbly our services, but nonetheless we should offer the good offices of this country to a world whose only chance lies if we take up this courageous effort. Otherwise, I, for one, do not see a way out of this vicious circle where it is said, 'First suspend; then inspection. We do not accept inspection; so, there is no suspension' and so on. How are we to get out of this vicious circle? This is perhaps a way out.

In my concluding remarks, I would try to confine my attention to one very delicate aspect of how we can discharge this mission, which perhaps history and destiny have called upon this nation to discharge. Our non-alignment has stood the world in good stead in many a crisis. There is responsibility on the world also not to trifle with this non-alignment either by ridiculing it or by condemning it, because India today is the only 'erosive' force in the world which is tragically divided into two blocs. There are sections, I know, in this House which would like to put this nation into one bloc, and there are other elements which would like to put this nation in some other bloc. But in trying to do this, they are not serving either this nation or the wider cause of peace.

At this destiny-laden hour, however, we shall have to exercise the greatest restraint and balance, not only in what we say but in how we say it. I would like to say this that

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no spokesman of India can afford to succumb either to hysterics or to indulge in histrionics. Too much is at stake. Ours is a mission for healing the wound. All that we have to offer is our honesty and our sincerity. How can we talk language that can give offence? The Prime Minister, I submit, should ensure that spokesmen of India exercise a restraint and balance and discretion, which is worthy of the traditions and which is worthy of the task they are called upon to discharge.

Finally, our actions and our words must not compromise that slender chance which there is still left for the world. We can play our part in this world once again, as we did in the past, to which I had referred in this House once before, during the crucial times, during the Korean war, during the Indonesian crisis, during the crisis in Indo-China and on many an occasion, provided we convince all concerned—and I emphasise the word all—of our basic sincerity, of our objectivity and of our impartiality, because if India's sincerity and India's impartiality become suspect, the whole future of peace is in jeopardy.

It is in this light that I submit that we continue to serve in this spirit of humility, and in that lies the hope not only of furthering our interests but those of the world, because our interests at this juncture of our history are not in conflict with those of the world at large.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Through a decade of troublesome times in the world, India, after she has become free, has crystallised and shaped her foreign policy based on a new approach, yet one which is very ancient, which the first lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of this country, espoused some ten years ago. As I was listening to the debate and some of the speeches from the Opposition, I was very gratified to find that those who once had scoffed have now turned to praise. Shri

Nath Pai was very eloquent and most of what he has said—in fact all that he has said—is true. At the same time, I am glad that he has given recognition to the fact that it is a policy that has been consciously shaped and is now showing results

This morning, I was a little bit astounded—as perhaps most of the Members must have been—though not really surprised when Shri S. A. Dange was speaking. It came as a reminder perhaps of the fact that even today the two power blocs exist, and exist very forcibly; it is not one side alone; the other side is also equally vehement, equally non-compromising up to now, and the efforts of countries like India—and not India alone—however weak they may be in arms and armaments are necessary to help bring about that rapprochement and that understanding which is required, even though there may be differences of ideologies, differences of approaches, of races and every kind of outlook. In spite of these differences, there is a common basic understanding amongst men and women throughout the world. The Prime Minister has so lucidly brought out this morning,—and has mentioned so often—that amongst the peoples of the world, there is the greatest desire for peace, and even amongst their governments, while very often vested interests come into play, there is that acknowledgment that there is no other way out for the world but the way of peace, the way of understanding. The objective stand India has taken.

We heard this morning about co-existence from Mr. Dange, who seems to consider that this too is a part of foreign contribution which he refers to his own. Existed Co-existence is a very ancient thing, of times when India and China, two civilisations existed side by side and allowed each other to co-exist and drew much from each other, and yet there was never

any question of domination—ideological, colonial or any other kind of domination. That was the ancient past, and that is the stand of modern India today. It is not something that comes out of any new ideologies that have appeared in the 19th or 20th century. It is an ancient thing reiterated today. I have dwelt on this subject because it is known in the India of today that it is not something that we imitated from any other land but it is something inherent in our past. It is easier, therefore, for the masses of this country to understand and appreciate the foreign policy that India is following.

Now taking an objective stand, we have been placed in the greatest of difficulties on more occasions than one. Shri Nath Pal mentioned the position of India in regard to Goa. It is because we take an objective stand, because we do not want to swerve from the path of non-violence. It is because of this that we have to show so much patience, though there cannot be any two ways of looking at it; there cannot be any question that what is part of India, even if it is under medieval rule today, cannot be taken away as something that is not a part of India. It must come to India. It may be that it will take time to make our approach felt. Similar is the policy with regard to Kashmir and many other questions which affect us very closely. Yet in every issue, we have taken this objective stand.

Now, does the world outside understand our foreign policy and its implications as the people of India do? It may be that we have placed our policy before the governments of other countries. It has come up time and again in the U.N. But I would humbly submit that not enough has been done to explain the foreign policy of India and her stand in those matters particularly amongst the people of other lands which affect us, on a day to day basis, which is required.

I want to substantiate what I said just now. Recently, I was in London.

I was very surprised to find that very little in fact is known in a proper manner even about the Kashmir issue there. Very little or nothing at all is known about the situation in East Pakistan, from where day after day come refugees in a one way traffic. In regard to the canal waters dispute, distortions have come to stay. Even people who have a fund of goodwill towards India, complain of the fact that information is not supplied to them even when they would like to contradict some of the distortions and exaggerations that have been put forward by Pakistan. Sir, do you know that in every school almost, in large numbers of schools, in institutions and in colleges, Pakistan's case against India in beautifully illustrated booklets have been placed? But what of India's case? Those who support us also ask this question: why is it that you have not contradicted it? It may be that our High Commissioner in her speeches does contradict it effectively. It may be that our Ambassadors in Embassies do contradict it when they can. On the brief and rare occasions that our Prime Minister is in some other country, India's foreign policy is placed before the people of those lands. But what happens on the day to day basis? This is a very important matter which needs to be thoroughly looked into.

I want to lay special stress, as I did on the occasion of the last debate, on the question of this unending exodus from East Pakistan, about which the rest of the world knows so little or nothing at all. A few days back there were parliamentary delegations in India. Most of the members of those delegations who were representatives of their countries, obviously important representatives, never knew of this problem. They knew that when partition came, there was a refugee problem both for India and Pakistan, but they do not know why from the East Bengal region in Pakistan to the eastern region of India this exodus continues daily. They do not know, not only those persons, but

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in other countries they do not know even today, although it has been placed for the first time in some detail before the UNO during the discussion on the Kashmir issue but not as a separate item, by the leader of our delegation. People do not know that this thing is going on. They do not know that from her own funds and from the limited lands at her disposal, India has been rehabilitating and providing for 4 million persons, and there are 8 millions still in Pakistan. These people who may have to come away are not Hindus only but other non-Muslims as well. I know—I have personal experience of the fact—that those who come away are not only Hindus; the large bulk of them may be Hindus, but there are other non-Muslims, Christians and others. They all have to come away.

Why do they come? Pakistan may put forward the propaganda that India welcomes them. But those who have seen the conditions under which we have to provide for them cannot say such things. Today in our Second Five Year Plan of development, we have to face many difficulties because of lack of funds, and yet crores of rupees have been spent, and will have to be spent, for those persons who have come away because they are victims in a country where minorities cannot be tolerated. Surely, some kind of remedy must be found. Surely, this matter must be placed before the bar of world opinion in a proper and legitimate manner. Either the climate in Pakistan must change or India be given the land and resources for the resettlement of the members squeezed out—into India for resettlement.

But even in England, a country which has some idea of India, they do not know properly about this. There was one little pamphlet that reached the High Commissioner's office recently entitled "Unending Trail".

I do not know how many copies have

gone similarly to other Embassies. Much material has been supplied by the West Bengal Government and presumably the Ministry of Rehabilitation also, but, I do not know why the External Affairs Publicity has not utilised all that. I am saying that it has not been utilised in a proper way. I would request, in all humility, the Prime Minister who, I know, is busy with many things and has to undergo great strain, to look into it himself because, otherwise, this will not be done. This is a sad travesty of facts.

It has been pointed out to us that the contradictions that are sent in by our Press Attaches in the Embassies and High Commissions are not put in because of the newspaper combines. Contradictions as such may not come out. But, there are a large number of independent-minded authors, journalists and writers in other lands who, if they knew the facts and were convinced, would put them out themselves. Why have we not made sufficient approach to them? I would ask again, in all humility, that the actual facts, particularly of the exodus from East Pakistan should be placed before the people of other countries. Otherwise, how do we expect them to understand our viewpoint? We may be just in our approach; we may be right; but, if the right thing is not known and if contradictions and distortions are heard—and if we do not contradict them—how are the people of other countries to understand what we stand for? What are we doing in regard to these things which affect us?

There is no doubt that vested interest today will try to distort the truth. It is no doubt true that those who believe in Apartheid, those who believe in colonialism, or in ideological domination—whether they belong to one side or the other—do not always find the policy of India a convenient one. If we do not place our views before the people of other lands in a sufficiently forceful manner, how can we expect that they will understand

what we are doing in regard to those matters which affect us materially? Though we have taken an objective stand in all matters, even to our own detriment sometimes as in the case of so many disputes with Pakistan, it is not known outside, though it is known to Indians. It must be placed properly.

I have reiterated this point because I feel that not sufficient attention has been focussed on it and I feel that in every country there must be a proper effort to explain the standpoint of India, not only on the occasion of rare visits of foreign dignitaries or that of our Prime Minister to other countries, but throughout on a day to day basis. When false propaganda is going forward, it must be contradicted there and then. Truth may be on our side; but, let us not forget that a lie oft-repeated takes on the guise of truth. In the literate world of today, the magic of the printed word accounts for a great deal; and if we find so many things in print put forward against India and no contradiction, then, we cannot entirely blame the people of those countries if they do not understand our point of view.

We have stood for certain things which every right-thinking man and woman in any country must and will support. Today the Opposition in this country has understood our point of view. The policy of India would be understood and appreciated by the peoples of every land who are hungering for peace and tranquillity, who want that warfare especially modern nuclear warfare and even experiments on that line will never be possible. Yet, in spite of that, they too mis-understand us sometimes in certain aspects that affect us. I would, therefore, say with all the humility at my command, that this matter should be investigated properly and a machinery for explaining our point of view must be set up.

With these words I support the foreign policy of India and I do

think that if this policy is understood by the peoples and countries of the world in the right way, those who have not got vested interests to serve will support that policy and endorse that policy and bring pressure on their governments to follow it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhury (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel a little bit hesitant to strike a note of discord in this House of seeming unanimity. We are almost on the point of attaining what is called in other countries a bipartisan foreign policy. We have known what our foreign policy is for the last so many years; and, today, we have heard from the leader of the principal opposition group, Mr. Dange, that he unreservedly supports that policy.

I will have nothing much to say today against the generalities and the abstract principles or the basic approaches of that policy. But, I must state frankly that I am not a little sceptic of the so-called policy of co-existence which is being shouted from housetops as the panacea for all ills. Let us also consider the fact that this theory of co-existence might transform itself into an argument for *status quo*. Co-existence is not only a problem between two rival blocks. We have also to decide today whether we want to co-exist with imperialism, with colonialism, with exploitation, with inequality and suppression of human liberties. Unfortunately it seems that the big powers, the imperialist powers who have thriven on the exploitation of other peoples are waking to the convenient argument that this plea of co-existence puts into their hands. That is why we have just seen, only two days back, as the Prime Minister told us, 75 nations belonging to the United Nations Organisation have accepted virtually the principle of co-existence while the French rifles, sten-guns and bombs are shooting down Algerian *fallegas*, while forces are at work inside Indonesia to subvert the lawful government of the State and to

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put in power forces which would uphold the cause of colonialism. All the 75 nations unanimously accepted that we should approach the solution of our problems and the issues that divide us in a spirit of peaceful negotiation. But that has not helped to provide solution for a single outstanding question that besets the world.

Coming nearer home, we find that all the problems with which our own interests and our national prestige are intimately related not only remain unsolved, they remain where they are. Recently, the whole country has more or less relied to the support of the Government's Kashmir policy. Parliament has expressed itself strongly in support of the case that was put on behalf of India by Shri Krishna Menon in the U.N. We have said that he has represented truly and correctly our case in the highest international forum.

But one thought has worried me and I have a question to put to the Government. We do certainly stand behind the Government so far as the Kashmir issue is concerned. We also know that the Commitment that we have entered into with regard to the plebiscite in Kashmir was conditional upon the vacation of aggression by Pakistan. But by putting forward that argument are we not indirectly entering into another kind of a commitment? Supposing for argument's sake, Pakistan is persuaded to vacate aggression and withdraws its armed forces from the Kashmir territory, would we agree to a plebiscite then? Or, would we tell the world straightaway that conditions have changed so much during the course of the last ten years that we consider the question of plebiscite does not arise at all? I was very much encouraged a few months back when the Home Minister of our Government made some such statement. But at the same time, it seems to me from the stand taken by our representative in the U.N. that we have indirectly and unwittingly perhaps entered into a fresh

sort of a commitment. In case Pakistan is persuaded to vacate aggression from Kashmir territory, what would be our position? How would we extricate ourselves from the embarrassing situation that would arise in that case? It is this question that has been worrying me for some time past.

Now I come to another subject to which many other speakers referred: Goa. The 380 million people of India want freedom of Goa and sympathise with the right of the Goan people to integrate themselves with democratic India. Our Government also wants that the Goan people should enjoy the rights of democratic freedom and must have the right to come back to India. But some how or other, it seems to me that the sense of urgency is no longer there in our minds. Shri Dange said—and I think, rightly—that our attitude seems to be that because we cannot go to war and there is nothing much to be done about it. We only express our sympathy with the Goan people and with their freedom fighters and shrug our shoulders: What can be done? Nothing which is feasible or practicable in the immediate present. That seems to be our attitude.

In order that we may wake up to a sense of urgency, I must tell the House under what conditions not dom fighters have to pass their days only the Goan people but Goan free-Apart from the Goan people, there are nearly 400 convicted political prisoners in this country, we also fought against British Imperialism. Many of us have had jail records and lived in imprisonment as political prisoners. So, the mere fact that there are also 300 or 400 political prisoners does not seem to arouse much of a sentiment here. We seem to think that we passed through the same experience. It is only right and proper and natural that the Goans who are fighting for their freedom should also pass through a similar experience and should undergo a certain amount of suffering. We

perhaps think so and so we ask, what is there to be surprised in it?

We in this country and perhaps the world do not know: We have not taken any steps to make relevant facts known to the world. The conditions in which the Goan political prisoners are kept are subhuman. If I am speaking with a certain amount of emotion, it is only because I have known from my personal experience what those conditions are. But it may seem to hon. Members here and the outside world that I have some political prejudice against the Portuguese Government.

Let me, therefore to a foreign observer, who, some months before our release went there to see the conditions in which the political prisoners lived there. I refer to Mrs. Tayazinkin, the noted British lady journalist, the correspondent of two responsible British journals, *Manchester Guardian* and the *Economist*. She had been there round about November last year. Apart from the cell in which we were lodged, she was allowed to go to the best cell, the best association barrack in the best jail in Goa. I refer to the Aguada Fort. This is what she saw and she was allowed to visit only one room. She says:

"Jails are choking full with political prisoners who are piled under the most appalling conditions. In the room I saw fit to house perhaps thirty people, under very cramped conditions lived 68 people."

There were double beds. There was a second row of beds above the first. She says further:

"Their beds were touching each other and the wall, leaving only a narrow passage between, and there was a second row of beds about the first, so low that people in the lower bed had to lie down rather than sit up, as did the people on the top row."

"In that room which has practically on windows and only one door, there is a cooking corner and facing it one hole in the ground for w.c. and bath combined. The prisoners locked for the whole time except for five spells of thirty minutes every week, and if they complain they get beaten."

As I was telling you, Sir, this was the state of affairs in one of the best rooms which she was allowed to visit. This was published in the British journal *New Commonwealth* some months back, in February, this year when we were released. That is why I say that we must try our best to arouse world conscience about the conditions under which these 350 people have been kept.

Then, consider the sentences that they are undergoing. It is not merely sentences like two years, or three years' sentences. I remember that during the 1942 days the highest sentence was perhaps the given to Shri Jaglal Choudhuri of Bihar on a charge of arson. He was an ex Minister and he was given a sentence of six years. And, here, for the mere crime of shouting 'Jai Hind' in the streets of Panjim or other towns of Goa people have been straightaway sentenced to 16 years. Majority of the people above 16 years have been given a sentence of 8 years to 21 years and some 28 years for their non-violent struggle. Shall we tolerate these conditions in the soil of India, where people would be kept in dungeons like these for 16 years and for 28 years?

If I am speaking here with some emotion, mind you, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of those 400 incarcerated souls, and I want that this House, not only this House but the world, should take note of the conditions in Goa. The struggle that the Goan fighters for freedom are waging is not only the struggle for their own freedom. We must remember that Portugal is one of the last strongholds of

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European fascism, and the struggle that the Goan people are waging is a part of the struggle against fascism, imperialism and colonialism.

Whatever might be our attitude towards world problems, let us declare here once for all that in spite of our adherence to the theory of co-existence, for the ideal of co-existence, we shall not co-exist with the type of authoritarian rule, with the type of colonial exploitation, with the type of brutality and sadism that is rampant in Portuguese Empire and, particularly, we shall never allow that to be perpetrated on the soils of India.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, recently we have traversed the subject of foreign affairs so much that, perhaps, anything we might say will savour of repetition. I propose, Sir, to deal briefly with three points and to present them, perhaps, in a way in which they have not been presented so far.

The Prime Minister's recent appeal to the leaders of the great nations to suspend nuclear tests has, I believe, understandably provoked not only speculation but worldwide interest. And I think that it can be said for this appeal that it has been acclaimed not only in India but, I believe, it will be acclaimed by the common people throughout the world, because it expresses the longing which we know the common people feel, this longing which they have for some kind of relief from this growing world tension, for some kind of relief from this race to world suicide.

I believe that the Prime Minister feels, and I venture very humbly to agree with his feeling, that this suspension of nuclear tests might not be remotely effective in achieving any measure of disarmament, but that it would represent a gesture, I would say a dramatic gesture, and that it would

help to break the ice of this increasing cold war, it would help to generate an atmosphere in which the leaders of these armed giants can come together and begin to discuss methods for evolving step by step some kind of progress towards disarmament; because I believe that the Prime Minister also knows that in this present atmosphere of cold war, of an armaments race, this progress towards disarmament must be a step by step and even, perhaps, a painfully slow process.

In this role that India is seeking to fulfil I feel that she must persevere in it, because on this role depends, I also feel, the survival of the human race. But it is important that in seeking to fulfil this role, which is essentially the role of a mediator, which is essentially the role of a conciliator, we give no suggestion of leaning towards one formula or the other put forward by either of the two blocks.

I believe that the USSR appears to be prepared to suspend nuclear tests while the western democracies would appear to be of the view that a mere suspension of nuclear tests does not in any way give any kind of guarantee of disarmament, that merely a suspension unaccompanied by effective control and inspection may, on the other hand, aggravate insidiously the danger of a sudden attack. As I have said, India must persevere in this role of trying to be some kind of a bridge in bringing these armed giants together and it is important to remember that in seeking to fulfil this role we do not lean towards one formula or the other.

Sir, I also believe that India continues to play a very important part in championing the cause of the colonial people. We continue to express our concern—it has been expressed very much in this House today—over expressions of colonialism, particularly in Africa.

16 hrs.

It is natural that India should raise her voice against manifestations of colonialism wherever they occur. It is equally natural that we should be affected particularly strongly by these manifestations where they affect the non-White people, because we have some kind of a common psychological bond with these people which makes us react particularly strongly to these exhibitions of colonialism when they are directed against non-White people.

But I feel that in our very proper policy of resisting colonialism, wherever it is manifested, we should not circumscribe our attitude. There is a tendency on the part of some people to charge India with partisanship; who say that we only condemn colonialism where it suits us and when it suits us to condemn, and that very often we connive at colonialism where it also suits us. I do not believe that that is a fair charge, but I feel that we should not expose ourselves to this charge of partisanship when we condemn, wherever it may be, this colonialism. When we condemn colonialism whether in the U.N. or in this House, when we condemn it in Africa, we should not forget to register our protest against colonialism which is perhaps much more brutal in form behind the iron curtain.

I am one of those who believe—my friend Shri Dange is not here—that colonialism should be fought everywhere. Shri Dange, usually like his Communist colleagues, waxed eloquent about the socialist democracy. If he were here, I would have asked him, what has happened to Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Can we believe that the peoples of Hungary, the peoples of Czechoslovakia, are less helots of colonialism than the people in Algeria? In our thoughts, our solicitude for oppressed or the enslaved peoples everywhere, let us sometimes not forget to express solicitude for what is happening behind the bamboo curtain. When the Chinese Communist dictator asserted in a

speech that we must now allow even a hundred flowers to bloom, there were many people—I was an exception—who hoped that this would represent the beginnings of a little political tolerance, the glimmerings of some kind of civil liberties for the peoples in the Communist dictatorships. But that hope has been tragically short-lived. We have reason to believe that those flowers that attempted to bloom are today being ruthlessly pruned, and that at least a million people if not more have been at least politically if not physically liquidated behind the bamboo curtain.

We have, since our last discussion on foreign affairs in this House, also seen—it has not been underlined—a very significant change in the USSR. With the very recent political liquidation of Marshal Zhukov, there cannot be the slightest doubt about that. M. Khrushchev today stands in the shoes of his former master Stalin. There is not the slightest doubt that all the strings of the ruthless Stalinist dictatorship are now held in the hands of M. Khrushchev. It is well to remember that Indian tradition and Indian thought have always deprecated dictatorship because we have always believed that it inevitably leads not only to the enslavement but to the degradation of the individual.

The Kashmir problem, since we last discussed foreign affairs, appears in some ways to have been aggravated. I believe that the recent attitude of the western democracies has upset many of us in India. It has even angered some of us, because we feel, whether they have intended it or not, that the attitude of the Western democracies has been such as to re-activate a question which carries with it the potentials of unbounded misery and suffering not for four or five million people but for tens of millions of people in this country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray underlined at considerable length her belief that India's case on Kashmir has not been.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

and continues not to be, adequately put. We have received increasing evidence of this fact that India's case has not been effectively put so far as world or public opinion is concerned. Mr. Saund was in India recently. He was the first United States Congressman of Indian origin. He repeatedly made this assertion that India's case on Kashmir has not been put clearly or intelligibly to the public of America. He made it very clear that there is a fund of goodwill for India, but that this case has gone by default, because for one reason or another, we have not put it simply; we have not put it intelligibly so that it can be intelligible to the common man. He suggested, and I agree with him, that marathon speeches may be all right in the Supreme Court; they may be all right before the specialists, experts; but marathon speeches so far as influencing public opinion is concerned only have the effect of getting our case confused in details and sometimes in irrelevancies.

It would appear that after several years at last we have been able to achieve this, namely, on this Kashmir question we have been able to get somebody to understand what is the elementary, basic position so far as the Indian case is concerned, and that is, that it is India that has referred this question to the Security Council and that what we referred was this very simple issue of Pakistan's aggression. That is obviously the first basic point in India's case, and, at long last, we have been able to get it stated. And we say that as in any tribunal or forum when a matter was referred we expect that tribunal or forum to decide that matter, to decide the question has been referred to that body.

I feel, in my humble way as a lawyer, that if India's case on this basic issue was referred to the world court, the decision would be clear and inescapable. I also feel that we have yet to come to formulate our second

basic point with regard to India's case on Kashmir. Pakistan has been able to blur over this first unassailable legal position of India's, because Pakistan has been able to make an emotional appeal to public opinion throughout the world. Why have they done it and conveniently overridden the first legal position? They make an emotional appeal, asking what about self-determination, what about the rights of Muslims to live with Muslims, what about India's offer to have plebiscite?

I feel that if and when we formulate our second basic item in India's case we can formulate it much more strongly, on the basis of an emotional appeal, than Pakistan has been able to do. What is this second basic item as I see it? We have not yet told either the U.N. or the peoples of the world that partition was the last price we were prepared to pay to this medieval doctrine of peoples being divided along religious lines. We have not done that. We have not also said this, and my friend Shri T. K. Chaudhuri has raised this issue. We have not made it clear that this offer of plebiscite had nothing to do with this legal issue. It was completely *ex gratia* and we made it at a time when we were paying this price of partition in a communal holocaust at that time. Even though the offer was *ex gratia*, we were not bound to implement it either morally or legally. At that particular time, if there was a plebiscite, whatever communal consequences that might have arisen, it would have been part of this larger communal holocaust that occurred at that time.

But today what is the position? We do not state our case properly that this *ex gratia* offer which we made then as part of the price that we were prepared to pay for partition has lapsed. Why? Because, the U.N., the Security Council, if you like, shirked their duty not deciding this only issue that we referred to it. Having shirked their duty, how do they expect us for

an interminable period of time to keep open an *ex gratia* offer? This is the second basic item in our case. It was an offer which today if it was implemented would lead to a fierce hate-filled resurgence of the communal holocaust of 1947.

One of my American friends, whom I met recently in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference told me that the people in America are not even aware that apart from Kashmir, any Muslims are living in India. That is the extent to which we have stated our case to the peoples of the world. We have not yet told them very clearly and this is the thing which we have yet to tell the people that by keeping alive this Kashmir question, not only Pakistan, but those who have helped her to keep it alive are keeping alive a question which does not affect 4 or 5 million Muslims in Kashmir, but it affects 45 million Muslims in India, a larger number of Muslims than in Pakistan. That is the point which we have not made clear, which is a simple point, but which apparently has never been made. As Mr. Saund said, not six American Congressmen are aware of India's case on Kashmir. We have not made this point that Pakistan is continuing to trade in religious hatred and that those countries that support her help her to continue to trade in religious hatred.

The question we should pose—I do not know why we have not posed it—if you want us to resurrect this old question of a communal holocaust in this country, it will mean you are helping Pakistan to continue to trade in religious hatred. Ask Pakistan, ask the western democracies: Let us assume we refer this matter to a plebiscite, are you prepared to transfer not 4 million Muslims in Kashmir, but 45 million Muslims of India? That is the simple stark question that I would like to ask Pakistan. It is not a question of Kashmir alone. When you place your case on this emotional plane, it is bound to have a much more powerful appeal than any

amount of emotional blaring that Pakistan has indulged in.

Go to the people of America and tell them what Kashmir represents for India. Kashmir represents for India a symbol of India's faith in secular democracy, a symbol of the faith in the policy that minorities belonging to different religions can live together with honour and self-respect. These people who are supporting Pakistan on Kashmir are trying to make a symbol of faith not in secular democracy—they may not mean it, but they are doing it indirectly and unintentionally—but a symbol of continuing religious hatred, a symbol of theocracy, a symbol of the mediaeval doctrine that peoples of different religions cannot live together with honour and self-respect. That, I feel, is something which has not been put in the way it should have been put, namely, to ask Pakistan, Britain and America, whether they are prepared to undertake not the transfer of 4 million Muslims of Kashmir, but whether they are prepared to undertake the transfer of 45 million Muslims of India who today are given a place of honour and self-respect along with other minorities in India.

Finally, I want to say that I was very glad that the Prime Minister condemned categorically the lack of courtesy which our representative at the U.N. was guilty of. I shall put it quite frankly that there is an increasingly uneasy feeling in this country, which is not only shared by this side of the House, that today particularly because we are faced with Herculean economic tasks, for our representative to be gratuitously rude, to adopt an almost calculated pose of bad manners is to render a wanton disservice to India as a whole. I had the privilege of being one of India's representatives to the recent Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference. What every delegate from outside said publicly was this that the dominant impression

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they received in India was the impression of the maturity and the refinement of the Indian people, bespeaking India's ancient civilisation and culture. As I said, rudeness is repugnant not only to India's tradition, but it is repugnant to the traditions of mature and refined diplomacy. I would say, let us not try and emulate the representatives of some of the dictator countries who have brought a new type of diplomacy to the international arena, who seem to think that not only offensive, but abusive language is an indication not only of firmness, but of strength

16.17 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Finally, I would ask the Prime Minister about a matter which I read in the Press a few days ago. I read a statement by one Mr. Isha Anshari, leader of the largest party in Indonesia. He said that agents from communist countries outside had been deliberately attempting to subvert and to overthrow the Indonesian Government. I would like to know whether the Indian Government has any information in this matter and if they have the information, whether the Prime Minister would be prepared to share it with the House

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I hear that tomorrow and day after have been assigned for discussion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's report, in which case, the Bill which this House discussed yesterday, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957, will not be taken up until Friday morning. May I submit that in the event of the Bill being passed here and going to the other House and if some amendments are made there, we would not be in time in this House to reconsider it, because the House would have

adjourned on Saturday. So, I suggest that this matter may be disposed of tomorrow before the report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner is taken up, so that if it becomes necessary for the Bill to come back to this House, we may take advantage of the fact that the House is sitting on Saturday

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Or, we might cut short the present discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes I am not able to follow whether he says it in jest or seriously. I think he says it in jest. If the hon Member goes on joking, you do not feel that at any time he is serious.

An Hon Member: It is not that every time he jokes

Mr. Speaker: In view of what the hon Finance Minister has said, what is the objection if we take it up first? The same time—2 days—will be given for the Scheduled Castes Commissioner's report. The time taken up by this Bill will be added

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch Castes): There is no objection to that

Mr. Speaker: Whatever time is taken away from the debate on the Report of Scheduled Castes Commissioner will be added on to it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): The time should not be cut short

Mr. Speaker: No; so long as the hon Member is here, it will not be cut short

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, I have been listening to the speeches from both sides of the House and I must say that it is a matter of gratification to find a general support from all sides of the House for the policy that our Prime Minister has been pursuing. It is also a matter of gratification that more and

more nations of the world, more and more people of different countries are becoming appreciative of the stand that India has taken. If I might say so, the words of President Eisenhower that were quoted by our Prime Minister this morning, that true victory cannot be a victory for any one nation but it has to be a victory for all, are a paraphrase of the policy that has been set forth by India, the policy of co-existence. As I listened to the speech of the Prime Minister this morning appealing for a change of attitude which alone can lead to a change in the general atmosphere and elimination of the dangers that the world is faced with, the dangers of an atomic warfare, dangers which not only threaten to wipe out the present generation, but also to damage the generations to come, I felt deeply moved.

A few minutes later came the speech of Shri S. A. Dange, which was a complete negation of the appeal and of the spirit of the Prime Minister's speech. Shri S. A. Dange's speech, if anything, was an echo of what we are used to hearing from the power blocks, peace through strength. He talked of sobriety as a result of the Sputnik. Nobody underrates the importance of the discovery of the Sputnik and all credit to the Russians for making that discovery first. The scientific discoveries of the present age are of very great importance for all the peoples of the world because these scientific discoveries are capable of making a heaven of this earth if they are used constructively and these scientific discoveries are equally capable of annihilating all mankind if they are used unwisely. To use these scientific discoveries wisely, there has to be a change in outlook, a change of heart and a new spirit which looks at human beings as human beings the world over and does not think of people on one side as something worthy of all praise and of every thing good and the people on the other side as something inferior not even worth being called human-beings. This was the spirit of Shri S. A. Dange's speech. It was most unfortunate in my view.

While he was supporting the plea for co-existence, his speech, as I have already said, was a negation of it. What was even more surprising was that he wanted to give the credit for the idea of co-existence and the acceptance of this ideology of co-existence to Lenin and Marx. It is well known that Marx and the communist creed set forth by him believe that there is no future for any other ideology except the ideology of communism and all other ideologies must crumble down. And the means the Communists have used are also well known. They have not spared any means because their creed is, the end justifies the means. They believe in eliminating other ideologies and in co-existence with them. Therefore, for Mr. Dange to say that this theory of co-existence, and this ideology of co-existence came from Lenin and Marx was rather surprising to me. He may be a more learned man than I am. But I have also read a little about Marxism and the work of Lenin. To the best of my knowledge, Lenin's stand was that he wanted time for Russia to build her might, to build her potential to face the capitalist world and avoid immediate conflict with the Capitalist world so as to declare ultimately the success and superiority of the communist creed. He certainly did not envisage that there would be any need for these two types of ideologies to co-exist in the world. Mr. Dange's speech was almost reminiscent of the 1942 days when the Communists were so eager to help Russia that an imperial war had overnight become people's war. Similarly, today when the whole world is ready to give the credit to the Prime Minister of India for putting forth this plea of co-existence, Shri S. A. Dange wants the credit to go to Lenin, and not to the Prime Minister of India. It is rather surprising and I must confess, I am unable to understand it, even less to appreciate it.

He also made another statement which, to me, seemed even more objectionable and that statement was--

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

it was contradicted from the floor immediately, but he persisted with the theme—that India and the Indian National Congress had not made up its mind with regard to the attitude that the Indians in South Africa and other parts of Africa should take with regard to the Africans, the nationals of those countries. To the best of my knowledge, it was long before Independence, in the time of Mahatma Gandhi, that he had clearly laid down the policy that Indians were to be brothers with the nationals of those countries. After Independence, if I know anything, the Prime Minister and the Government of India have been often criticised that they unnecessarily go and involve India in the quarrels of the whole world, that we go and condemn the western powers for their colonial policies here, there and everywhere, when we should be sitting quietly and developing our own country and solving our own problems. In the face of this, for Shri S. A. Dange to make the statement that we have not laid down a clear-cut policy with regard to the nationals in Africa is rather strange. We have espoused the cause of every nation, in every part of the world, that is struggling for its independence and we have left no opportunity to condemn in an outspoken manner colonialism in any shape and form.

As a matter of fact when I was in the United States some time back, somebody, a very responsible member of American political life said, you Indians seem to find colonialism under every bed as we Americans seem to see the ghost of communism in every corner. That is in a way a statement which is correct from the point of view of the Americans. I explained to them that we are able to see colonialism and to condemn it immediately because we have personal experience of it, we know where the shoe pinches, and therefore we speak out in an outspoken manner.

There was a feeling amongst the Americans that while we are outspoken in condemning the West for its misdeeds, we are perhaps not equally outspoken when it comes to the misdeeds of the other side. This may be correct or may not be correct, but this is the feeling which is there and we have to take note of it.

I might mention that Shri Dange this morning was talking of all the misdeeds of the Western Powers and stated that these missiles in the hands of the Western Powers were a means of protecting colonialism, while he felt that in the hands of the Russians they were safe. He conveniently forgot the expansion of Russian influence in Eastern Europe, he conveniently forgot the happenings in Hungary and the use of Russian tanks and Russian troops in that country.

The feeling of the Americans is that we condemned the Suez aggression by the Anglo-French bloc, and that was perfectly correct for us to do, but when it came to Hungary we talked and even today talk of "foreign troops", and we do not name the foreign troops, though the whole world knows who those foreign troops were. We certainly should not give the impression that we are not able to say the truth and speak frankly to one side when we do so to the other side.

16.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Therefore, it is important for us to note the feelings of the Western bloc. We shall certainly hold our own line of action, our own line of thought, and follow our policy of non-alignment which takes into consideration as to which side is in the right. We shall be with that side on that particular issue. Our non-alignment does not mean that we are trying to follow a

line of appeasement or the line of least resistance, or trying to find an escape for ourselves. Therefore, in our expression of opinion we have not only to be right and fair, we have also to speak in a manner that everybody can say that we are right and fair. I perfectly agree with the Prime Minister that we have to find a way of conciliation. However, I am reminded of the days when some friends of the Fellowship of Reconciliation used to be very active in trying to bring about reconciliation between India and Britain, and how many of us including the Prime Minister used to feel irritated when they were not able to speak in an outspoken manner to the British Government about their misdeeds. We felt that to bring about reconciliation, they must be able to speak the truth and tell each side where they stood, what they thought of them, and having done that, they should try to bring about a *rapprochement*, a reconciliation. The feeling of justice must not be sacrificed in the anxiety to bring about reconciliation. The same thing applies to us today.

If I might say so, when the Americans compare us with Pakistan and put us in the same bracket, we resent it, because, obviously, there is such a vast difference between Pakistan's policies and actions and Indian policies and actions that anybody can easily see it. Therefore, we must in the same manner speak about things which to the others are as important.

I have given the instance of the Hungarian question where the Prime Minister has made it amply clear that we believe that the Hungarian uprising was a national uprising, we believe the foreign troops should get out of that country, we believe the people of that country should be able to decide things for themselves. It is unfortunate that an impression has been created that we are not speaking about the Hungarian situation with the same firmness as we did in the case of the Suez crisis. To us, if I have understood correctly the policy of our Government, both actions were equally reprehensible, and we did not approve

of either of them, we are incapable of approving of either of them.

The Prime Minister rightly said our anxiety is to find out how can we help in the present situation. With all these aeroplanes flying about with hydrogen bombs, anything can happen and the world might be exposed to a holocaust. That must be prevented, and in order to prevent that, the only way is to create a new spirit which is different from the prevailing spirit of today, a spirit which does not try to humiliate either side, which does not try to put either side completely in the shadow, completely in the wrong, which tries to bring out the common points, the similarities, the points of agreement, and tries to save the self-respect of either side and where a wrong thing has to be pointed out, points it out clearly but in as gentle terms as possible. Our scriptures have also said:

“सतं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात्,
मा ब्रूयात् कथमप्रियम् ।”

That is, speak the truth, but speak it softly, speak it gently; and if you do not know how to do so, hold your peace, keep silent, do not speak. Therefore, we have to find out a way in which without sacrificing truth or justice the feelings of self-respect of either side is preserved, is protected, so that the present feelings of fear, distrust and hatred are replaced by feelings of mutual confidence and cooperation.

The task before the world is tremendous, the task of the welfare of the 2,000 million people throughout the world, to find a way to satisfy the needs of all these people in every corner of the world. It can be done with the present scientific advances. Therefore, the Prime Minister has rightly pleaded for a change of spirit. The replies sent to him by the Prime Minister of Russia and the President of the United States indicate the desire for peace. There is something to be appreciated in the points expressed by each. One side says that they

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

are agreeable to the banning of nuclear tests provided the other side agrees to it also. The other side says that they are able to stop these nuclear tests provided the manufacture of the nuclear weapons is also abandoned. It is true all these problems are intricately mixed up, they cannot be separated from one another. Nuclear tests and nuclear weapons are a part of the problem of disarmament.

The truth of the matter is that the manufacture of these nuclear weapons, even the working of the atomic reactors, even the tests and experiments for peaceful uses of atomic energy are not one hundred per cent. safe at present according to scientific opinion. The dangers of atomic radiation are there under all these circumstances. I think, therefore, it is very important that all should agree to not only the banning of nuclear tests, not only the stopping of the manufacture of all atomic weapons, but also to put all the atomic weapons that have been manufactured in the custody of, say, the United Nations or any group of nations in whom they have confidence, and in this manner to see to it that nobody can get access to them and nobody can make use of them, till a safe way can be found to destroy them. Because today even in their destruction they are likely to release atomic energy which will expose mankind to danger. It has been pleaded that India should offer her services for inspection. I think it is ridiculous. After all, India cannot go forward and make such suggestions. If India's services are requisitioned for any purpose, then it is a different matter. But we certainly do not want to go and parade ourselves as people who are going to inspect for this side or that side. We can, however offer our services as members of the United Nations, to become custodians of all the nuclear weapons that have been manufactured if it is agreed to store them in a safe place away from the reach of any mad man who in a

fit of anger or in the face of any provocation might be tempted to make use of them and bring calamity and catastrophe to the whole world.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I have a disadvantage in speaking on the motion which has been moved by the Prime Minister this morning. My disadvantage results from the fact that today so far as I am concerned, and the party which I represent is concerned, there is not much of an opposition angle, so far as the foreign policy is concerned. Whatever differences were there, and whatever edges were there, so far as this matter was concerned, have been rounded off, not because of any peculiar virtue of the policy that is being pursued, but because the policy which is being presented to us is so naive, is so obvious and is so non-controversial that one cannot have a different view, from that.

It has been said that the outstanding problem of our foreign policy is the problem of war and peace. But I would most humbly ask this House to point out to me any single country in this world whose foreign policy is a policy of war. Even Dr. Syngman Rhee who was accustomed to talk in the language of war, even Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa, are talking in terms of peace. International political choice cannot be polarised between war and peace, and nobody can ever be asked to make a choice by being faced with the alternative of war or peace. Everybody wants peace. Therefore, as I said before, there cannot be much of an opposition angle, so far as these platitudinous problems of war and peace are concerned, so far as the general eagerness for peace and the resurgence of a new mankind are concerned.

I would have expected, and the country would have expected that the Prime Minister should have addressed himself to the brass-tacks, to the more outstanding problems of our foreign policy, which have been agitating us since we became free. So, I have a

disadvantage in speaking on this motion.

Our assessment of foreign policy suffers from a fallacy that the outstanding problem of our foreign policy is a policy of peace. If you kindly scan through the speech that the Prime Minister made this morning—actually, I was trying to calculate the time—you will find that he devoted seven minutes in all to Goa, to Kashmir, to Nepal and to Indonesia. The rest of the 38 minutes were devoted to a discourse on international peace. I am not at variance with the sentiments and the aspirations which he has expressed. No sensible man can be at variance with the sentiments which he has expressed. But the figures will tell us that he devoted seven minutes to matters from West Irian to Nepal and the rest of the time was devoted to the platitudinous question of war and peace. It is a fallacy to say that the outstanding problem of our foreign policy is peace. I venture to think, and you will kindly excuse me for saying this, that peace has been used in this country as a facade for hiding our own failures to solve the outstanding problems of our foreign policy.

If you take the case of Kashmir, if you take the question of Goa, or if you take the question of Indians in Ceylon or the persons of Indian origin in South Africa, you will come to the painful conclusion that our foreign policy has been a waste land and an arid land of failure, though garbed in very poetic and emotional language.

Co-existence as a tenet of international policy is not the exclusive discovery of our foreign policy. As has been stated this morning very rightly, as early as 1917 even Lenin had formulated this concept of co-existence. In fact, even earlier than Lenin, many political philosophers as well as social philosophers had given expression to this concept of co-existence. I quite concede that Lenin formulated the concept of co-existence, and even Stalin reiterated it. But the

fundamental test is, how it has been implemented. The classic example is that of Hungary. It is an irony of history that the doctrine of Panch-sheel and co-existence had emerged out of the "liberation" of Tibet by the People's Republic of China. Therefore, one need not go by all these labels, by all these doctrines, by all these ready-made slogans. So, neither co-existence, nor peace, nor war is really disturbing us at the moment.

The Prime Minister said the other day that India was geographically so situated that it was not very intimately connected with the problem of war that was now facing Europe. If that is so, then I would have expected of him to have devoted much of his attention to the basic problems of our foreign policy.

I shall first take up Kashmir. The Prime Minister has stated that if Mr. Graham would like to come to India, he is an estimable gentleman and he is always welcome to visit this country and we shall extend all the courtesy due to him. The same thing was said when Mr. Gunnar Jarring visited India. You will kindly recall that when the resolution was adopted in the Security Council to depute Mr. Gunnar Jarring of Sweden to examine whether part (B) of the resolution of 13th August, 1949 had been implemented in full, the Government of India, and our representative in the Security Council said the very same thing, that if Mr. Gunnar Jarring was keen to visit India, he was welcome. But what happened? The subsequent events show that the Government of India not only welcomed him but they had also long confabulations, long discussions and long commitments with Mr. Gunnar Jarring, which will be amply borne out by the report which he has produced. In the same way, when Dr. Graham is coming, on the eve of his visit, the Prime Minister is now repeating the same thing that he spoke on the eve of Mr. Gunnar Jarring's visit. Therefore, we would like to know where the Government of India stands. Practically, this commitment has not much of value, in view of the fact that the Government

[Shri Mahanty]

of India had gone back on the principles which they had formulated in relation to Mr. Gunnar Jarring's visit to India.

Here, an unpleasant truth has to be told. In 1948, when the Kashmir question was referred to the Security Council, the Indian delegation which consisted of Mr. Setalvad and the late lamented Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar represented our case before the Security Council. I would like the Prime Minister to reply whether it is not a fact that the Indian delegation and also the Government of India agreed to the extension of the scope of the Kashmir question. Is it not a fact that when the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Zafrulla Khan, brought all the issues beginning from Junagadh to genocide, canal waters dispute, refugee question—all kinds of questions,—when he enlarged the scope of the Kashmir issue, the Government of India agreed to it? It is now open to this House to ask the hon. Prime Minister to state under what circumstances the scope of the Kashmir question was extended. It is not merely enough to say that we have asked Pakistan to vacate. I venture to think that the initial mistake committed by the Indian delegation and countenanced by the Government of India, to extend the scope of the Kashmir question beginning from Junagadh to genocide has resulted in all this difficulty.

The Prime Minister has stated in regard to West Irian that he views with much concern all that has happened in Indonesia on account of the failure of a resolution in the U.N. relating to West Irian. But in relation to Goa, he has not used that language. On the occasion of the Bandung Conference, beginning from Tunisia up to West Irian, all colonial questions were asked, opened and discussed. But I would like to ask the Prime Minister if the question of Goa was ever discussed in Bandung. If not, why not? If he views the developments in Indonesia, over the liberation of West Irian

with concern, we would like to know how he views the question of Goa.

Shri T. K. Chaudhury has appealed to the collective conscience not only of this country but of all the civilised world as to what is happening in Goa. I can say that we had also sent volunteers to Goa. I can tell the Prime Minister that when he appealed to Indian youth, they did not hesitate to make their supreme sacrifice on the soil of Goa. But what happened thereafter? Was it not the moral and political duty of the Prime Minister to see that the martyrdom of Indian youths on Goa's soil did not go in vain? We would like to have a categorical answer from the Prime Minister as to what 'peaceful negotiation' means, how peaceful negotiation is going to be implemented.

Finally, I come to the question of war and peace, to which the Prime Minister had devoted 38 minutes this morning out of his speech of 45 minutes. It is really very heartening to find that the heads of the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. have responded to the fervent appeal of our hon. Prime Minister for disarmament. The President of the U.S.A. in his reply, if I remember correctly has formulated that the question of Disarmament should be linked up with the stoppage of production of nuclear weapons. We would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what are his reactions to this formulation of the President of the U.S.A. as regards disarmament. As a layman, I can say that experimentation of production of these nuclear weapons is now over. There was a time when all the big nuclear powers were engaged in experiments. Now that phase of experimentation is over. Now, they are on their ground; and can produce these weapons of mass destruction, without any more experiments.

Therefore, I think there is a good deal of force in what has been stated by the President of the U.S.A., that this question of disarmament should be linked up with the overall production of these weapons. We would

like to know from the Prime Minister how he is viewing this and what are his reactions to this formulation of the President, because history will record that the Prime Minister of India had a great role to play in this 'war for peace' drama that is being waged all over the world.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset congratulate Shri Krishna Menon on the signal services that he has rendered to his motherland from the forum of the United Nations Organisation. In recognition of his services, he should be made the Deputy Prime Minister of India and the Foreign Minister of the Government of India. He should also be made a Bharat Ratna. If there is any man in this country who understands the problems of foreign policy, the problems of international politics as well as the Prime Minister, it is Krishna Menon and nobody else.

Shri Nath Pal: Let him not underestimate his own contribution.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I regret he was made to withdraw—or he withdrew of his own accord—certain remarks which were historically correct. The history of this country cannot be rewritten to suit the exigencies of power politics or national interests. It is not discourteous to call a spade a spade, an exploiter an exploiter and an imperialist an imperialist. Great Britain did not conquer this country by methods of truth or non-violence. If the Kashmir problem has not been solved, the responsibility rests entirely on the shoulders of America and Great Britain. If legal accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir cannot become valid till it is ratified by the people, I venture to submit that the sale of Alaska cannot be valid unless it is ratified by the people of Russia. India should withdraw from the United Nations Organisation if the legal accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is not recognised as such by that organisation.

Now, let me come to a minor point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure with this lower pitch, he might be able to continue for 15 minutes; otherwise, he would get tired.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I feel keenly that there is a conspiracy against Krishna Menon, a meanness on our part and, therefore, I felt rather ruffled. I am one of those who never rotate round a Minister. I do not know Shri Krishna Menon personally; I have never even greeted him.***

Now, let me draw the attention of the Prime Minister to a minor point which I wanted to raise in the form of a question but unfortunately could not do so.

17 hrs.

A few years back I had tabled a resolution; it was probably in the year 1955, if not in 1954. I had said in that resolution which did not see the light of day that the land communication between India and Russia, and between India and China, should be made perfect, and that all avenues should be explored. I was pleasantly surprised to read in a paper that a claim was made by a Soviet newspaper, an organ of the Council of Ministers for Construction Affairs, that a tunnel across the Himalayas would be constructed which would take only 3 or 4 years to complete or half that time if work began at the same time from the Indian end also. If the construction is completed, the distance between India and Russia would be shortened by many hundreds of miles.

An Hon. Member: Is this a minor point?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I do not think there is any possibility of India being invaded by Russia. If there is no such fear then this offer made by the Russian Government should be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why need we go underground when there is enough space above?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: All facilities should be accorded to the Russian engineers to begin work at both ends (Interruption) If Indian engineers can begin the work from this end, nothing will please me more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Then, I would draw the attention of the Prime Minister to another small point I am referring to the speech of Mirza Afzal Beg delivered on the floor of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly which was broadcast from Azad Kashmir Radio. Somebody came from Srinagar to Delhi and from Delhi the tape records were handed over to our enemies. Who was that man who did it? The Government of India must investigate and the criminal should never be spared. (Interruption.)

It is not a pleasure to me to speak in a strange manner or to suggest certain things which seemingly run counter to the official cult. But the interest of the country demands this and I cannot be untrue to myself or to my great leader or to this country or to this august House.

I said some time ago on the floor of this House that we should borrow nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union. I say so again. Very soon Syria, Egypt and China will get nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union. We should not lag behind. Our enemies are conspiring since the last 10 years to liquidate us. We are not yet out of the woods. If Russia is prepared to supply nuclear weapons exactly on the same terms on which America gives nuclear weapons to France and West Germany, we should gladly take them.

I do not think any good will come out of collaborating with the West. If we have got any illusion on that score that illusion will be removed soon. We ought to cooperate with America only on those issues which do not adversely affect the power position of Russia, China or of any other country of Asia and Africa.

If Kashmir is with us, it is due to the support of Russia. If Turkey has not attacked Syria, it is not because of America or the United Nations Organisation. It was the fear of Russian retaliation that prevented Turkey from attacking Syria. If great Britain and France withdrew from Egypt, it was not because of American attitude; it was not because of our Panch Shila; it was not because of the United Nations Organisation; it was because of the threat given by Marshal Bulganin and Krushchev that—I am sorry—it was due to the threat given by our Russian comrades that London and Paris would be bombed. It was this that brought sense and sanity to the statesmen of Great Britain and France.

I do not think that even if America asks Pakistan to attack India, Pakistan will attack India because they know much better now. The day they attack India, Russia will attack and liquidate Pakistan. So, if this country is free from Pakistani attack, it is not due to the goodwill or generosity of America but it is due to the goodwill and friendship of Russia. If Russia ceases to exist, India may again pass into the western orbit.

I think that we owe our freedom to a very large extent to the emergence of Russia as the greatest the strongest and the largest military power on the Afro-Eurasian land mass. If Russia had been defeated in 1945, Great Britain would not have relinquished power in 1947. It was the fear of India going red that impelled Great Britain to concede freedom to India.

I am in favour of a military alliance with China and Russia. If that is not possible, if the Prime Minister is allergic to military alliances, let him enter straight into a Federal Union with China and Russia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I just now observed that whatever is talked here in this House is very

serious. So, it should not be taken lightly.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am not in favour of seeking any loan from America or Germany or Great Britain or France, because I am not in favour of industrialisation of this country at the present moment.

An Hon. Member: Start from yarn.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am not in favour of seeking any loan for the purpose of developing our industries. We do not need to beg or borrow.

An Hon. Member: Steal.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Wait for a decade or two. We have waited for two centuries without industrialising ourselves and the heavens have not fallen. We can wait for a decade or two more. All the old means of production have become obsolete. India should not be made the dumping ground for obsolete instruments of production. Industrialisation within a decade or two will be on the basis of nuclear energy and automats, and all the old instruments of production will hinder industrialisation on the basis of nuclear energy and automats. Africa has got the best chance of industrialisation in future; there is a clean state to write upon. Do not create difficulties in the future industrialisation of this country by dumping obsolete weapons and obsolete instruments.

I have to make many suggestions to the House, but, as the time is up and you have rung the bell, I will make one more suggestion and conclude.

Sir, charity begins at home. I am a friend of Pakistan as much as I am a friend of this country. The Prime Minister and our leader, Mahatma Gandhi had said during the time when we were fighting for the Independence of this Country, that we were one people. We have been one people since time immemorial. The legal fact of Partition cannot make any distinction in my heart of hearts,

Otherwise, our nationalism is spurious. I suggest that the Government of India should make an offer of disarmament to Pakistan. If Pakistan is prepared to do the same, there should be no hesitation on our part to disarm, before we ask Russia and America to suspend nuclear tests or to throw away their conventional weapons we have also got a duty to perform.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I want that our hon. Prime Minister must think every morning why he thinks as he thinks. He thinks as he thinks because he got English education. I think as I think because I was for 31 years abroad in non-English countries. I was in Germany, America, Afghanistan, Japan, China and so on. I am influenced by the ideas prevailing in free independent countries and our friends here are influenced by English ideas because they were under the British. This fact must be understood.

Now, I go further and I say that as regards the foreign policy, I do not agree. I highly admire the hon. Prime Minister for his figure, for his way of speaking and for his energy. I was quite astonished how one day he was in Madras and the next morning here. I admire all this. But, I do not agree with his foreign policy and I present you my foreign policy.

I say, let us be out of the Commonwealth and let us stop this *Panch Shila* business. I tell you that this was invested by Russia and China to get some time for preparation now, the U.S. agreed to it because the Generals of the U.S.A. told the President: "Sir, Soviet Russia seems to be a little ahead because Sputnik was put in the space; so, let us also wait and let us have *Panch Shila*." For every thought that comes out of the mind there is always a reason.

For instance, I have written in my world federation circular that a great deal is made of this Sputnik business. Why? It is also a propaganda. It is the propaganda of

[Raja Mahendra Pratap].

Soviet Russia to fight the U.S.A. with this idea. I may tell you, my friends, this communism is not itself any danger to anybody. I may tell you what is capitalism. Capitalism is a system in which a man who is a little cleverer can amass wealth. Communism came out of the minds of Jews, the great. Karl Marx and Engels. Because the Jews were suppressed in Russia, in Germany, they said: "What shall we do so that we may also get forward?" As I always say, races, tribes and castes always struggle to come forward

The Jews found out that the king, businessmen and the priests really rule the society. It is a fact. In our Hindu society also the Brahman, the Rajput and the Bania were in alliance and they ruled the Society. So the Jews found out that if they could show something against the king, against the priests and against the bania or businessmen then they could also rule.

I am speaking from my own experience. After 1917 I was in Russia and, as I told you, I was ten times in Russia. I found that all the important posts in Soviet Russia were occupied by the Jews, Mr. Trotski, Mr. Lunacharski, Mr. Radek, Mr. Kamenev, all these great leaders of Soviet Russia were Jews

So, I must explain to you that here sometimes our gentlemen, and especially our Communist friends do not really realise what is all this business. The business in the world is that, there were small States. They fought and bigger States developed, and bigger States developed. Till before the First World War there were only about 14 big States in the world, after the first world war several were eliminated. After the Second World War some other were eliminated.

Really, the struggle today is between the Anglo-Saxons on the

one side and the Slavs on the other side. They use communism and also democracy to influence the people and get a big following. I am sorry to say that this very important question is not properly heard in the Parliament. In fact, hours are needed. I will tell you what I have seen in the world in 31 years. You will be astonished, that what you are thinking is nothing but something put into your heads by certain circumstances.

I wish that sometime the hon. Prime Minister will appoint a day and call a meeting, and let me speak for one hour and then I shall tell you my foreign policy. Sir, my foreign policy is this, that we approach the small States of Europe, especially Germany and Japan who are very angry with Soviet Russia America, and we approach Latin America, and we also approach the independent States of Africa and Asia and have a big following for India. So we can defeat the Soviets and America in U.N.O. with our following and outside we make such a big following that war between United States and U.S.S.R will become impossible. I am again, Sir, reminded of one thing. There is a word 'ass'. Somebody could say like this: "U.S.S.R. said to U.S. "U ass" and they replied "U ass ass are"."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. He should conclude at 5.30. I have to call the hon. Prime Minister at 5.30.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very uphill task for me to hold the floor of this House after we have listened to two very stimulating speeches. I am afraid at the fag-end of this day it may not be possible for me to express all those things which I had in my mind when we started the debate.

But, when I was listening to the hon. leader of the Communist Party who spoke in this debate this morning, I felt very proud of this great country which upholds democratic traditions at all levels in all places and under all circumstances. If I

had forgotten where I was, I would have said that the speech of Shri Dange was a speech which was being made not somewhere in India but somewhere in the United States or Soviet Russia. I do not think he had much to say about India. All the time he was telling us about the scientific achievements of Russia; all the time he was telling us about the social philosophy of Russia. I think it was only at the tail-end that he talked about Goa and about Kashmir. I did not calculate the time that was given to him as leader of the Opposition group, but I would say that the proportion of time that he devoted to the exposition of the social philosophy and the scientific achievements of Russia was out of all proportion to the time which he gave to our own problems.

I do not say that we should not talk about Russia. We must talk about Russia. What I mean to say is this. To Compare one country with another so far as scientific achievements are concerned and to say that the scientific achievement of one country is wholly for peaceful purposes and the scientific achievement of another country is wholly for destructive purposes is, to say the least, not very fair. Science is not static. It is something which is dynamic. Though we are behind others in the field of science, with achievements which dazzle the imagination of the people and which sometimes inflame also the hopes of the people, I would say that scientific achievement goes either towards the end of peace or towards the end of war. This has been the history of science ever since people began to study science. Therefore, I say that though I am happy that the Russians have invented the Sputniks, though I am happy that they have made a big stride forward in the field of scientific development, I must say, as has been said, that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. So also, I say that scientific achievements corrupt and scientific achievements which are

sometimes thought to be spectacular and unprecedented also corrupt absolutely.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I also say that there is danger in saying that—one country has done this and another country has done that. I think so far as the field of scientific achievement is concerned,—I do not want to be platitudinous in this country, we have to take note of one thing. That is, our scientific achievement is going to be only for peaceful and constructive uses.

On the floor of this House somebody put a question to the Minister of Defence the other day whether we are going to give training in atomic warfare to our military personnel. The reply was that we do not want to give any kind of that training and that whatever atomic energy establishment we have in this country will be used for peaceful purposes. One achievement balanced against another achievement. One achievement is held up for the destruction of the world in contrast to the other achievements.

These things are all very good. But I would say that the cause of humanity will be served only if all the nations of the world, whether they belong to the Russian bloc or the other bloc, vow like India that whatever achievement they make will be turned to peaceful constructive uses to the good of humanity and to the welfare of the people. That is the way that will solve our problems.

Of course, much has been said about peaceful co-existence. I did not hear who invented this word. There has been a lot of talk on the floor of the House as to the author of this word, who first used this word and so on. One thing which I read in the life of Great Buddha was this. There was a bird and one person was trying to shoot that bird. There was another person who was trying to save the life of that bird. Both of them went before the Lord and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

asked, to whom does the bird belong? He said, the bird belongs to him who tried to save it. So peaceful co-existence can be like a weapon to fight other persons. But peaceful co-existence in the form of a policy which seeks amity and goodwill, I think, has been brought into this world by India. I am glad to see that our Prime Minister is sitting here. If I say anything in praise of him, it may be misunderstood. But I say that the conception of peaceful co-existence—the phrase might have come from any source; it might have been coined by any person—but the content and the significance and the meaning of this phrase “peaceful co-existence” has been given by our country, by our Prime Minister. It has been propagated by him and it has been made effective by him. I think the whole world knows it.

Therefore, I would say that so far as India's foreign policy is concerned, it is a policy which has truned its back upon some of the old-fashioned outmoded and obsolete conceptions of diplomacy and foreign policy. We have turned over a new leaf. The Prime Minister was pleased to say one day when he was taking part in a debate on the floor of this House—of course, he said it very modestly—that this was the only policy which was going to do good to the people. Some people have said that this policy is not moral. I do not want to use those harsh words here. Some said that this policy of non-alignment is no policy. Some persons have said that co-existence is not productive of any results. I would say, as the Prime Minister said in that debate that this is the only right policy. I am very proud and happy that our country follows the right policy. Whether it is understood or misunderstood by other persons, it is the policy aiming at the welfare and good of this country, of the neighbours of this country and of the world at large.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I ventured to bring forward before the House a motion for the consideration of international affairs. An hon. Member opposite criticised the fact that I spent about 7½ minutes in discussing various matters more intimately connected with India and about 30 minutes more in discussing broad issues of war and peace. His criticism may or may not be justified, but his facts are correct. In fact, I stated this morning that I would deal with this broad issue and if necessary deal with other matters in my reply.

I should like this House, again, to bear in mind what we are discussing and I say so because, towards the end of this debate, a certain measure of levity has been introduced into it. It is customary,—it used to be, I do not know what the practice is now—in the Indian theatre, even in the case of a tragedy, to end up with a farce so as, perhaps, to lighten the burden and the tension in the audience. So we have had something in that nature perhaps to lighten the burden of the tremendously difficult situation that the world has to face.

It is true that we in India, or in this House, are hardly responsible, are not responsible for this, and perhaps it may be true that what we do or do not do does not have too great an effect on world affairs. Let us recognise that our capacity to affect world opinion is limited. That is so. Nevertheless, whether we can affect world opinion or alter in the slightest the course of events, undoubtedly we shall suffer by the course of events if things go wrong. So, I ventured to place these major considerations of war and peace and what is happening before this House.

I referred to an appeal which I addressed in all humility to the two most powerful countries of the present age because the future of war and peace and indeed, of the world itself, the survival of humanity at present rests with them more than with any

other country. That is a fact. They were good enough to reply at length and argue with some reason and logic their respective positions. I think that itself, the very approach and the answer, is something for which I personally am grateful and I think this House should be grateful.

Anyhow, I ventured to draw the attention of this House to what might be considered the grand theme of the history of today. We in this House, in our own way, make the history of India and the history of India is so intimately related, as the history of every country today, to the world history that is taking shape, that we cannot escape responsibility, we cannot take refuge in imaginary approaches to this question. We cannot like Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, either dig deep underground or vanish about in thin air and have little relation to the facts of today, or act like the hon. Member who spoke after him—he is not present here—who lives in a world entirely his own and, on the strength of having wandered about various countries about 30 years ago, tries to understand the world of today. We live today and not in yesterdays, and we are trying to affect the tomorrows of this world. Let us, therefore, have some perspective. Let us forget that many a thing that we do not like, many a thing that affects us intimately is, unfortunately, important as it may be to us, only a part of this big picture, and may be powerfully affected by this big picture. And I want this House to realise not only the clichés that are sometimes used about our policies, but the basic reason that underlies them.

I do not claim that every step that we take is always the correct step, that we do not make mistakes, but I do submit that we have endeavoured during these past ten years, and indeed, if I may say so, more than that, even before we became a Government, to think along certain lines and, in so far as possible, to try to act up to that thinking.

I would further say with all humility that neither our thinking, nor our

action, has been wholly without effect. It has made a difference to events in the world, a difference which it is difficult to measure or calculate, because we try not to shout and we try not to bully—indeed, we cannot bully; how can we bully, we have not got the strength to bully, we have no desire to do so. We have always to appeal, sometimes to criticise. Even when we criticise, it is in a soft language, it is in gentle language, it is in appealing language, because our objective always is to promote a spirit, an atmosphere of conciliation, of people coming together, and not going apart from each other.

That I say is a right attitude. It naturally follows from what might be considered the Indian approach, not every Indian's but the broad Indian approach to problems. But the present stage of the world, I would like to say is one of extreme gravity, not immediately here and now, but broadly speaking, it is one of extreme danger and gravity if present trends continue. We have to take note of them, and we have to consider how we can possibly lessen that tension, or help in reducing those trends, reversing those trends. Hence the time I took over that, and hence my reference to these matters again, because everything else is relatively unimportant compared to that now.

Many hon. Members seem to think that what we have done perhaps has not made much difference, and they cite as examples our own problems: see what has happened to Kashmir, what have you gained by your policy for Kashmir? Well, probably they are right. We may not have gained anything for Kashmir, we may have lost something, but nevertheless, we have followed a policy which has gained us a good deal in the larger perspectives of the world—and I am not talking in terms of gain or loss for our country, but some causes that we hold dear, some methods that we consider important which we followed we try, feebly perhaps, to follow even now. We deal with very grave issues

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

and hence it is perhaps not very becoming to treat them with levity.

An Hon. Member asked me, almost challenged me, to deal with the replies we have received, especially from President Eisenhower, and to indicate what I agree with, what I did not agree with. As I said, this is ultimately a question of disarmament, because the whole question revolves round disarmament. I have laid stress in my appeal to Russia and America not on any particular thing, but rather on a *detente*, but certainly I had mentioned as a first step to that end this stoppage of nuclear tests. We have been saying that not today, but for the last two or three years. If the hon. Members will look back, in this very House we have stated our approach to this question of disarmament, step by step, not in very great detail, but, nevertheless, a comprehensive approach. Our approach is much the same. But whatever our approach may be, it is no good my being or our country being hundred per cent in the right in what it says but saying it in a way which produces no effect on current events. I may have a certain satisfaction that I am so right; I may become rather sanctimonious about it. But it has no effect. Therefore, the question is not of saying just what logically you might consider correct, but what in the circumstances of today is helpful towards the objectives that we aim at. Obviously that is the only test, not some kind of individual satisfaction being derived.

Therefore, we have often to tone down; we have often to suggest one step instead of half a dozen that we would like people to adopt; we have often to change the language. As an example of that, I placed before this House that resolution on co-existence which was passed unanimously by the Political Committee of the United Nations two or three days ago. I admit that the passing of a resolution by the United Nations does not bring peace nearer. But I do submit that

it was a very considerable step for the United Nations unanimously to pass that resolution on co-existence embodying those principles about which we have talked as Panchsheel. The word 'Panchsheel' was not there, nor was the word 'co-existence' there. I would have liked those words to be there, but we did not attach value to a particular word. When we found that without those words the substance was there, we put that forward and it was accepted and accepted unanimously.

That was a very considerable achievement for the sponsors of that resolution. Apart from India, as you know, there were Yugoslavia and Sweden. Others, could, of course, have sponsored it too. But deliberately, we did not want any sponsoring of that from any country which was associated with the various military alliances on both sides. So, they went out. They supported the resolution certainly, but we wanted it to be the unallied countries, as they are called.

Now, that resolution that was passed, although it does not perhaps suddenly change the atmosphere of the world, certainly does tend to clarify it, certainly gives a direction to people's thinkings, and even if the governments in their fear or apprehension or in their thinking along certain grooves or lines of thought may not be much affected, the broad masses of public opinion in the world are affected by it. People are made to think that way, and in all countries today, whether you call them democratic or not, the opinion of large numbers of human beings counts; certainly, in democratic societies, it ultimately counts; it may not immediately; it makes a difference.

At the present moment, which is rather a psychological moment in world affairs, such a resolution, I think, has played a very considerable part, because public opinion in every country—and I would not exclude any

country except countries which have no public opinion and no thinking done, if there are such—is greatly agitated as to how to find a way out of this impasse. They are afraid of war, afraid not in a personal sense, but afraid of this tremendous holocaust that a possible war might bring. They see all these tendencies in one direction.

I referred this morning to aircraft carrying about hydrogen bombs, hundreds of aircraft all the time, during their patrols. Think of that. Think of two things. The first is the state of mind which thinks that something may happen and it has to be countered then and there with the hydrogen bomb. Otherwise, how can they send? If something happens, how can they send them from their country? No, there will be no time to save them. That is the way the mind goes. So, it must be there and then it could be dropped. And who is going to decide the dropping of that hydrogen bomb? Naturally who else but the captain or the commander of the aircraft? So it is a tremendous responsibility on the poor man.

The second thing is that obviously this kind of thing is not the prerogative of one side. There is a competition in doing the same, in doing the same thing that the other party does, so that one may not be left behind.

Some little time ago, I think the Government of Poland issued some kind of, call it notice, call it warning, call it what you like, that if this is going to be done in Western Europe, they consider themselves entitled to have aircraft flying about with nuclear bombs too. You see how the evil spreads. They can justify it, 'why should we not', as the Western side can justify it. They can say: 'We are doing what somebody else is doing'.

So step by step they go along to ultimate danger, copying each other so as not to be outbid or outdone by the other party. It is a position of extreme gravity. That is why we have to give thought to it, and we

have to give thought not in a long-range way that gradually something may happen, and let us—as Shri Brajeshwar Prasad said—get nuclear bombs ourselves! I do not know what conception he has of a nuclear bomb. He does not want industry to grow, but he only wants nuclear bombs. I do submit that a little more intelligence be exercised in considering these grave problems. I do submit that it is not fair to this House to be treated to these light-hearted jests without any meaning, without any logical sequence, just repeating some idea when we are considering a matter of extreme gravity.

So this is the position. There are three or four positions that India can occupy. One is, of course, line-up with this party or that. No doubt, if India so chose, it could possibly be among the candidates for receiving nuclear bombs. What we will do with the nuclear bombs, I do not know. I take it there is hardly anyone in this House who approves of that type of line-up. They may criticise our policy here and there, but so far as I know, no one here would approve of our lining up in this way in these military blocs and military alliances.

If we do not line up, what do we do? An hon. Member on the other side—I believe belonging to the Socialist Party—said that our policy is ridiculous; we should stand for a Third Force. He said something to that effect. A Third Force is being talked about for some time. What the Third Force means, I have been wholly unable to understand. I think any idea, any conception of putting forward a Third Force has absolutely no relation to reality. It has no meaning not only no meaning, but if it does have some meaning, it would be a wrong meaning. It would be a wrong step. It would in fact be ourselves coming into the arena of power politics and possibly with that so called Third Force trying sometimes to join this group and sometimes the

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other, obviously, or sometimes keeping apart.

Today how is force measured? By armed strength, nuclear strength, ballistic strength, money strength—call it what you like. India has none of these; nor has any country, which is likely to be a member of the so-called Third Force, any pretensions to armed might or financial power. I do not know what exactly this collection of countries together would do, apart from the fact that they will not collect together—they think differently, they think in different directions.

So let us give up these rather fanciful ideas which have no particular meaning or sense. We have to deal with a situation in which there are two giant powers with enormous military might, afraid of each other—let us be clear about it—afraid of each other's might, afraid of what the other would do, and at the same time more afraid of the other party getting a certain lead and, therefore, trying passionately to catch up to the lead or going ahead; sometimes one is a little ahead, sometimes the other is a little ahead. As I said, it really matters very little now who has got the lead because both have passed that mark which gives them enough power to destroy. If they have passed that mark it does not really make too much difference whether the world is destroyed completely once or twice over. If you are dead you are dead. It is no good trying to make you 'deadir'. Dead are dead so that there is no escape from it when these policies are going on.

We have suggested a stoppage of nuclear tests. The stoppage of nuclear tests is a very very small thing in the present context. But, it is a good thing, a right thing and a dramatic thing. And the moment one does that, one is compelled by circumstances to take up other matters. But I want a comprehensive disarmament agreement, not only stoppage of nuclear tests. I realise that it is not enough. I do submit that stop-

page of tests does not mean stoppage; it does not change the balance of power. If you will, I won't use the word stoppage; I will use the word "suspension" so that you may consider the question, the other aspects of the question in the course of the next six months, or next year, and evolve something more. If you do not, if the world wants to go to perdition, it will go to perdition in spite of everything. But, anyhow, let us make an effort to stop it going down that way. That is our proposal.

President Eisenhower in the course of his reply to me which he was gracious enough to send refers to this matter and then says.

"To stop these tests at this time, in the absence of knowledge that we can go on and achieve effective limitations on nuclear weapons production and on other elements of armed strength as well as a measure of assurance against surprise attack, is a sacrifice which we could not in prudence accept.

To do so would increase rather than diminish the threat of aggression and war.

I believe that bolder and more far-reaching measures are required. Specifically, I believe that any Government which declares its desire to agree not to use nuclear weapons should, if it is sincere, be prepared to agree to bring an end to their production.

Agreement to devote all future production of fissionable material to peaceful uses is, as I see it, of utmost importance."

You see the fear is a surprise-attack. The fear is that there is no assurance that something might not happen unawares. I quite recognise that fear and it is for that reason that it has been suggested all along that there should be all kinds of control and inspection and all that. Nevertheless, before control comes in

there might be a surprise attack. Personally, I do not see how a surprise attack becomes more likely by the stoppage of nuclear tests. I do not see myself the connection. But, for my part I am in entire agreement, if I may say so with all respect, with President Eisenhower that this is not enough; other things should be done also. There should be a bolder and more far-reaching measure, and that production of nuclear weapons should stop. I entirely and respectfully agree with him. I go still further, in many ways, but, it will serve little purpose. So I say let us go as far as possible.

But my immediate appeal is that one step should be taken, to be followed by the next. If we wait for the whole thing to come, the whole agreement to emerge in this atmosphere of tremendous fear and suspicion, it does not come although people want it. That is the unfortunate part. Therefore, we have to go as far as stopping the tests.

I personally believe, and I think most people who have studied this problem believe, that no country and no country's people want war at the present moment or in the foreseeable future. And, I say this because most eminent people say that of the hostile country—leave out their own country; everybody will say that in respect of themselves. If that is so, then any possible element of risk from surprise attack is presumably absent within that period apart from what I just mentioned that the surprise attack can take place, test or no test. Stopping of tests does not stop the possibility of surprise attack. Therefore, I would submit that the time has come when this matter should be dealt with—I cannot deal with it; I can only appeal—by the countries and deal with directly speaking to each other and not at each other, as they have got into the habit of doing.

We have arrived at a stage where you cannot solve the problems in the

world by armed might. It has often been said that bread is important but we do not achieve human progress by bread alone. You may well say now that armed might is not enough; it has in fact become a tremendous danger. If I may repeat some pregnant words to which I referred this morning—I think they were from President Eisenhower's speech—victory for any party is out of the question. A solution should be found in which there is no defeat and no victory. It has reminded me of the words of a great son of India, Buddha, who said that true victory is that in which no one is defeated.

It that is the approach to this question, there may be no difficulty in finding a solution or hundred solutions. But if the approach is to injure and humiliate the other party, then of course the other reacts with the same suspicion, to injure and humiliate, and nothing is done. Because we have got outside the range of one party solving the problem by defeating the other party, if you are outside that range, the only alternative to complete destruction of everything is finding solutions, if not quickly, step by step.

Now, I shall refer briefly to one or two matters that have been raised. The hon. Member, Shri Chaudhuri, spoke with emotion about the conditions in Goa. Other Members also talked about Goa. Some have asked me if I do not feel concerned about this. Some ask me why I do not allow the people to act in Goa. Others have made other proposals about Goa. Shri Mahanty has said that I show great concern about Algeria but not much about Goa.

I do not think, if I may say so, that hon. Member has been quite just if he thinks that I did not feel concerned about the difficulties in Goa or the problem in Goa. I did not say much about Goa because I did not have much to say and it is no good my repeating what I have said. Goa is

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a matter not only of grave concern—not in the larger sense of a world event—but it is a matter of deep concern, deep national concern and human concern. Well, the problem of Goa is something that hurts us all the time. The problem of 300 or 400 prisoners remaining there all this time in these horrible conditions which have been described by the hon. Member who himself has suffered this kind of imprisonment and prison life there is a continuous pain and an affront to us. I honestly do not see my way to do anything dramatic to put an end to it and I do not wish to do anything which merely is brave talk without bringing relief to them or going near towards the solution of the problem.

18 hrs.

Shri Dange said: "Why not allow the people to act?" Well, the answer is that we cannot allow the people to act without being in the picture ourselves. I cannot understand how an organised State can function, if we sit tight and allow our people to be shot down and butchered there. It cannot happen. We do not want our people to be butchered in this way. Either we should be prepared to follow it up with our army—that is a different matter—and if we are not prepared to do that, then we cannot allow our people to act. It is bad enough, what has happened, all this suffering of brave people who have gone there for the sake of freeing Goa, and we do not feel that it would be right to encourage more sacrifices of this kind of our brave young men and young women. I do not know about the future. A time may come when some other steps may be taken; that is a different matter, I am merely talking about the present.

Unfortunately, all these things are tied up. We cannot take a step in Goa, a military step or a like step, without upsetting all our approaches in other places, all our policies, all our assurances and pledges, and all that goes down without really our

helping ourselves in Goa very much. I am sure the Goa problem will be solved, and solved to the advantage of the people of Goa and our advantage, because there is no other way. But I confess that it would be wrong for me to say that I expect something to happen very suddenly or quickly.

Several Members referred to our publicity. Before that, may I first refer to what Shri Dange said about African people? I was rather surprised to hear what he said, because our policy in regard to Indians in Africa, or indeed in any part of the world, has been repeatedly stated and clearly stated. We have to be naturally, and we are, interested, deeply interested, in the Indians abroad being able to live their lives there with self-respect and with decency. Certainly, we do not like any country in the wide world to ill-treat Indian citizens, Indian nationals, or to give them a place which is lower than that of others.

We know what is happening in South Africa where they are so ill-treated. And, they are not Indian nationals, remember. They are not Indian nationals but they are people of Indian descent. Not only we, not only countries in Africa and Asia, but most other countries too have declared themselves in the United Nations and elsewhere, against South Africa's racial policy. But the fact remains that in spite of their declaration there has been no change there; in fact, things are a little worse.

Now, hon. Members may well ask us: "Well, what are you going to do?" Frankly, I am not doing anything at present. I cannot do anything. I cannot declare war on South Africa. And, I simply have to carry on such work in the United Nations and other countries as we can and build up our own strength. What else can I do?

But, generally our policy has been clearly stated, that Indians abroad—I am not talking of South Africa, but of people who go to East Africa or other places—should always consider the interest of the people of that country as first; they should never allow themselves to be placed in a position where they are exploiting the people of that country; they should be friendly to the people of those countries, co-operate with them and help them, maintaining their own dignity and self-respect. That is not only a policy which I consider the right one, but the only practical policy, because if Indians do not do that abroad they will be ground between the two milestones of the local population there and the foreign element from Europe and elsewhere there because their interests come into conflict with the foreign settlers' interests. Because, normally, the Indians are the only persons in some of those countries who work more or less on the level of foreign settlers—I mean, trade, commerce, etc., the local inhabitants not having, generally speaking, reached that standard. So, they are constantly coming into conflict with foreign settlers. Now, if we come into conflict with the local people too, where are they? They simply get crushed and pushed out. So, from the purely opportunist point of view, that is the only policy they can pursue.

But it is not for opportunism alone that we said it, because we think in the long run or in the short run, that is the only right policy for them, to associate themselves as closely as possible with the interests of the people of that country and never to make it appear or to function in a way that they become an exploiting agency there. In fact, we have gone thus far, and said, "if you cannot be and if you are not friendly to those people, in that country, come back to India and not spoil the fair name of India elsewhere."

Then our publicity has been criticised by various Members. I am not satisfied with our publicity apparatus and we are constantly trying to improve it. But I do think that the type of criticism one gets is not, if I may say so with all respect, very informed. Hon. Members seem to imagine that we have merely to state India's case, and everybody says, "How right you are?" Well, that is not so in the wide world. Peoples, first of all, in most countries are just not interested in what India's case is or anybody else's case is. They are far too involved in their own local problems and otherwise to take the trouble to study it. People who make policies sit in chancelleries, in foreign offices, and the like or, if you like, the newspapers and others. These are the main organs in those countries.

Now, it so happens that our broad policy, not in regard to any particular subject but our broad world policy, is a policy which though it is often approved by the peoples of the world is not often approved by the chancelleries of the world, by the foreign offices, because we do not often fall in line—and that is apart from the content of that policy—and because of the fact that we presume to have our say when we should remain quite. We presume to express our view-points or sometimes Asia's view-point with some force and energy and this rather upsets those who are so used always to consider the matter from the point of view of Europe, as if Europe was the centre of things.

The fact that Asia has emerged in world affairs is sometimes mentioned, but it is not fully realised that for hundreds of years Europe was the centre of international affairs. Europe disposed of large tracts of Asia, Africa, etc., If there was a war, the war was between two European countries to divide the soils. So, Asia and Africa were looked upon as an area which was to be considered disposed of by Europe. Later, the United States came in; in effect, in

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this country. And the United States of America, being a great country has of course, a very big say in matters.

Now, when I say Europe, I am including in that term Russia and those countries too because they were very much more Europe in the past than now. So, these countries have got into the habit of thinking that they are the protectors, deciders, of the future of Asia and Africa. I do not say that they have not at all changed their opinion; they have, they are gradually changing it. But still they have not changed it adequately. When the people in a part of Asia express their opinions rather strongly and they are not in line with European or American or Russian thinking, there is a feeling created that here is an outsider coming in. It is a nuisance; he makes a nuisance of himself. He should remain quiet and behave as the low orders are supposed to behave before their superiors and present a memorial or representation. That is a basic thing. I am perhaps exaggerating my language but I am trying to put it to you dramatically. That is the feeling and it is this. By a certain course of events, it has so happened that India has played a more direct role in this matter than some other Asian countries.

Then, this Asian-African group of nations in the United Nations was formed. It is not a formal group; it is an informal group. That was resented by the countries of Europe, America and other places. Of course, they said, here again is a group trying to come out of its proper position and trying to lecture to us as to what we should do. It may be that the Asian-African group is all wrong. It may make a wrong decision. I do not say that countries of Asia and Africa are always right. They are often wrong and they often put forward things without thinking. That is not the point. But the point is that Asia and Africa certainly represent an entity or entities which

do not take orders from others as a rule. And, India having played some important part in this process, the chancelleries of the great powers do not look with favour on this upstart behaving in this way. That is a fact. That is the basic thing.

You talk about policies and all that. All your propaganda and all your propagandists will not help unless your propaganda and your propagandists fall into line with their policy. That is the basic issue. If you fall in line, you do not require all this propaganda. What do you want all this propaganda for? So, I would submit that this matter should be kept in mind.

Mr. Anthony referred to what you call the marathon speeches of our colleague, Mr. Krishna Menon, in the Security Council, in regard to Kashmir. I do not know if he has taken the trouble, because it is not an easy matter, to read through all those speeches. But I would commend him to read them through, because it became important for us to place before the Security Council—and the Security Council is not the American public or the world public; it is the public which is interested, the individuals who are interested. It became important that we should place our case there fully in detail, step by step, so that nothing should be lacking in our placing of that case and the record should be full. Not only the record, but the members of the Security Council and the chancelleries and foreign offices who do read these things should know exactly where we stand about it; they should have no doubt.

If I may say so, it was because we placed an unanswerable case that there was anger against us, and in the subsequent steps taken, no attempt was made to answer that case; not the slightest attempt. The whole thing was swept away by saying, "Oh! These people are going back. We are in the year 1956 or 1957 and not five or six years ago. Why go back?" Not a single attempt was

made to meet a single point, valid point, raised on behalf of India, because there was no answer to that. People criticised these so-called marathon speeches, because they did not like that. They had no answer for it. What they would like is for India or our representative to have slurred over those basic points and having slurred over them, to make an appeal to all, that "for the sake of peace and goodwill, help us and we shall help you" and then patronisingly they might say. "We had been helped. All right; we will see that your interests are not injured" and so on and so forth. We have taken up that attitude long enough and it was time we placed our case firmly and clearly before the world. That was done and there we stand in regard to it.

May I say just one thing more? Reference was made to Pakistan and our troubles with Pakistan. First of all, may I send my good wishes to the new Government of Pakistan that has been formed? Because, let us recognise a basic patent fact—I do not think perhaps everybody does so—that it is to our grave disadvantage if there is any kind of instability in Pakistan, political or economic. It is to our great disadvantage. It is utterly wrong for any person to imagine that we desire instability there. We want a stable Government, a stable economy with which we can co-operate in the measure we can. We are prepared to go far to co-operate with it.

I should like to put to you a thought which I have had in my mind, no doubt, many of you may have had it too, in regard to our relations with Pakistan. People talk about Kashmir. People talk about canal waters and the like. They are important questions no doubt. But, where people go completely wrong, especially foreign people, is in thinking that Kashmir is the cause of the trouble between India and Pakistan, or canal waters is the cause of the trouble. That is not so. Kashmir and canal waters are the result of the trouble

between India and Pakistan, the consequence and not the cause of it. They would not have happened at all if our relations had been reasonably good.

We have inherited since the partition, before that and since the partition especially, ill-feelings, fear, suspicions and all that. It is because of this that we cannot easily settle these problems. I say, if by any chance, the Kashmir problem was completely out of the way, the canal water problem was completely out of the way, yet the trouble will continue till it goes out. It won't continue for ever. That is the basic thing. We are constituted differently, as an hon. Member opposite, I think, reminded us, or someone on this side.

Take the Kashmir problem. It is not a question of a patch of territory, valuable as that territory is to us or to Pakistan, important as it is in a hundred ways. It is not even a question, although it is so, of human beings because it is a human problem of 4 million inhabitants. But, even apart from all these, it is a basic question of the whole structure of our Government, the whole secular democracy that we have sought to build up in India. The Kashmir problem is a challenge to that. Pakistan has built itself up with something which, with all respect to it, I might say, is neither secular nor democratic. So that we come up against these basic difficulties, basic ways of thinking, and out of them other difficulties arise. And, by any kind of Security Council resolution or some kind of balm laid on, if we try to solve this question without that basic thing, that is not a cure of the trouble or the disease. It will erupt somewhere else in some other form. It erupts in East Pakistan. These huge migrations: what are they due to? After all, is it due to Kashmir? Is it due to canal water? It is due to that basic difficulty between India and Pakistan.

You cannot get rid of the basic difficulty if you go on encouraging the wrong kind of thing in Pakistan as

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some countries have encouraged. The Kashmir issue has been used as a plaything by the Pakistan Government and others there just to hide other issues, other difficulties. That is the basic trouble. But, the fact must always be remembered that there is no way, there is no sensible or even other way as between India and Pakistan except for them to find a way of co-operating and living in a friendly way. Because, geography insists upon it. We cannot run away from each other apart from history, tradition, culture and so many common things, apart from the fact that tens of thousands of families are split up between India and Pakistan. Therefore, in spite of all these difficulties, we have to aim at friendly relations with Pakistan. And we have always to remember that so far as the people of Pakistan and the people of India are concerned, there is, or should be, no trouble between them, no conflict between them. We are of the same stock, we fought for independence, though the leaders of Pakistan did not; if I may say so, they opposed it, or many of them, at any rate.

So, it is this broad approach that we should follow with Pakistan, and it is this broad approach that we should follow in the rest of the world. And in this particular matter which is dominant today, that is, this question of world tension, it has become urgent and important that in the near future some step should be taken towards a detente. As I said in that appeal I made to President Eisenhower and

Mr. Bulganin, our earth has become too small for the weapons of the atomic age, and unless we control them, they will liquidate the lot of us.

And so we come back to what the Buddha said: let us try for a victory in which no one is defeated.

About the amendments, I do not wish to go into each amendment, but if I may say so, I would be happy to accept the amendment moved by Shri Radha Raman, and not the others.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know from the other hon. Members. Shri Jaganatha Rao—does he want to press his amendment?

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): No, Sir.

The substitute motion was, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Speaker: I think I may put amendment No. 5 first. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the said policy."

The motion was adopted

All other substitute motions were barred.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 15th December, 1957.

[Tuesday, 17th December, 1957]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		Column	S.Q. No.	Subject	Column
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1215	Chartered Accountants	5826	1752	Distribution of Steel	5844
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1217	Compulsory education in Delhi	5827	1754	SUNFED	5844-45
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QUESTIONS—contd.

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1800	Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Birth Centenary	5871
1801	Influenza Epidemic	5872
1802	Exhibition of Scientific and Technical Literature in Hindi	5872
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		5873

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under subsection (6) of Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 354, dated the 18th February, 1956, making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 2496, dated the 3rd November, 1956 making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

(iii) S.R.O. No. 2692, dated the 17th November, 1956 making certain amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

(iv) S.R.O. No. 2946, dated the 8th December, 1956

(v) S.R.O. No. 3032, dated the 15th December, 1956 making certain further amendment to the Colliery Control Order, 1945.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3882, dated the 7th December, 1957, under Section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 making certain amendment to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

**REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE-
ADOPTED**

5873-76

Sixteenth Report was adopted.

**STATEMENT BY THE MI-
NISTER OF FINANCE**

5876-77

The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding the Interim Report of the Pay Commission in regard to relief to Central Government employees, and also laid on the Table a copy thereof.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

5877-78

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a wireless message dated the 15th December, 1957 from the District Magistrate, Kanpur intimating the conviction of Shri Jagdish Awasthi, by Judicial Magistrate Kanpur, under section 188 I.P.C. and that he was sentenced to pay a fine of rupees hundred or in default, one months rigorous imprisonment.

moved the motion "That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration. Ten substitute motions were moved. The substitute motion moved by Shri Radha Raman namely "This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the said policy" was adopted.

BILL PASSED

5878-79

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) moved for consideration of the Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 1957. After the clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1957.—

Consideration of Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, discussion on the Report, of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on riots in Ramnathapuram and on the Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and half-an-hour discussion re-Education Ministers' Conference.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

5879-6018

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)