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Phalguna 25, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 21—30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

62 N.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 18, 1959/Phalgun 25,
1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"India 1958" Exhibition

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1236. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Jinachandran:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Shrama:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred in organising the "India 1958" Exhibition in New Delhi;

(b) the income derived by renting out the different stalls and sale of entrance tickets;

(c) the total number of persons who visited the Exhibition,

(d) the number of foreign visitors out of them;

403 (A) L.S.D.—1.

6278

(e) the number of V.I.P.'s among them;

(f) the decision taken regarding the suggestion to organise such exhibitions every year, and

(g) the number of States which participated in this Exhibition?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (See Appendix IV annexure No 24]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the States which did not organise any pavilion?

Shri Satish Chandra: Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to hold such exhibitions in other parts of the country?

Shri Satish Chandra: Exhibitions are held in different parts of the country from time to time, it is not possible to organise big exhibitions like this in different parts

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether any reasons have been advanced by the States that did not have any pavilion in this exhibition, and if so, what those reasons are?

Shri Satish Chandra: These three States did not set up their own pavilions, but they did participate in the exhibition. The exhibits received from these States were displayed in various pavilions such as those of Central Water Power Commission, Irrigation and Power etc. They did not have their own pavilions.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know the reasons why they did not have their own pavilions

Mr. Speaker: Shri Naval Prabhakar

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इस प्रदर्शनी में दिल्ली नगर निगम की आर में स्वास्थ्य और सफाई का जो प्रबन्ध किया गया था उस के लिये कितना रुपया देना पड़ा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उस का बिल करीब २ लाख ४० है जो दिया जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त वरदान शर्मा के.ए. (ए.ए.) के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस प्रदर्शनी को प्रति वर्ष करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो लान्डी रुखा की विल्लिडों बनाई गई थी उन का परिणाम क्या होगा और उन का रख रखाव कैसे किया जायेगा । अगर प्रति वर्ष प्रदर्शनी नहीं की जायेगी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इन में बहुत सी डमारते ता पहले से थी, कुछ और बढ़ी हैं । फूड गेड एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री विचार कर रही है कि अगले साल यहाँ वह एक बन्द एग्जीक्यूटिव एग्जिबिशन करे । इस के अलावा एक विचार यह भी है कि इसी जगह एक स्थायी नुमाइश खानी जाय । अभी यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Shri Supakar: May I know whether any study will be made of the impact of the important items of the exhibitions on our exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: Delegations from many countries visited the exhibition. Thousands of foreigners who had either come to Delhi for various international conferences or were already here, also visited the exhibition. It is anticipated that exports will benefit as a result of this visual publicity.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know the total amount charged on the private stall holders as rent, and also on the State Governments, and the total amount realised from them up till now?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not got the detailed break-up. But the rent charged from the participants, whether they were Central Government Ministries, or the State Governments or the private parties, was the same. The rent receipts are expected to be about Rs 38 lakhs, and realisations are being made. Most of it has been realised by now.

Shri B. Das Gupta: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know specifically.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must table a separate question if he wants a break-up.

Shri Goray: May I know how many big buildings are there on the exhibition grounds now, and what use they will be put to between two exhibitions?

Shri Satish Chandra: Eight big pavilions were left over by the old exhibitions. The new Government pavilions are mostly permanent or semi-permanent structures.

Shri Goray: How many are there?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have got a list before me, but I have to count, because the private stalls are also mixed up in this list.

Mr. Speaker: He need not count. What is the use that is going to be made of these? Leave alone the number. Hon. Members may go in the evening and find out. As regards whatever is available in the library or close by, I am not going to allow any questions hereafter.

Shri Goray: This is not available in the Library.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will go and have a look. Now, what is the use that they are going to be put to?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have said that there is a proposal to have a permanent exhibition in that part of the grounds where these permanent pavilions have been constructed. There is also a proposal which the Food and Agriculture Ministry is considering, to have a world agricultural exhibition next year. The exhibition ground will be utilised for exhibitions from time to time.

Shri B. Das Gupta: *Trans—*

Mr Speaker: If the hon. Member wants the break-up, he must tab it as a separate question.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that the income so far derived is Rs. 54.03 lakhs. In the Supplementary Demands we were informed that the total expenditure expected was about Rs. 64.06 lakhs. I would like to know whether they have got any correct figures as to how much has been spent in this exhibition, because from the statement it is not clear, since the accounts are still being looked into.

Shri Satish Chandra: The accounts have not been finally closed, but I have indicated the latest position. This gives a fair estimate of the income and expenditure. The exhibition is now over, and we are in a better position to compile these figures.

Shri Tangamani: The expenditure figure is not given here. I would like to know the actual expenditure incurred. The estimate given on the previous occasion was Rs. 64.46 lakhs. I would like to know the exact expenditure incurred on this exhibition.

Shri Satish Chandra: The expenditure is about Rs. 51 lakhs as estimated now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any concessions were given to school children, college students and university students to enable them to see this exhibition?

Shri Satish Chandra: There were certain special days allotted for women and children. On three days, the

exhibition was open free of any entrance fee to women and children, and one day was specially allotted for children only.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Without charge.

Shri Satish Chandra: And thousands of persons visited the exhibition.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I wanted to know specially the amount charged from the private stall holders. That has not been answered.

Mr Speaker: Has the hon. Minister got the break-up?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said that I do not have the details.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister has not got the break-up.

Wherever hon. Ministers give answers, we must be able to understand from them whether they are able to give those details without notice or not. What is the meaning in pursuing it and so. He has not given the answer he has not given the answer? Hon. Members are evidently under the impression that they are cross-examining witnesses in a court of law.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I had put that item in my original question, but that has not been answered.

Mr Speaker: What is because he has not got the figures. When I am able to infer that, why should the hon. Member also not infer like that?

Outstanding Dues from the Municipal Committees

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{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
*1237. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
{ **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are any outstanding dues up to date from the Municipal

pal Committees for the municipal services in the newly developed colonies for Government servants and displaced persons in Delhi,

(b) if so, the amounts thereof,

(c) since when these amounts are due, and

(d) what steps are being taken to recover the amounts from the Municipal Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): (a) Yes

(b) Rs 1,76,25,765

(c) 1945-46

(d) The matter is being pursued with the authorities concerned

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is a proposal for recovery of the amount spent on the construction of the buildings, and if so, whether that proposal is still under consideration, and if so, how long it will take to come to a final decision?

Shri Anil K Chanda: It is not with regard to the cost of construction of the buildings. It is with regard to the service charges like electrical installation charges, sewerage, roads, grassings etc.

Fertilizer Production

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Shri Subodh Hansda
*1238 { **Shri S. C. Samanta,**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how far the target for fertilizer production has so far been achieved,

(b) whether any attempts have been made to manufacture equipment for fertilizer plants in the country, and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate are the main fertilizers

now being produced in the country. Expressed in terms of Nitrogen and P2O5 (Phosphorus pentoxide), the present installed capacity is about 87,000 tons and 50,000 tons against the target of 2,73,000 tons and 120,000 tons respectively fixed for the end of the Second Plan Period.

(b) and (c) Most of the equipment required for the manufacture of Superphosphate fertilizer is being fabricated in the country. Some of the equipment required for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers can also be fabricated in the country. The proportion of indigenously fabricated equipment is expected to increase gradually with the general industrial development of the country.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there was a proposal to set up a fertilizer factory at Durgapur? If so, what progress has been made upto now?

Shri Satish Chandra: No fertilizer factory is being set up at Durgapur immediately. If any concrete scheme is received, it will be considered in future.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Is it a fact that our annual fertilizer requirements are of the order of 14 lakh tons and we are producing indigenously only half that quantity? If so, when will it be possible for us to meet our full requirements indigenously?

Shri Satish Chandra: By the end of 1961, we shall be producing nitrogenous fertilizers to the extent of about 20 lakh tons in terms of ammonium sulphate. More fertilizer capacity is now being planned for future.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: By what time will the fertilizer factory at Nangal go into production?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is expected to go into production in the second half of 1960.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Are Government contemplating putting up smaller units? If so, have they taken any decision regarding what would be

the optimum size of the small units that is possible?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these matters are under consideration. A technical committee has been appointed which will study all the possibilities.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that at the annual meeting of the Fertilizers' Association of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said that the target fixed for the Second Plan period would be achieved, whereas the Minister of Food and Agriculture said that the supply of fertilizers was going to be progressively short? If so, why is this broad division between optimism and pessimism so far as the producer Minister and the user Minister are concerned?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): What I said about the production of fertilizers, and the target is more or less agreed between our Ministry and the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I still believe that it would be possible to achieve the target by the end of 1961, of course not 1960, but about 3/4th of it would be achieved by the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the rest of it by the end of 1961. This is exactly what I said in the conference, to which reference has been made by the hon. Member. The Food and Agriculture Ministry are the consumers. It is very natural for them to complain that they are not getting enough quantity and they might not get it in future. There is nothing more than that.

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.

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Shri Assar:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Easwara Iyer:
***1239. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Punnoose:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many complaints have been made in regard to the working and the administration

of the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited, Pimpri;

(b) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into these complaints; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A specific representation was received by Government in a Memorandum in connection with reversion of the Works Manager of the Factory to his permanent post under the Bombay Government. As the House is already aware, the services of the Works Manager were placed back at the disposal of the Government of Bombay on the expiry of the period of his deputation. The decision in the matter was taken by the Board of Directors of Hindustan Antibiotics. On receipt of the representation, Government looked into the matter and found that there was no need to interfere with the decision of the Board. As a matter of fact, the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics is very satisfactory.

There have also been some representations on certain other demands which are still under the consideration of the Board of Directors.

Shri Assar: According to the statement, there have also been some representations on certain other demands which are still under the consideration of the board of directors. What are those demands, and when will a final decision be taken on them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The board is considering about the wage structure and some increments demanded by the Labour Union. The matter is still under consideration, and we hope that a decision will be arrived at as soon as possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that on the recommendations of

the Estimates Committee, a Reorganisation Committee was formed to go into the entire question of the staff, and this was set up with a majority of officials? Is it also a fact that the Labour Union wanted a representative of theirs on this Committee? Why was this not granted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is an old story. The Organisation Committee was set up. Most of the recommendations were accepted. Now it is a new demand. As time passes and the factory is being better and better worked, it is naturally a legitimate thing for labour to place new demands. Their claims will be considered. So this new reference is only for further claims.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow the hon. Member an opportunity later.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Did the technical personnel of the factory also give some suggestions for improvement in production? If so, were they taken into consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. Several suggestions are received and, as I have had the privilege of placing before the House, a continuous improvement almost in one of the best possible ways has been taking place in this factory due to co-operation and suggestions from all quarters.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what are the qualifications of the new Managing Director, except that he was a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as we can see, that is an adequate qualification.

Shri Vajpayee rose—

Mr. Speaker: According to Government, that is an adequate qualification. Hon. Members can only elicit answers to questions. They cannot force their views upon the Government during Question Hour.

Shri Parulekar: With reference to the reversion of the Works Manager, may I know whether it is a fact that the Government received two representations, one of which was signed by all the scientific personnel of the factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, I have said that also. We replied to that that the utility of the scientific personnel, in the country is going to continuously expand with the expansion of the public sector projects where suitable jobs are available to competent technical and scientific people.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question which I put earlier was not answered. It is not a question of a new demand. It is an old demand. First, the Reorganisation Committee and now the Implementation Committee have been set up. Why not a single representative of labour—the only single Labour Union there—taken either in the Implementation Committee or in the Reorganisation Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This hardly arises out of question. Firstly, it is not necessary that in every committee, we must have a representative of every body. There is the board of directors. There is the Government in overall charge. We took into consideration the Estimates Committee's recommendations and implemented what ever was possible by that company from time to time.

Agarbatti Industry

*1240. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agarbatti Industry was dropped from the Export promotion scheme for the quarters ending December, 1958 and January-March, 1959,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the quantity of Agarbatti exported from our country for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 25]

Shri Keshava: As is clear from the statement, this is a cottage industry, with small manufacturers predominating in it. It is exported to as many as 24 countries and more and the foreign exchange earned has increased from Rs 7 lakhs to Rs 22 lakhs in a few months. May we know what are the arrangements Government have made for the supply of raw materials to this industry?

Shri Satish Chandra: The raw materials are now being issued to the actual users instead of being given to exporters of Agarbatties. The question is being considered whether the raw materials could be given to co-operative societies.

Shri Keshava: May we know if any arrangements have been made, or an attempt has been made, by way of research and otherwise to produce these raw materials indigenously?

Shri Satish Chandra: These raw materials are small quantities of aromatic chemicals and essential oils. The manufacture of these could be taken up in the private sector. If certain parties come forward we shall consider it.

Shri Tangamani: These agarbatties are manufactured mostly in Mysore and Madras States. More than half the export is to Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon and Kenya. May I know whether Government have taken special steps to increase the export to these four countries because of late there has been a fall in the export to Ceylon?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been no substantial fall in the export of agarbatties. According to the statement I have placed on the Table, about Rs 30 lakhs worth of agarbatties were exported from January 1957 to March 1958. There has been some difficulty about the raw materials. In fact, it was allowed to be imported against the export of agar-

batties. But, it led to certain abuses and the system had to be changed. Most of these agarbatties are, I may add, manufactured in and exported from the Mysore State and not the Madras State.

Indo-Pakistan Border Demarcation

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•1241. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri Rameshwar Tanti.
Shri D. C. Sharma.
Shri Anirudh Sinha.
Shri Hem Barua

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 898 on the 4th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan border, and

(b) whether the forcible occupation of village Tukergam by Pakistan has since been vacated?

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

(a) Yes Sir. A statement showing the progress is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 26].

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Indo-Pakistan Land Record and Survey Conference held in September 1958 fixed the end of this month as the date on which the construction of boundary pillars on Bholaganj and Surma river areas will be completed. May I know whether this has been completed, and, if not by what time Government expect it to be completed?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not got the information about specific areas. But other details are given in the statement—the number of miles completed etc.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Under the terms of the Nehru-Noon Agreement, the Forest Commissioners of

Pakistan, Assam and East Bengal and the Chief Secretaries of these two States were to meet to draw up a provisional demarcation line for the Patharia Forest Area. May I know whether that has been done?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The question of demarcation of the boundary in this area....

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No, Sir; it has not been done.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have the Pakistan Government agreed in the Nehru-Noon Agreement to withdraw from the portion of Tokergram as soon as the provisional line is demarcated; and if so, what steps have Government taken to hurry this up?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; it was stated by the Pakistan Government that they would withdraw from Tokergram as soon as this line was demarcated. They tried to link the two together although there is nothing common. But, our efforts in getting this Patharia Forest Area demarcated has not succeeded because difficulties are placed in the way by the Pakistan Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any dispute has occurred so far in the demarcated border?

Mr. Speaker: Has any dispute occurred so far regarding demarcation? (Interruption).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand that. Demarcation takes place where there is no dispute. If there is a dispute it is not demarcated. They go on to the next area and demarcate it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the progress of demarcation has been the slowest on the Tripura-East Pakistan border. May I know the reasons for that and what is being done to speed up the progress?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has already been pointed out on the floor of this House how very difficult it is

to carry on demarcation in these areas because it has to be limited to certain seasons and then every inch of ground has to be measured and agreement reached between the parties before demarcation can take place. If there is any disagreement, the demarcation is suspended till the disagreement is settled. That is why, in this area you find the progress relatively small.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Tokergram was specifically brought before Mr. Noon and whether the vacating of Tokergram by Pakistani forces was made a pre-condition to the agreement? If not, may I know whether the Prime Minister agreed to the possible occupation of Tokergram as ransom against—I mean—the Patharia Reserve Forest Area under dispute?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no pre-condition, Sir. But this point was discussed. And, in regard to Tokergram, it appeared to be evident—I mean it appeared to be recognised by them—that that was Indian territory and it had been improperly seized by them. But, I am giving this in my own words—of course not in their words. But they tacked it on to the Patharia Forest Area where, according to them, we had gone on their territory. For this the answer was: We are quite prepared to have the Patharia Forest Area to be defined—this theirs, this ours; and if there was any doubt it may be decided later and that they should vacate Tokergram.

Shri Hem Barua: As a corollary to this reply I want to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: This is coming up again and again.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Prime Minister has said that Tokergram belongs to India, why is it that the Prime Minister has allowed foreign troops to be stationed in our territory? May I know the reason?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is the hon. Member referring to the Prime Minister of India?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes; what business have I to refer to the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question of Tukurgram is one which is tacked on to a point at dispute. But the fact is that Tukurgram has been within India during all these years. I am mentioning this because although it has been in India and it is recognised that it is India, it is indirectly a matter in dispute.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not brought before Justice Bagge or Justice Radcliffe. It was never a disputed area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is part of a larger question—not by itself. But, as for the real question of the hon. Member, I suggested that since they have occupied it we have been trying to settle it either peacefully—or one can have armed military operations—we try to avoid that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the statement it is stated that 45 miles have been demarcated on the eastern border. May I know what are the districts of West Bengal where demarcation has been finalised? Where once the district demarcation has been finalised, will the maps be available for the districts?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already pointed out that I want special notice for these details.

Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation ✓

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*1242. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Bahadur Singh:
 Shri Padam Dev:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh: ✓

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 32 on the 17th November, 1958; and

(a) whether the details for setting up of a Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation for the rehabilitation of dis-

placed persons in West Bengal have since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation as a joint stock company at Calcutta. The Articles and Memorandum of Association have been finalised and the Corporation will be registered shortly. The Chairman and Official and non-official Directors have been selected. The Corporation will set up or help in the setting up of all types of industries which have a good employment potential and for which foreign exchange requirements are the minimum possible. It will also pay special attention to the promotion of small scale industries.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the name of the Chairman?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Shri G. D. Birla, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of displaced persons who will be benefited by this scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This Corporation is going to have a capital of Rs. 10 crores. The intention is to set up a very large number of industries with a view to provide employment to displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. Hon. Members who have tabled the question are not here.

An Hon. Member: They are not interested.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that rehabilitation industries are being set up by various private industrialists in the past two or three years, may I know how much money has been advanced to them and how much of that will be included in the Rs. 10 crores?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is an entirely separate allocation

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether any displaced person is also a member of this Corporation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This Corporation is being set up with a view to set up industries for the benefit of the displaced persons

Mr. Speaker: It is open to a displaced person also to become a shareholder

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We want the best type of industrialists to come forward and help us. But, after the Corporation has been set up, if I can find any industrialist of good standing and experience, I am prepared to consider his name

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know since when Mr. G. D. Birla has become a displaced person?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He is not a DP

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not answer that

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the industries will be under the control of the State Government or will be directly under the Government of India?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This Corporation will be under the administrative control of the Government of India

Wrong Declaration of Cloth as Handloom for Rebate

*1244. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether instances have come to the notice of Government where rebate on powerloom cloth has been charged and taken by showing them as handloom cloth, and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected and the amount involved therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: If the answer to (a) is "yes", may I know the amount that has been detected and may I also know whether any action has been taken to prevent persons claiming rebate in this way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am sorry, the word is 'No', it is not 'yes' as I said. No such instance has come to our notice

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to Press reports in this connection published in February that some persons are trying to cheat the Government in this way?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Whatever reports have come to our notice are not exactly about the rebate being claimed by powerlooms but that some unauthorised powerlooms are set up in different parts of India. I had answered that question in this House that the Government were looking into the matter thoroughly and wherever such unauthorised powerlooms are found immediately they are closed down

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether instances have come to the notice of the Government where rebate has not been given to handloom products where the calendaring machine is prevalent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such instance has come to our notice. Actually the rebate is irrespective of whether the cloth is finished or calendared or otherwise

May Day as Paid Holiday

*1246. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the States have declared May Day as a paid holiday for industrial workers;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) whether Centre is also likely to declare this day as a paid holiday from 1st May, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Kerala.

(c) No. The Central Government's policy in this regard is that if a substantial number of workers in an establishment ask for a paid holiday on the 1st May and agree to work on some other paid holiday, the request should be allowed by the employer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since May Day is being observed throughout the world by the workers, I want to know the reason why the Government of India is unable to declare it as a paid holiday?

Shri Abid Ali: We cannot force a paid holiday on the workers in substitution of another holiday to which they are entitled. The policy mentioned by me is working quite satisfactorily and we have not received any complaints on this account.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the various unions, both in the public and the private sectors, have repeatedly made a representation that certain establishments do not close even after the requests of the workers and if so what action has been taken?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already submitted that no such complaint has come to my knowledge at least.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the State Governments have passed legislations declaring seven days or even more as festival holidays and if so which are the State Governments which have passed those legislations and also whether the Government would request the other State Governments to pass similar legislations?

Mr. Speaker: This refers to May Day.

Shri Tangamani: May Day is one of the festival holidays.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow an enlargement of this question.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government is aware that Viswakarma day is observed as a holiday by some trade unions and if so instead of May Day will the Government consider giving a holiday on that day?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question. Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got one more question to ask.

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered sufficiently.

Tea Propaganda

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*1248. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Siddananjappa:

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

(a) whether any committee to examine the tea-propaganda machinery has been formed;

(b) if so, when and for what specific purpose; and

(c) when is the Committee likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c). A departmental Committee has been formed to review the propaganda organization of the Tea Board for the promotion of sales in India and abroad. It started functioning in December last and is engaged in scrutinizing the present propaganda techniques with a view to suggest improvements so as to ensure optimum utilization of the expenditure incurred on promotional activities. Instead of being asked to submit a formal report, the Committee is required to prepare comprehensive notes for official use on the administrative aspects of the propaganda machinery.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What sort of complaints have been received by this committee regarding the defects of the propaganda machinery as it exists at present?

Shri Satish Chandra: This departmental committee has not been set up as a result of complaints received from other quarters. It has been set up by the Ministry itself in order to see whether the money that is being spent on the propaganda activities can be utilised in a better manner.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the shrinkage in the foreign market of our tea is not due to the lack of market as such but due to lack of competitive price of our tea? So, what steps are being taken for making the price of our tea competitive compared to those of other tea-growing countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: The presumption of the hon. Member that there is shrinkage in the export of our tea is not correct. We have exported more tea during 1958 as compared to 1957 and have earned more foreign exchange.

Shri C. D. Pande: What I wanted to say was this. There are more competitors on account of their cheaper price and we have to compete with them. Thus, it is lack of competitive price rather than the lack of market.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that the production of tea is increasing in the world and the consumption which is also gradually increasing does not keep pace with the increased production. Therefore, there has been a general decline in prices for all qualities all over the world.

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या यह सत्य है कि भारत में जिन ने प्रकार की चाय पैदा होती है, उस में से हरी चाय का बाजार ज्यादा खत्म हो रहा है और उस के स्टॉक देहरादून, गढ़वाण और झलमोडा में बचे हुए हैं और क्या इस कमेटी को खास तौर से यह हिदायत दी

जा रही है कि वह इन के बारे में मोबे और कोई उपाय निकाले ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र हरी चाय, थोड़ी सी हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होती है—कांगडा और देहरादून में

श्री च० ड० पंडे झलमोडा में भी होती है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र वह आम तौर पर अफ़ग़ानिस्तान जाती थी, लेकिन वहाँ भी लोग अब काली चाय ज्यादा पसन्द करने लगे हैं। चाइना और उम में मिने हुए इलाकी से भी उस को चाय मिलने लगी है। उस बात पर बराबर गौर हो रहा है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know what the committee proposes to do to popularise Indian tea in countries where tea is not so popular—countries such as Saudi Arabia?

Shri Satish Chandra: Tea is consumed in Saudi Arabia and we have been exporting it. But the consumption in Saudi Arabia is small because the population of that country is also small.

Radio-Active Fall-Out

*1249. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 215 on the 25th November, 1958 and state whether regular work of analysing concentration of the radio-active fall-out (Strontium 90) in the bone structure of the population in the country has been started?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yes. A statement showing the results of the recent sample survey to find out the concentration of Strontium-90 in human bone is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 27].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this sample survey which is confined to Bombay at present will be extended to some other cities in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as I know some kind of tests are being made in various parts but the real full-scale thorough tests are at present made only at Trombay because it requires equipment, etc. that are available there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is said that the data available is not very adequate. May I know if more efforts will be made to make the data more adequate so that the survey becomes more reliable?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the statement says that the data is not adequate. They are not wide-spread; they are not taken from all over India. These results are based on the analysis of bones obtained from the Bombay hospitals during December, 1958. There is the difficulty of obtaining samples for this purpose. It is not easy to obtain bones for this purpose. But they are obtained and I think the data is sufficient for that particular purpose.

Dr Melkote: Though radio-active substances may be wide-spread in the atmosphere, is it necessary to locate different centres at different places in order to analyse it?

Mr. Speaker: He is a doctor and he is in a better position to say that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. Thank you for the answer.

Lock-outs in Kolar Gold Mines

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*1251. { **Shri Assar:**
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Bose:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lock-out has been declared in three mines in the Kolar Gold Field;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to re-open the mines?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) No. There was a lock-out only in Nundydroog mine from the 19th January, 1959, which was lifted on the 27th January, 1959.

(b) 'Go-slow' tactics adopted by the workers and violence used by them against an Officer of the mine.

(c) Officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery intervened and on an assurance from the President of the Nundydroog Mines Labour Association of the disapproval of indiscipline and violence, the mine was re-opened on 27-1-1959.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact and it has been brought to the notice of the Government that this particular officer's behaviour was extremely bad in that particular mine; if so, what action has been taken to remove that officer?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is aware that the workers were after the officer, but he is not aware whether the officer was after the workers.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is both a Member and a Minister! He puts a question to the ministerial side, and an answer has been given. If he does not agree, he does not agree, that is all.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the amount of loss incurred by the 'go-slow' tactics adopted by the workers during this period?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I require notice.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the workers have been paid wages for the lock-out period?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir.

Soviet Encyclopaedia

*1252. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia (Volume 10) which contains slanderous observations on Mahatma Gandhi is still in circulation in the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India have taken in this matter?

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

(a) We are waiting for full information from our Embassy in Moscow. It is unlikely, however, that an encyclopaedia which contains much useful information will be withdrawn because of certain objectionable passages in a particular volume. Meanwhile, we have been informed by our Ambassador in Moscow that a new edition of this encyclopaedia is being put out although it is not known if the volume containing information about Mahatma Gandhi has come out or not. Our attention has, however, been drawn to a number of articles on Mahatma Gandhi which have appeared in recent publications in the Soviet Union. We have no reason to take any exception to these articles.

(b) When the article on Mahatma Gandhi in Volume X of the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia first came to our notice, we expressed our feeling to the Soviet authorities and we believe that they have taken note of it.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know what is the exact nature of these disparaging remarks contained in it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Encyclopaedia Dictionary (Volume I) 1953 ed. "Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand (1869-1948) Indian politician. After the First World War 1914-1918 was the virtual leader of the party of the Indian National Congress. Propounded the "theory of Non-violence" and "passive resistance" in relation to the English Imperialism."

Shri Nath Pai: We thought there was a full two-page statement. There is nothing objectionable in what she has read out.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The matter has been read out in the House previously. It is a much longer account, which was subsequently removed—that is to say, a new page was printed and the old one removed. What my colleague has read is some brief summary of it, it is not a full account at all.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are anxious that it should be withdrawn even in Soviet Russia. Why should it be read out here. These are disparaging statements and we do not want them to be heard here.

Chiria Mines of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

*1253. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost the entire mining of iron ore at Chiria Mines of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. is done by contract labour;

(b) whether there is any proposal to departmentalise labour performing work of a permanent nature in iron ore mines, on lines similar to those of coal mines;

(c) whether the labourers at Chiria Mines have petitioned the Chief Labour Commissioner to take steps so that they may not be deprived of provident fund facilities; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In answer to part (a) of the question the hon. Deputy Minister replied in the negative. May I know what is the number employed by the company itself?

Shri L. N. Mishra: 800 are departmental workers and 1720 are employed by contractors.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In reply to part (b) of the question: "whether there is any proposal to departmentalise labour performing work of a permanent nature", the hon. Deputy Minister has again replied in the negative. May I know what is the reason why in spite of the fact that almost all the workers are doing work of a permanent nature the majority of workers still remain on a contract system?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not correct to say that all are doing work of a permanent nature. We want that more and more should be departmental workers, but the contract labourers are unavoidable in certain circumstances.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that the majority of workers working under contractors are not meant for work of a permanent nature and are doing only seasonal work?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say. So far as the application of this benefit is concerned, there is hardly any difference between the departmental labour and contract labour. It depends upon the nature of work and the service conditions of individual workers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why then is it that the provident fund facilities are not being granted to them, and may I know what is the opinion of Government regarding this?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It may be that some of the contract labour might not be directly associated with the manufacture and production.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what is the nature of work that is being done by contract labour at the iron ore mine?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want notice

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of policy, whether there should be no contract labour at all, and if contract labour is entertained whether all the benefits of permanent labour ought to be given to them. Hon Members will reserve all this for the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to that Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has given wrong information

Mr. Speaker: Hon lady Member will correct it in her turn during that debate

All India Radio

*1256. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any principle has been laid down in the matter of payment to artists, script-writers, broadcasters of talks etc. in the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, what is the principle and whether any difference is made so far as Government servants are concerned?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) Payment to broadcasters is according to the standard of their performance. As far as music is concerned, they are divided into various categories by the help of a regular Audition Board. Talkers are paid on the basis of individual merit and standing.

(b) Generally Government servants are paid limited fees which is not the same as those of broadcasters of other categories. Limits of payment to Government servants are laid down in consultation with the Finance Ministry. This is mainly as a check

to see that undue advantage is not taken of a person's being in Government service to get a more than usual share of broadcasting income. Employees of All India Radio are not entitled to any fees.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said about government servants, may I know why it is that government servants and even the State transport motor workers who are radio artistes are paid a sum that does not exceed Rs. 25 per contract, and there is this invidious distinction maintained between government servants and the rest of the artistes?

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Member was going to ask why they are paid at all.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir; why should I?

Shri A. C. Joshi: Government servants being whole-time servants are not expected to look for other sources of revenue or income which may divert them from their duties. Also, government servants may be often in a position to undertake the work by virtue of their duties.

Shri Hem Barua: How is it, may I know?

Shri Ansar Harvani: Who decides the categories of talkers and broadcasters in the matter of payment?

Shri A. C. Joshi: The All India Radio.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Have you got a screening committee to decide their status in the matter of payment, or is it left to the sweet will of the directors of the All India Radio?

Shri A. C. Joshi: There is a committee of non-officials also to decide and to categorise the musicians, both in classical music and others.

Shri Ansar Harvani: I am talking of talkers and not of musicians.

Shri A. C. Joshi: The All India Radio Station Directors decide that

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether broadcasting fees vary from station to station, and whereas a broadcaster broadcasting from Delhi Station gets Rs. 50, he gets only Rs. 20 for doing the same thing from Gauhati?

Shri A. C. Joshi: I do not think so.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, he has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he does not think so.

Shri Hem Barua: I am saying this from my personal experience.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that he is speaking from his own experience. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary will kindly make enquiries.

Shri Nath Pai: He is a victim of discrimination.

Tea Trade Delegation

*1257. **Shri Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to send a tea trade delegation to the United States and other foreign countries to establish contact with trade interests there?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): There is no such proposal at present.

Shri Kumaran: May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to an article in the *Journal of Industry and Trade*, which has suggested that if such a delegation is sent to the United States, it will be of help in improving our tea trade in USA and other countries, and may I know whether the Government will consider this suggestion?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been no decline in tea trade as I said a few minutes ago, and in fact, our exports have increased. A delegation is being sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the United States of America in which the tea industry is also represented.

Central Aid to Kerala

*1254. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press report stating that M.Ps. from Kerala have alleged that Central aid to the Kerala State was being misused;

(b) if so, whether Government has enquired into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). No specific complaints regarding the misuse of Central assistance provided for the Development Plan of Kerala have been made to the Planning Commission.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the general nature of the allegation that has been made in regard to this matter?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have submitted that no such allegation has been made to the Planning Commission. We have not received any complaint of that nature.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether it is a fact that some days back the M.Ps. complained to the President of the Congress and asked her to enquire into the matter?

Shri S. N. Mishra: How can I know?

Mr. Speaker: He must ask the M.Ps.

Shri Keshava: May I know whether it is not a fact that some co-operatives have been started by these Communists and that the Central funds are diverted to these co-operatives without any tenders being called for?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have no information about these minor details, that is, in respect of certain specific programmes, as to how the funds are being utilised. As I have submitted, and I would like to repeat it,—so far as the Planning Commission is con-

cerned, it is not in possession of any such complaints.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: May I know whether the Government have examined the allegations regarding labour co-operatives which have nothing to do with labour or co-operation and are only concerned with the Communist bosses?

Mr. Speaker: Labour co-operatives?

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Contracts are taken in the name of individual Communists and sub-contracts are given.

Shri S. N. Mishra: How is the Planning Commission concerned with labour co-operatives?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this question. The hon. Members have got the questions before them. The simple question here is, certain press reports stated that M.Ps. from Kerala have alleged that the Central aid given to Kerala was being misused. The hon. Minister has said that he has not received any such reports. So, all the other questions are out of order.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: The hon. Minister stated....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Thirumala Rao

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if the hon. Minister is replying for the Planning Commission or for the Ministry of Planning? The Planning Commission is not expected to know everything from the administrative set-up of the States. We want to know what the Ministry of Planning is doing with regard to this matter?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I will have to go into the nature of the functions of the Ministry of Planning. The Ministry of Planning functions in Parliament on behalf of the Planning Commission; that is, in a sense....

Shri C. D. Pande: Its functions on our behalf.

Shri S. N. Mishra: What I mean is this. Let me explain. So far as the

Planning Commission is concerned, the Ministry of Planning is a kind of liaison between it, that is the Planning Commission and Parliament. The Minister of Planning or any other person on his behalf speaks in Parliament.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I would like to clear up the position. The Planning Commission is an expert body. The Ministry of Planning is a Ministry of the Government of India dealing with the subject in all its aspects. It is a liaison body, with all the Ministries of the Government of India plus the Planning Commission, of course. It is not easy to define the boundaries in a hard and fast way, because the main function of planning, the detailed work is done by the Planning Commission in consultation with all the Ministries. But the Ministry of Planning is a kind of link between all these and, of course, in so far as Parliament is concerned,

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is responsible.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Minister is responsible.

Mr. Speaker: The question is, "whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports stating that MPs from Kerala have alleged that Central aid to the Kerala State was being misused?" Whether it concerns the Ministry of Planning or any other Ministry is not clear. Of course, the Centre is there. The Finance Minister must answer, I think. It is Central aid, and the allegation is that it was being misused. That is the allegation of Members of Parliament from Kerala. The hon. Minister need not say that the Planning Commission has no information. He may say that "I have no information." He has no information.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The Planning Commission is charged with certain functions and the details of the administration of every branch in the State do not come to the Plan-

ning Commission. There are other Ministries concerned with those activities who may deal with those things.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Ministers find that the question is not appropriately put to them they would kindly transfer it to the concerned Minister who ought to answer that question.

Closure of Manganese Mines

*1259 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of manganese mines closed in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay State during the year 1958,

(b) how many workers have been affected as a result of the closures; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for reopening the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) According to the closing notices under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, (1958), 39 manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh and 19 in Bombay have been closed down in 1958.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) To stimulate exports the following steps have been taken by Government—

- 1 Export duty on all grades of Manganese ore has been abolished from November, 1958.
- 2 Mine owners and exporters have been permitted to enter into long term contracts, for a minimum period of three years, with foreign buyers. Shippers have been assured that any change in the future export policies of the Government will not deprive them of export and movement quota.

- 3 The export policy of manganese ore canalised through the State Trading Corporation has been considerably liberalised

Shri T B Vittal Rao It was stated at the last meeting of the Export Promotion Council by the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the imposition of export duty on manganese ore for the purpose of the labour welfare fund has been given up Is it given up for ever?

Shri Abid Ali Not given up but not enforced

Shri T B Vittal Rao No enforcement comes in now because legislation has not yet been enacted When the legislation is enacted, then enforcement comes into effect I want to know whether the question of legislation has been given up

Shri Abid Ali Some friends belonging to the party opposite were also apprehending further deterioration in the export position if the cess was imposed on account of the welfare activities At present I said, we have not given it up, but we are not thinking of bringing legislation immediately

Mr. Speaker Shri Vidaya Charan Shukla

Shri T B Vittal Rao rose—

Mr Speaker There is no good arguing that matter There is difference between export and workers

Shri T B Vittal Rao What is it that the hon Minister said? I want

Mr. Speaker If the hon Members want the re-imposition of this cess, this is not the time when they should ask the Government to take steps in that regard The hon Member asked whether it has been given up permanently or not and what are the reasons The hon Minister has said that it is complained that exports have fallen on account of the imposition of cess and therefore it has been suspended If he wants further to press this

matter, there are other opportunities when he may do so

Shri T B Vittal Rao I want to put another supplementary question

Mr Speaker I have called Shri Vidya Charan Shukla The hon Member alone cannot be going on asking questions

Shri T B Vittal Rao I shall wait You can call the hon Members as you think and the Chair has got the right to do so I quite understand that position I only wanted to put another supplementary

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla May I know the number of mines closed in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay which employ less than 200 workers at a time?

Shri Abid Ali Notice will be necessary

Shri T B Vittal Rao The hon Minister has said that the information regarding the number of workers unemployed due to the closure is not available May I know what are the difficulties in getting this information through the industrial relations machinery?

Shri Abid Ali No difficulty

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade with China

*1243 **Shri Rameshwar Tanti** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a new trade agreement with China, and

(b) the main items of commercial intercourse between India and China?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main items of trade between India and China are as under:

IMPORTS:

Spices, raw silk, chemicals, newsprint, metals, tung oil and drugs and medicines.

EXPORTS:

Spices, tobacco, mica, sandalwood oil, raw cotton, shellac and sugar.

Protected Industries

*1245. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the annual profits made or losses incurred in the protected Industries for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-1300/59.)

Chandigarh Capital Project

*1247. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total up-to-date assistance given by the Centre to the Chandigarh Capital Project;

(b) the further amounts that are necessary to complete the Project;

(c) whether the project has suffered any set-back; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Up to the 31st March, 1959, the Central assistance to the Chandigarh Capital Project would amount to Rs. 8 crores.

(b) The revised approved outlay for the Second Plan period is Rs. 9.31 crores; of this a sum of Rs. 6.22 crores is expected to be spent by the end of

1959-60. The provision required for completing the project in the Third Plan has still to be worked out finally.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

*1250. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the by-products derived in the course of manufacture at Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that oxygen is derived as a by-product; and

(c) if so, for what purpose it is used?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The main by-products at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory are Chalk, Coal tar, Motor Benzol, Pure Benzene and Light Solvent Naphtha.

(b) and (c) Oxygen will be released when nitrogen required for ammonia synthesis in the Expansion Plants at Sindri is separated from atmospheric air. It will be used for the oxidation of ammonia for the production of Nitric Acid.

Export of Textiles to Indonesia

*1254. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable decline in export trade to Indonesia due to competition of Japan in textiles; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to increase our exports to that country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is a fact that there is a considerable decline in export of cotton textiles from India to Indonesia. But this decline is not solely due to competition from Japan. In fact, Japanese imports into Indonesia have also shown a considerable decline. The decline in exports of Indian Textiles is attributable to the following principal reasons:—

(i) Long term credits offered by certain other countries.

(ii) Cut in overall amount of import licences by Indonesia.

(b) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, has established an overseas office at Singapore for the purpose of conducting market surveys, publicity for Indian goods, etc., in order to stimulate export of cotton textiles from India to Indonesia, Singapore, Malayan Federation and Thailand, apart from the recent export incentive scheme announced by Government for promoting export of cotton textiles.

साहपुरी में उर्वरक कारखाना

*१२१५. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी के निकट साहपुरी में एक रासायनिक व उर्वरक कारखाना खोलने की योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) उस में तैयार की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस काम के लिये सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री ललीत कन्न) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मशीनें आदि लगाने का काम पूरा होने वाला है और भाषा है कि यह वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा ।

(ग) अमोनियम क्लोराइड ४०,००० टन प्रति वर्ष
सोडा एः ४०,००० टन प्रति वर्ष

(घ) इस काम के लिये राज्य सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गयी है

Messrs. National Sugar Mills Ltd.

*1260. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave a loan of 16 lakhs of rupees to Messrs. National Sugar Mills Ltd.;

(b) whether Government are aware that the same company is mortgaged to West Bengal Government at 25 lakhs of rupees;

(c) whether the company is going to be liquidated; and

(d) if so, steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A loan of Rs. 21 lakhs was given to the Government of West Bengal for being advanced to the National Sugar Mills Ltd.

(b) Yes. The assets of the company are mortgaged to the Government of West Bengal as second charge—the first being that of the Government of India.

(c) We have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Trade with Pakistan

*1261. Shrimati Ila Palchowdhari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a recent

announcement by the Government of Pakistan of drastic reduction in her imports in respect of a number of items during the first six months of 1959;

(b) if so, how and to what extent India's exports of those items are likely to be affected; and

(c) what steps, if any, are proposed to be taken to find alternative sources of export in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). Our major items of export except coal, have been included in the new import list announced recently by the Government of Pakistan. As regards coal, exports are provided for under special arrangements between the two Governments. As such, our exports to Pakistan are not likely to suffer as a result of her new import policy.

Lemon-Grass Oil

*1262. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) the quantity and value of Lemon-Grass Oil exported during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote the exports of Lemon-Grass Oil;

(c) whether Government are aware of the serious distress among producers of Lemon-Grass Oil due to fall in its prices and demand; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by Government to exploit the possibility of producing Vitamin 'A' from Lemon-Grass Oil?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 28.]

श्रील कुरंजा बस्ती, बिल्सी के लिये अर्जित भूमि

*१२६३. श्री मवल प्रभाकर : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रील कुरंजा की नई बस्ती के लिये ली गई भूमि का प्रतिकर अभी तक किसानों को नहीं दिया गया;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कब तक दिये जाने की प्रथा है;

(ग) प्रतिकर की दर प्रति बीघा क्या होगी; और

(घ) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों से इस भूमि का कितना मूल्य वसूल किया जायेगा ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाल) : (क) और (ख) श्रील कुरंजा की शरणार्थी बस्ती के लिये गौडली और खरेजा नाम की देहातों की जमीन के उन मालिकों को जो कि लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन क्लैक्टर की अदालत में हाजिर हुए थे मुद्रावजा लेने को कहा गया था परन्तु उन्होंने वह मुद्रावजा लेना नामंजूर कर दिया। जब उस जमीन के बाकी मालिक मुद्रावजा लेने की इच्छा या अनिच्छा प्रकट करेंगे तब दिल्ली शासन की ओर से एक पंच रिमेडलमेन्ट आफ डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स (लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन) ऐक्ट १९४८ के मातहत मुद्रावजा का निर्णय करने के लिये नियुक्त किया जायेगा।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुसूच संख्या २६]

(घ) डेवलपमेंट के बाव १० रुपये ५६ नये पैसे प्रति बर्ग गज। डेवलपमेंट में सड़के, उन पर रोडनी, सिंचन, पीने का पानी (हैंड पम्प) बारिश के पानी को ले जाने वाली नालियां, पीपों का लगाना और पम्पिंग स्टेशन और प्लांट की निश्चित कीमत शामिल हैं।

Assault on Indian Customs Official in Pakistan

- *1264. { Shri Jadhav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Customs Liaison Officer at Seolamukh, in Pakistan territory Shri Devajit Saikiya was attacked by Pakistanis on the 22nd of February, 1959;

(b) whether Government have received any information about this incident from the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca;

(c) whether any protest has been recorded with the East Pakistan Government; and

(d) what is the reaction of the East Pakistan Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. On the night of 23rd February, 1959, Shri Devajit Saikiya, the Indian Customs Liaison Officer at Sheolamukh in Sylhet district was assaulted at his residence-cum-office by 12 Pakistani nationals including 2 members of East Pakistan Rifles and injured on the head and chest.

(b) The Acting Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca travelled to Seolamukh on 25th February, 1959 to verify the full facts of the incident, in the face of considerable difficulties placed in his path.

(c) and (d). A strong protest has been lodged with the Government of East Pakistan. The attention of Government of Pakistan has also been drawn to the failure of local officials to give protection to Shri Saikiya, their reluctance to arrange an identification parade to discover the culprits particularly of the Pakistan Armed forces and attempts made to prevent the Indian Acting Deputy High Commissioner from visiting Shri Saikiya.

Our High Commissioner has also raised the question with the Pakistan Foreign Minister and Pakistan's reply is awaited.

Indian Statistical Institute

- *1265. { Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Khadilkar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms and conditions under which the Indian Statistical Institute has been carrying on work for Government are proposed to be changed with effect from the next financial year;

(b) if so, in what respects,

(c) whether the Institute has served notices of termination of service on all its employees on the ground of such change in terms and conditions for carrying on work for Government; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to assure workers of the Institute security and continuity of employment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes. It is proposed to entrust to the Indian Statistical Institute the work relating to National Sample Survey on a contract basis with effect from the 1st April, 1959, instead of reimbursing the expenditure through grants-in-aid, as at present.

Details regarding the revised arrangements are being worked out.

(c) Yes

(d) This concerns the internal working of the Institute, with which Government of India is not directly concerned, as the Institute is a non-Governmental institution.

U.N. Secretary General's Visit

- *1266. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the visit of UN Secretary General to Srinagar and Kashmir, and

(b) if so, the nature of the visit?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b) Mr. Hammarskjöld is making an official tour of several countries in South-East Asia, including India. His proposed visit to Kashmir is in the discharge of his administrative duties connected with the work of the UN Military Observer Group there. He has stated that his visit "has absolutely no relation to the Kashmir question as such".

Calcutta Dock Labour Board

- *1267. { Shri Warior:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the Press statement of the Chairman of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board regarding the Dockers' "Go Slow" move;

(b) whether Government had received any representation from the labour of Calcutta Dock Yard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The main demand of the workers is for payment of wages and

attendance allowance to which they have dis-entitled themselves because of wrongful stoppage of work. Moreover, these payments are regulated under the provisions of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956. Consequently no action is called for.

Closure of Ilmenite Producing Factory

- *1268. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyam:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the ilmenite producing factory of Hopkins and Williams Ltd at Manavalakurichi in Madras State closed down from the 9th March, 1959

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether 400 factory workers and 2,500 other workers connected with mines were thrown out of employment, and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes

(b) Messrs Hopkins & Williams informed the Department of Atomic Energy on 6th February, 1959 that they were closing their ilmenite factory at Manavalakurichi with effect from 9th March, 1959 as there was no demand for the grade of ilmenite produced there. They have an unsold stock of about 20,000 tons, equivalent to 18 months' production.

(c) 323 workers including about 83 workers employed by Contractors in connection with mining are affected by the closure of the factory.

(d) Every possible effort has been made to prevent closure of the factory. Attempts have been made to find a market for this ilmenite in a number of foreign countries, even at a reduced price, if necessary.

**Publication of Northern India
Amrit Bazar Patrika**

*1389. { Shri Nath Pai;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Tagamani;

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the newspaper called Northern India Amrit Bazar Patrika was published without registration; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Northern India Amrit Bazar Patrika was published without an authenticated declaration. Action is being taken against the paper by the State Government under the relevant provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

U.S. Military Bases in Pakistan

*1270. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent publication of a map in the Sunday Times, a leading London Newspaper, showing the existence of U.S. Military bases in West Pakistan, have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has brought to the notice of the U.S.A. Government the potential danger of the existence of military bases, on India's frontier, not very far from Kashmir; and

(c) whether the Government of India has received any intimation from the U.S.A. Government to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The map shows three U.S. air bases in West Pakistan—one near Karachi, another in the North-West Frontier Province, and a third

possibly somewhere in the Punjab (Pakistan).

(b) and (c). The U.S. Ambassador has sent a communication to the Ministry of External Affairs which states:

"Despite public clarification by my Government, there seems still to be a misapprehension current regarding the nature of an American communications facility in Pakistan. I wish, therefore, to recall to you, as of possible interest to your Government, that the United States Government has publicly stated that this facility is part of a world-wide communications system. It is not a missile base, and I am authorised to deny categorically that the United States Government has any missile base or bases in Pakistan".

Exhibition of Film "Gulab ka Phool"

*1271. Ch. Brahm Prakash: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions had been issued to Delhi Administration asking them to see that school children are shown 'Gulab ka Phool' produced by Children Film Society which is under the control of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Children's Film Society arranges for the distribution of the films it produces. Government does not arrange for their distribution.

East African Cultural Group

*1272. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri S. M. Banerjee;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a so-called East African Cultural Group, sponsored by certain

Indian residents of East Africa, have been touring this country for some time,

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to repeated representations by the African Students' Association (India) urging that the said Groups' performances were a parody of East African Culture and would impair Indo-African relations of friendship and understanding; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) The troupe, which is a private one, is understood to have arrived at Bombay on the 19th January, 1959, but no information is available about its further movements

(b) Yes

(c) The Bombay Government was advised to deal with the matter strictly on a business basis. They were asked to see the performances and delete such items which, in their opinion, would appear to be objectionable. If the entire programme was found objectionable, then the Bombay Government could take such steps as they considered necessary. The final decision as to whether the troupe should be permitted to perform in India or not was left to the State Government. They were, however, requested to ensure that nothing, which might be considered to be derogatory to the Africans generally, should be exhibited.

Slum Clearance

*1273. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das.
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No 102 on the 20th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the examination of reports submitted by the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance has now been completed; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes

(b) A note stating the main recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance and the decisions taken by the Government on these recommendations is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 30]

Indian Traders in Tibet

*1274. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 503 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the points for the improvement of the conditions of Indian traders in Tibet region of China have been examined in the light of the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 and Indo-China Trade Agreement;

(b) if so, the result of the examination, and

(c) the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Regarding the action taken on points urged in the memorandum, a statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 31.]

U.S.A. Small Industries Exhibition.

*1275. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the United States Government recently organized Small Scale Industries Exhibition in the country, and

(b) if so, was any expert of the Government deputed to examine the possibilities of using the machines displayed in the Exhibition for India's small scale industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government consider it better for the small scale industrialists to select and purchase the machines themselves as may be required by them

India 1958 Exhibition

*1276 **Pandit D N Tiwary.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any decision has been taken about the utilisation of steel corrugated sheets etc released by stall-holders of the 1958 exhibition and

(b) the price that has been paid to the stall-holders for the used steel?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Instructions have been issued to the stockists authorised to receive the used materials, to make provisional payment to the parties at the Statutory (Col I) Selling Price for Defectives and Scrap, (SO published in Gazette of India Part II, Sec III, dated the 1st November, 1958) pending fixation of final price by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta

Export of Engineering Goods to Indonesia

*1277 **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Indus-

try be pleased to state what steps have been taken to encourage export of engineering goods to Indonesia for which there is a heavy demand?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The more important measures taken to promote exports of Indian engineering goods to Indonesia are listed below —

(a) The Trade Agreement between India and Indonesia provides for the export of engineering goods such as Diesel engines Oil and Sugarcane crushers, Sewing Machines, Bicycle parts etc from India to Indonesia,

(b) The Indian Trade Representatives in Indonesia have been rendering assistance to exporters in the matter of establishing contacts with importers furnishing reports on market preferences etc, and

(c) A Trade Delegation of the Engineering Export Promotion Council has left for Indonesia to establish direct contacts with importers, make an on-the-spot study of Indonesian markets, prices and quality of foreign engineering goods in Indonesia and to arrange for publicity for Indian engineering goods. Further steps to be taken to increase exports will be considered when the report of the delegation becomes available

Export of Cashew-nuts

*1278. **Shri M. K. Kumaran.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any scheme to improve our trade in cashew-nuts, and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 32]

Shortage of Office Accommodation in Delhi

*1279 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount presently being paid as monthly rent owing to shortage of Central Office accommodation in Delhi;

(b) the estimated amount that will have to be paid if the temporary hutments, now housing offices, are vacated owing to unserviceability;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake construction work for this purpose, and

(d) if so, its plans in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 33]

Spinning Mills in West Bengal

*1280. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have asked for any financial assistance in respect of three spinning mills which they propose to set up in West Bengal;

(b) if so, how much financial assistance has been sought by the Government of West Bengal from the Centre;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) If the hon. Member is referring to the question of setting up

of 3 spinning mills at Ranaghat and Taherpur area, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Rs. 70.08 lakhs.

(c) and (d). All the three schemes were rejected as in the context of the present state of the textile industry in the country it was not considered feasible to establish more cotton spinning mills. Further, the proposals did not conform to the pattern of assistance given by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to set up industries for providing employment facilities to displaced persons.

कीर्तिनगर बस्ती में विकास कार्य

*१२८१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९५८ के गानकित प्रश्न सख्या २३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रिहैबिलिटेशन हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा स्थापित कीर्तिनगर की बस्ती में, समस्त विकास कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो यह अब तक सम्पन्न होने की आशा है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) (क) सिपूरेज के अलावा आवश्यक डेवलपमेंट का काम लगभग पूर्ण हो गया है ।

(ख) सिपूरेज का काम इसी साल के अन्त तक सम्पन्न होने की आशा है ।

Export of Kashmiri Goods

*1282. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the European Governments excluding

U.S.S.R. have shown keen interest in the import of Kashmiri goods produced in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, what action Government of India have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) While no statistics are maintained in respect of exports of handicrafts according to the State of their origin in India, it may be stated that the volume of these exports to European countries is indicative of the interest in Indian handicrafts including those from Kashmir

(b) A Government Company under the name Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation (Private) Ltd has been set up to look after the promotion of exports of handicrafts to foreign countries and the Corporation is considering to open Trade Centres abroad. This will give some fillip to exports from Kashmir also

Gift of Re-conditioned Machine Tools from the U.S.A.

*1283 { Shri S. M. Banerjee
Shri Tangamani
Shri Panigrahi

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether 7,000 re-conditioned machine tools valued at Rs 7 crores are likely to be received in India as gift from the U.S.A.,

(b) if so, the scheme under which this gift is being given,

(c) whether this is likely to affect production at the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 34]

Detention of Transit Traffic at Karimganj

*1284. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Liladhar Koteki:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that steamers and boats in transit from Calcutta for Karimganj and Silchar have been detained at Fenchuganj in Sylhet District, East Pakistan, by the local authorities since the 22nd February, 1956,

(b) if so, the number of steamers and boats separately, detained by the Pakistan authorities,

(c) the reasons for their detention,

(d) whether these have been released, and

(e) what measures have been taken to check the violation of international law by the Pakistan authorities?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) 3 Stern Wheelers, 4 Launches and 19 Barges were detained by East Pakistan authorities

(c) No reasons were advanced by the Government of Pakistan, but obviously it was intended to put coercive pressure on authorities in Cachar District and the Government of Assam at a time when wanton firing was also being indulged in

(d) and (e) The Government of Assam as well as the Government of India took up this matter with the Government of Pakistan. The blockade was finally lifted by Pakistan from the night of the 10th March and all boats have now been released

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*1285 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 950 on the 11th December, 1958 and state

✓ (a) whether the recommendation regarding the appointment of a Committee to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been examined, and

• (b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The recommendation is under consideration

(b) Does not arise

Balance of Trade with East Africa

*1286 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what has been the balance of trade with East Africa,

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a possibility of increasing export of steel furniture to that country, and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government of India in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra).

(a) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 35]

(b) Yes, Sir

Government Publications

*1287 Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 822 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state what action Government have taken or proposes to take to

minimise the difference between expenses incurred on cost of production and money received from the sale of these publications?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): The following are the measures, adopted as appropriate or in view to reduce expenditure and increase revenue in respect of the various journals brought out by this Ministry

(i) Economy by reduction in the size of the journal use of cheaper paper, reduction of staff curtailment in use of costly items of production like colour blocks etc, and revision of the rates of payment to the contributors of articles etc to the journals

(ii) Limitation of free distribution;

(iii) Increase in the price

(iv) Special drive to increase sales and to secure more advertisement, revision of advertisement tariff and liberalization of agency terms,

(v) Improvement in the get-up etc. of the journals

Unemployment of Jute Mill Workers

*1288 { Shri Vajpayee
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of jute mill workers are likely to be thrown out of employment in West Bengal as a result of the proposed ceiling of one and a half percent powerlooms from March 1, 1959,

(b) if so, the exact number of labourers involved, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to find alternative employment for the workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c) According to the information received from the West Bengal Government, it appears that there is not likely to be any appreciable retrenchment of labour

Bharat Sevak Samaj

1934. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1491 on the 4th September, 1958 and state the total amount of money spent by Bharat

Sevak Samaj during the year 1958, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): As Bharat Sevak Samaj is not functioning under the control of the Government, information regarding the total amount of money spent by the Samaj during the year 1958, State-wise, is not available

The position of amount spent by the Samaj during 1958 (1-1-58 to 31-12-58) on schemes sanctioned by the Planning Commission is, however, indicated below

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Description of scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount actually spent
			Rs	
1.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi Pradesh, New Delhi	Scheme of a pilot project of enlisting and mobilising public cooperation for social and economic welfare work in slum areas of Delhi	23 000	During 1958, two instalments each of Rs 11,000 were released to the Samaj and the entire amount was spent by them
2.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi Pradesh, New Delhi	Scheme of a pilot project of enlisting and mobilising public cooperation for national reconstruction programmes by starting 10 youth plan clubs in the urban area and 5 youth plan clubs in the rural area of Delhi	2 740	The audited statement of expenditure is still awaited
3.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Office, New Delhi	Scheme of enlisting and mobilising public cooperation by establishing 25 Lok Karya Kshetras	50,000	The scheme was sanctioned in November, 1958. The details of expenditure will be known after 31-3-59.

Delhi Race Course Club Grounds

1935. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 189 on 20th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of the Delhi Race Course Club for some other public purpose has since been formulated; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Labour Disputes in Punjab

1936. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the total number of cases of labour disputes referred to Tribunals in Punjab during 1958-59,

(b) the total number of cases decided so far during the same period out of those cases referred, and

(c) in how many cases appeals were filed against the awards of the Tribunals in High Court by both the parties (party-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Punjab Government refer adjudication matters to Punjab Tribunals. The Central Government has no information about these details.

Accommodation for Central Government Offices in Dalhousie

1937. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ample accommodation is available at Dalhousie in Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether any attempts have been made to shift some Central Government offices there?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes. Some accommodation is reported to be available at Dalhousie.

(b) It has not so far been found possible to persuade any Central Government office to move to Dalhousie.

Indian Embassy, Washington

1938. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the staff in the Indian Embassy in Washington; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Ministry of External Affairs has not made any specific proposals to reduce the staff in our Embassy in Washington. But as a result of our general directive addressed to all the Missions to effect economy in expenditure, the Embassy reviewed its staff position in 1957 and made proposals for reduction in staff.

(b) The proposals for reduction in staff were examined and some economy was effected by keeping a few posts in abeyance.

Aid to Bharat Sevak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir

1939. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial aid given to Bharat Sevak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir by the Government of India during 1957-58; and

(b) the schemes for which the aid has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission did not give any direct financial aid to Bharat Sevak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir during 1957-58.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan Outlay for 1959-60

**1940. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Siddananjappa:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount of the total plan outlay for 1959-60 finalised by the National Development Council?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Plan outlay approved for 1959-60 amounts to Rs 1092 crores.

Cinema Hall in Nangal Fertiliser Factory Area

1941. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the application of the Co-operative Society of the Nangal Factory Area Oustees for the setting up of a Cinema Hall in the Factory Area; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Board of Directors of Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Ltd., who are competent to take decisions in such matters, considered all aspects of the question and decided that it would be in the best interest of the Company and the factory township if the plot earmarked for the cinema house is sold by auction to a party agreeable to accept such conditions as may be imposed by the Company, particularly as regards (i) the time limit for completion of the Cinema House, (ii) its construction according to the Consulting Architects' designs (inclusive of such details as seating capacity furnishing and decorations air-conditioning etc) and under his supervision, and (iii) the tariff of admission rates. The Board took the view that the newly formed Co-operative Cinema Society, should compete with other parties in bidding for the cinema plot provided it was agreeable to accept the conditions imposed by the Company. Government did not consider it necessary to interfere with the decision of the Board and have informed the applicant accordingly.

Coir Industry in Orissa

1942. Shri P. K. Deo. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to start coir industries in Orissa in the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(b) if so, where those will be located?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of Orissa have submitted to the Central Government

the following two schemes for the development of Coir Industry in that State

- (i) Scheme for the installation of a fibre mill for production of bristle and mattress fibre at an estimated cost of Rs 1,81,690,
- (ii) Scheme for starting two training-cum-production centres at a total estimated cost of Rs 1,00,000

As regards the scheme for (i) above the position is that the Coir Board had sent a delegation to visit cocoanut producing areas in Orissa West Bengal, Mysore and Madras to study the prospects of manufacture of Mattress and Bristle fibre. The delegation has since visited Ceylon also. The final report of the delegation is awaited. The decision on the State Government's scheme will be taken on receipt of the delegation's report.

The scheme for training-cum-production centres mentioned at (ii) above could not be included in the current financial year because of the paucity of funds. The State Government has included the scheme in their annual plan for 1959-60 as suggested by this Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) The places at which the training-cum production centres and the fibre mill will be located have not yet been finalised.

West Patel Nagar Tenements

1943 Shri Onkar Lal. Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of units in the double storeyed tenements in West Patel Nagar, Delhi,

(b) the number of allottees of one roomed tenements,

(c) the number of allottees of two roomed tenements,

(d) the number of allottees referred to in part (c) who were not allotted contiguous rooms,

(e) the number of allottees who have applied for mutual transfer of their non-contiguous allotment to make their rooms contiguous, and

(f) the number of applications on which decisions have been taken?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 2430

(b) 1165

(c) 625

(d) 9

(e) Nil

(f) Does not arise.

Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh

1944. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the names of the new Industrial Units established in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the extent of progress made so far, and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by Government therefor and the amount actually spent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information, as far as is available, is placed on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 36]

Training in Handloom Industry

1945 Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the places in Andhra Pradesh where training is imparted to artisans in the Handloom Industry, and

(b) the places where Handloom Research and Design Centres have been established in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Uppada

(b) Pattern making factories are at present functioning at Ponduru, Paya-

karaopet, Ellore, Mangalagiri, Pedana and Pullampeta. The State Government proposes to set up a Research Institute at Mangalagiri

Export of Films to Russia

1946. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Indian films exported to Russia during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, and

(b) the number of Russian films imported during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b) Trade in 'cinematographic films exposed' is recorded in the Trade Accounts in terms of footage and not in numbers. Statements showing imports and exports from and to Russia of 'cinematographic films exposed' whether developed or not during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (ending November 1958) are placed on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 37]

Import of Photographic Goods

1947. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing

(a) the names of firms which had been granted licences to import photographic goods in the last licensing period,

(b) their respective quotas,

(c) the names of countries from which each of them were allowed to import, and

(d) how much of it is for sensitized materials?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b) The names of importers and the values of licences issued to them under S Nos 303/IV and 305/IV are published regularly in the

Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Licences are not issued on country-wise basis but on currency area basis.

(d) Extent of licensing done for sensitized materials alone is not available.

I.F.S.(B)

1948. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the rules regarding fixing of seniority of the members of I.F.S.(B)?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Rules relating to the fixation of seniority of persons selected for the I.F.S.(B) are contained in paragraph 8 of the booklet entitled "Initial Constitution—Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B'—1956", a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on the 31st July, 1956.

Industrial Development of Bihar

1949. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names and places of the new industries that have been or are likely to be set up in Bihar during the Second Five Year Plan period with the assistance of Central Government; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Central Government for each of them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information, as far as is available, is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 38.]

Research in Conditions of Labour

1950. Shri Keshava: Will Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any department of research in the field of labour;

(b) if so, whether the Department has made any research in the role of strikes, the over-all picture of bargaining and economic activity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Directorate of Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry, acts as the Research Department of the Ministry. There are a few Research Officers in the main Ministry also.

(b) No.

(c) Factual information relating to industrial disputes is collected by the Bureau and is analysed. The results thereof as well as the terms of voluntary agreements and settlements are published in the Indian Labour Gazette from time to time. Special articles on important labour problems are also published in the Labour Gazette. The Directorate is, however, not large enough to undertake research on any extensive scale.

Delhi Garments Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., Najafgarh Road

1951. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Garments Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd., Najafgarh Road, is working;

(b) what are the terms and conditions under which the Central Government has given financial and other help to this Institution;

(c) whether the general body meetings are being held as per rules;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have withdrawn its help and its representatives from the board of this Society, and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (f) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 39]

Passports to Aligarh University Students

1953. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many passports or permits have been given to students and ex-students of Aligarh University in the last 10 years for going to Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As there is no column provided in the passport application to show where the applicant received his education, it is not possible to collect this information

Multi-storeyed Buildings for Central Government Offices at Chandigarh

**1953. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 506 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the estimates and plans for building multi-storeyed buildings to house Central Government offices at Chandigarh have since been prepared, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) In answer to Starred Question No 506, Parliament was informed that the plans and estimates for a multi-storeyed Central Government office building were under preparation. The land, on which this

building was proposed to be constructed, had been originally acquired for the office of the Accountant General, Punjab. At one time, it appeared that the Accountant General's office was not likely to be shifted from Simla to Chandigarh in the near future. The plot was, therefore, proposed to be utilised for constructing a building for other offices. The Comptroller and Auditor General has now revived the question of shifting the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, to Chandigarh. In view of this, the plans and estimates of the other building have not been finalised as, in the event of shifting of the Accountant-General's office to Chandigarh, another plot will have to be acquired for the combined building of the other Central Government offices there

Playing of Indian music abroad

1954 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to equip Indian Embassies and Missions abroad for playing Indian music on gramophone records on special occasions, and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) 34 Indian Missions abroad are already provided with necessary equipment for playing Indian music on gramophone records. Proposals were received from about 10 of the remaining Missions abroad for the provision of suitable facilities for playing Indian music. In view, however, of the over-riding consideration of economy, these proposals have had to be deferred to a future date

Board for the Development of Small Inventions

**1955. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri B. C. Majhi;
Shri Suresh Chandra;
Shri Rameshwar Tanti;
Shri Pangarkar;**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1208 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether "the Small Inventions Development Board" has since been set up in the Small Scale Industries Organisation; and

(b) if so, the main functions of the Board and other details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A Small Inventions Development Board is proposed to be set up shortly.

(b) These details are still being worked out, and are expected to be finalised soon

भारत-बर्मा व्यापार

१९५६ की श्रीनारायण दास : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में भारत और बर्मा के व्यापार की स्थिति क्या रही; और

(ख) दोनों देशों के बीच हुए व्यापार संबंधी करार को किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया गया ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) १९५८ में भारत और बर्मा के व्यापार की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार रही —

(मूल्य करोड़
₹ में)

जनवरी-नवम्बर,

१९५८

बर्मा को निर्यात	६.७६
बर्मा से आयात	३६.५३

(ख) भारत और बर्मा के बीच हुए व्यापार करार (इस की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं) के अनुसार निर्यात और आयात, दोनों देशों के नियमों एवं विनि-

यमनों के अधीन किया जाता है। करार के पांचवें अनुच्छेद के अनुसार २५ सितम्बर, १९५८ को एक संधि-पत्र (प्रोटोकल) (जिस की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं) पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे जिस के अनुसार विशेष रुपया सार्ती के द्वारा प्रति वर्ष ३.६५ करोड़ ₹ का निर्यात तथा आयात किया जायेगा। इस संधि-पत्र के अधीन अभी तक लगभग ६२ लाख ₹ का और १०७ लाख ₹ का क्रमशः निर्यात और आयात किया गया है।

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1957. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether a decision has been taken to extend medical benefits under Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the workers' families at Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Yes. Families are, however, entitled only to out-door medical care and domiciliary mid-wifery under the Scheme.

Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh

1958. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an appreciable increase in the figures of unemployment in Uttar Pradesh during 1957-58; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No assessment of unemployment has been made. There was, however, an increase in the number of persons on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges from 1,11,603 on 1st April, 1957 to 1,34,274 on 31st March, 1958; an increase of 22,671.

भूटान की सहायता

१९५६. { श्री नवल बसों :
श्री जवाहर सिंह सरहठी :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या २१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) १९५८-५९ के वित्तीय वर्ष में भूटान में किन किन कार्यों के लिये किस किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई;

(ख) १९५६-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये इस संबंध में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) भूटान की सरकार ने और किस प्रकार की तात्कालिक अथवा दीर्घकालीन सहायता मांगी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) १९५८-५९ के लिये जितनी सहायता की मंजूरी है, उस में से निम्नलिखित रकमें अब तक भूटान को दी जा चुकी है —

(१.) ५०,००० रुपये सरबंग से लाप्से भोटे तक जो सड़क बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, उस के सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिये;

(२.) १,००,००० रुपये सड़क बनाने का सामान खरीदने के लिये;

(३.) ६४,००० रुपये दो ट्रक खरीदने के लिये;

(४.) १०,००० रुपये खाद की सप्लाई करने के लिये ।

इस के अलावा, निम्नलिखित सहायता के प्रस्तावों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है :—

(१.) ३५,००० रुपये ४० टन इस्पात की सप्लाई करने के लिये;

(२.) ७०,००० रुपये ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई करने के लिये;

(३.) नारंगी का रस निकालने का कारखाना खोलने के लिये २.२० लाख रुपये का ऋण ।

(ख) और (ग). १९५६-६० की सहायता और लंबी अवधि की सहायता किस तरह की और कितनी हो, इस के बारे में सिक्रिम स्थित राजनीतिक अधिकारी तथा भूटान के अधिकारी (एजेंट) के बीच सलाह मशविरा हो रहा है और उस के बाद उचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

रेशमी वस्त्र प्रमाणीकरण केन्द्र

१९६१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेशमी वस्त्र प्रमाणीकरण केन्द्र कहा कहा काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) निर्यात होने वाले माल की जाच का क्या तरीका है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) सरकार ने रेशमी वस्त्रों के लिये कोई भी प्रमाणीकरण केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किये हैं । यह जानकारी शायद प्रमाणीकरण केन्द्रों के विषय में जाही गयी है जो निर्यात संवर्द्धन योजना के अधीन असली रेशमी कपड़ों के लिये केन्द्रीय रेशम मंडल ने स्थापित किये हैं । ये केन्द्र वाराणसी, बम्बई, बंगलौर, कनकता और मद्रास में चल रहे हैं ।

(ख) जलाकर, रसायनिक पदार्थों तथा सूक्ष्म दर्शक यंत्रों से परीक्षण कर के देखा जाता है कि प्रमाणित किये जाने वाले कपड़े असली रेशम के ही हैं ।

खादी का विकास

१९६२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ होने से दिल्ली में खादी के विकास के लिये किये गये कार्यों का म्योरा क्या है ;

(क) उस में कितनी सूची बची हुई है,
धीर

(ग) सहायता के रूप में कितना धन
दिया गया है ?

शान्ति तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल
बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) एक विवरण पटल
पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें आवश्यक जान-
कारी दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४,
अनुबंध सख्या. ४०.]

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग मंडल ।
आयोग द्वारा १९५३-५४ से १९५८-५९
(३१ दिसम्बर, १९५८) तक लगायी गयी
रकम में से १.६१ लाख रु० अनुदान धीर
१.२६ लाख रु० ऋण के रूप में दिये गये
हैं । यह रकम गोदाम और इमारतों के निर्माण,
चरखों और उस के पुर्जों आदि के बनाने में
लगायी गयी है ।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने
द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय आयोजना में ३१ दिसम्बर,
१९५८ तक दिल्ली राज्य में खादी कार्य
(अम्बर कार्यक्रम सहित) में लगी सस्थाओं
एवं समितियों को २४.७१ लाख रु० के
अनुदान और १२.२६ लाख रु० के ऋण दिये
हैं ।

Indian High Commissioner's Office,
Australia

1963. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Prime Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred in the
Indian High Commissioner's Office in
Australia during 1957-58 and 1958-59,
separately, and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the
expenditure?

The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru): (a) The actuals for the year
1958-59 will be known only in the
middle of next month. Departmental
figures of expenditure relating to the
first 9 months i.e. upto 31st Decem-

ber, 1958 are indicated below along
with the actuals for 1957-58:

(I) Chancery

	1957-58	Actuals for the first 9 months 1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pay of officers	60,085	42,515
(ii) Pay of Establishment	46,314	36,570
(iii) Allowances & honoraria	1,56,318	1,39,533
(iv) Other Charges	1,39,434	69,342
	4,02,151	2,87,959

(II) Information Section

(i) Pay of officers	12,000	9,569
(ii) Pay of establishment	45,854	36,630
(iii) Allowances & honoraria	41,194	33,399
(iv) Other charges	1,37,481	95,985
	2,36,529	1,75,583
GRAND TOTAL	6,38,680	4,63,542

These figures do not include the
expenditure on the Commercial Sec-
tion at Sydney.

(b) General instructions have been
issued at all the Missions including
the Indian High Commission in
Australia, emphasising the need for
economy in expenditure. During
1957-58, a saving of Rs. 2,19,500 was
effected by postponing the construc-
tion of Chancery building, keeping a
post vacant and by economies in
the purchase and maintenance of
cars

National Small Industries Corporation

1964. Shri Panigrahi: Will the
Minister of Commerce and Industry
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small
Industries Corporation processed any
tender enquiries for contracts with
small industrial units in Orissa for
securing orders under 'stores pur-
chase scheme, and

(b) If so, the number of contracts placed with small industrial units in Orissa in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 and their value?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Tender sets were circulated to the units in the Orissa State by the National Small Industries Corporation free of cost against 28 tender enquiries emanating from the D.G.S. & D. and its regional offices. The Small Scale Units concerned were, however, unable to secure orders for one of the following reasons:—

(i) their quotations not being competitive;

(ii) Non-tendering of quotations.

The Corporation, in the year 1956-57, was able to negotiate one rate-contract for supply of Chappals with Black Chrome Uppers. The contract was placed by the D.G.S. & D. with the Director of industries, Orissa, and not on any small industrial unit directly. Figures regarding the quantity and value of stores actually supplied against this rate contract are not available as the quantity of stores to be purchased are not mentioned in rate contracts. The holders of the rate contracts receive supply orders direct from the demanding officers, a list of whom is attached with each rate contract.

Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance

1965. Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance sections have been opened in any Employment Exchange in West Bengal;

(b) if so the number thereof;
(c) the place of their location; and
(d) the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) One,

(c) Calcutta.

(d) During the year 1958 individual interviews for guidance purposes were given to 56 applicants at Employment Exchanges and Group Guidance on the choice of careers was given to 4807 youths in school and at Employment Exchanges in the State.

प्रति व्यक्ति पूंजी व्यय

१९६६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत औसतन प्रति व्यक्ति कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ख) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत खेतिहर और गैर-खेतिहर जनता पर पृथक्-पृथक् प्रति व्यक्ति कितना व्यय हुआ;

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुमानित प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय क्या हुआ; और

(घ) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत खेतिहर और गैर-खेतिहर जनता पर पृथक्-पृथक् प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय का अनुमान क्या है ?

बोझना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० नं० निम्ब) :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना पर औसतन प्रति व्यक्ति ५२.२ रुपये व्यय हुआ ।

(ख) इसका भ्रम भ्रमण हिसाब नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि खेतिहर तथा गैर-खेतिहर विकास के लिये किये गये व्यय से सारे समाज को लाभ होता है ।

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर हूे वाले व्यय को ४५०० करोड़ रुपये मानने पर

इस योजना का प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय १११ ७ रुपये होने का अनुमान है ।

(ब) इसका उत्तर भी वही है जो भाग (ख) का ।

बर्मा में भारतीय
१९६७, { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 { श्री बारिवर :
 { श्री कोडियान :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा सरकार ने ६ भारवाडी और २ बंगाली व्यापारियों को देश छोड़ देने का आदेश दिया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ के भारतीय व्यापारी आतंकित हो गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वास्तविक घटना का क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) रगून में हमारा राजदूतावास जहाँ तक पता लगा सका है, उसके मुताबिक १७ भारतीय राष्ट्रिक बर्मा से हाल ही में निकाल दिये गये हैं और १४ निकाले जाने को हैं । इसके अलावा, रिपोर्ट है कि १३ और भारतीय राष्ट्रिक बर्मा की विभिन्न जेलों में नजरबंद हैं ।

(ख) जिन विशेष आरोपों के आधार पर यह देश-निकाला दिया गया है और गिरफ्तारियाँ की गई हैं, वे नहीं बताये गये हैं । जिन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को निकाल दिया गया है या जिन्हें देश से निकल जाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं, उन सबको, बर्मा के अधिकारियों ने विदेशी अधिनियम (फारेनर्स ऐक्ट) के अन्तर्गत, अवाञ्छनीय अथवा (अनडिजायरेबल एलियन्स) कहा है । पता चला है कि इनमें से कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है या उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों का उल्लंघन करने अथवा जमाखोरी, चोर-बाजारी करने और

अन्य समाज-विरोधी कार्रवाइयाँ करने के अपराधों में देश से निकाल दिया गया है ।

Capital Invested in Companies

1968. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the aggregate of the capital invested in the private limited companies of the Private Sector, according to the latest figures available with the Government of India; and

(b) whether Government have an idea of the total gross and net profit earned as also taxes paid by such companies in the years 1956, 1957 and 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The paid-up capital of the private limited companies other than Government Companies, as on 31st March, 1958 is provisionally estimated at Rs 319.2 crores

(b) The information is not available, as private limited companies are not required to file profit and loss accounts with the Government under the Companies Act, 1956.

Note—The information given for part (a) is available in the Monthly Blue Book on Joint Stock Companies, November, 1958 (vide page vii), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library

Symposium on Multi-Storied Buildings

1969 Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a symposium held recently on multi-storied buildings, and

(b) whether all the State and Central Government representatives attended this symposium?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes,

a Symposium on "Multi-storeyed Office Buildings" was held in December, 1958.

(b) Besides non-officials, the Symposium was attended by the representatives of the following State Governments and Central Ministries and Organisations:—

State Governments

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Bombay
4. Kerala
5. Madras
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Mysore
8. Orissa
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Uttar Pradesh
12. West Bengal

Central Ministries and Organisations

1. Works, Housing and Supply
2. Planning Commission
3. Railways (Railway Board)
4. Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
5. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
6. Indian Standards Institution.

Tungsten Carbide Plants

1970. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether there are any Tungsten Carbide plants in India; and

(b) if so, how many and what is their annual output?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). There is one firm manufacturing Tungsten Carbide Tips. The

installed capacity of the firm is 2000 lbs. per annum.

Documentary Films for Students

1971. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects of the documentary films produced for the students from Primary School to University stage during the last two years ending 15th February, 1959; and

(b) the extent to which the students have been benefited thereby?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a)

1. Godavari
2. Indo-Gangetic Plains (Physical features, Flora and Fauna)
3. Indo-Gangetic Plains (Agriculture and the Rural Scene)
4. Indo-Gangetic Plains (Cities)
5. The Deccan Tableland (Physical features, Flora and Fauna)
6. The Deccan Tableland (Agriculture, Irrigation and occupation)
7. The Deccan Tableland (The People)
8. Geography of India—Climate.

(b) The teaching of geography is rendered more interesting and realistic when illustrated by a film.

Tinopol and Det Industries

1972. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in India in the Tinopol and Det Industries;

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the industries at present; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the Indian capi-

tal investments in the above industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

Tinopal:

Tinopal as such is not an industry in itself. In India, Tinopal is manufactured by M/s Suhrid Geigy Ltd., Baroda. They are licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals, besides this item. M/s Geigy's share in the subscribed capital of this company is Rs. 30,00,000 which is 47½% of the total capital. As there is already majority holding by the Indians, no steps are proposed to be taken to increase the Indian capital investment in the said firm.

Det

Two units, namely, Messrs Hindustan Levers, Bombay and Messrs Swastik Oil Mills, Bombay which have been approved by the Government for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents are engaged in the production of 'Det' as well as soaps and other products. The subscribed capital of these units pertains, to the production of all these items Messrs Hindustan Levers Ltd. which has a subscribed capital of Rs 5.5 crores was previously working entirely with foreign capital and has at the instance of the Government now associated Indian capital, to the extent of Rs. 55,58,760 (10 per cent). The capital of Messrs. Swastik Oil Mills, Bombay is wholly Indian.

Import of Motor Cars and Spare Parts

1973. Shri Fangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1958-59 for the import of motor cars and spare parts and the quantity imported against those licences; and

(b) the names of countries from which the imports were made and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Import of motor vehicles in built-up condition is not allowed on a commercial basis. 51 licences have been issued during 1958-59 (upto 17th January, 1959) for the import of automobiles in C. K. D. condition (excluding motor cycles, scooters and auto-attachments) and 12275 licences for the import of automobile spare parts during the same period. Information about the quantity of actual imports effected against these licences is not available.

(b) The value of country-wise imports of Passenger Road Motor Vehicles in Complete Knocked Down (C. K. D.) condition other than buses, Jeeps, land rovers and motor cycles, and of spare parts, made during April—November, 1958 is as follows:—

Name of Country	Value of Vehicles	Value of Parts
	Rs.	Rs.
U. K	75,83,000	2,18,91,000
Italy	41,67,000	14,20,000
U.S.A.	30,25,000	98,58,000
Germany W		67,50,000
Japan		19,26,000
Canada		2,59,000
Czechoslovakia		25,000
Others		14,65,000

Export of Medicinal Herbs

1974. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names, quantity and value of the medicinal herbs which are exported to foreign countries, country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the preparation of drugs from such medicinal herbs in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) A statement showing the country-wise exports of plants, seeds, flowers and parts of plants mainly for use in medicine or perfumery is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 41]

(b) Capacity for the manufacture of Tinctures and other galenicals from medicinal herbs to the extent of 30 lakhs gallons per annum already exists. In addition units for the extraction of active principles like Reserpine from Rauwolfia Serpentina, Emetine from Ippac, Strychnine and Brucine from Nux Vomica, Caffeine from tea waste, Ephedrine from Ephedra have also been set up. The setting up of a Phyto Chemical Industry for the manufacture of different plant products under the USSR loan assistance programme is under consideration of Government.

चीनी मिलों के श्रमिकों को बोनस

१९७५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने राज्यों की चीनी मिलों को १९५७-५८ की मौसम के लिये श्रमिकों को बोनस देने का आदेश दिया गया है ?

अब उपमन्त्री (श्री आबिद हली) : प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, एक राज्य में चीनी मिलों को १९५७-५८ के मौसम के लिये कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने का आदेश दिया गया है ।

Soap-nuts

1976. Shri Manoj Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of soap-nuts in the country;

(b) the quantity which is consumed in the country;

(c) the different industries in which it is needed; and

(d) the quantity which is exported, with the names of the importing countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). No information is available.

(c) The powder derived from soap-nuts is used as a cleansing agent.

(d) A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

The quantity of soap-nuts exported during 1957 and 1958 (January-November) is as under:

Year	Quantity
in Tons:	
1957	219
1958 (January-November)	172

The principal countries to which soap-nuts were exported are Ceylon, Norway, Singapore, Malaya, Australia, Afghanistan, Trucial Oman, U.S.A. and U.K.

Journalists in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1977. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3375 on the 7th May, 1958, and state the number of persons, category-wise, promoted during the period from January, 1957 to December, 1958 on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, in journalistic jobs in different units of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry in order to provide incentive to the staff?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 42]

The posts mentioned in the statement as well as other journalistic posts in and under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have

been included in the Central Information Service The Rules regarding the Service have since been gazetted

Indian Handicrafts Stalls

1978. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government propose to open permanent Indian Handicrafts Stalls in each District Headquarters in the country so as to make the Indian Cottage Industry Products reach the ordinary persons?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No, Sir The Central Government do not themselves 'propose to open Handicrafts stalls in District Headquarters However, the Central Government will continue to consider sympathetically feasible schemes which require central assistance for opening of stalls or running of emporia for sale of Handicrafts in the States The present policy is to encourage combined show rooms, stalls & emporia for all small industries as far as possible

Singareni Collieries

1979. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 37 on the 10th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the first batch of amputee of Singareni Collieries sent to Military Artificial Limb Centre, Poona, have since returned,

(b) when the second batch of amputees will be sent, and

(c) the number of miners who have lost their limbs between 1952 and 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) No date has been fixed as yet

(c) Full statistics are not available in this regard However, according to available information the number is 68

Handloom Cloth Sold in Overseas Emporia

1980. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of handloom cloth sold in each of the overseas emporia during 1957 and 1958; and

(b) the income and expenditure of each of these emporia during 1957 and 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के दावे

१६८१. श्री सरजू पांडे - क्या पुनर्वास

तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के कुल कितने दावे हैं, जिनकी अभी तक अन्तिम रूप से जांच नहीं हुई है;

(ख) पांच लाख रुपये से ऊपर के कितने ऐसे दावे हैं जिनका निर्णय अन्तिम रूप से हो गया है, और *

(ग) पांच लाख रुपये से कम के कितने ऐसे दावे हैं, जिन का भुगतान किया जा चुका है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) (क) केवल देहाती जायदादों के १,६५,५०० दावे थे और इन के प्रतिरिक्त २३,५०० दावे देहाती और शहरी मिली जुली जायदादों के थे। इन सब १,८९,००० दावों की जांच हो चुकी है।

(ख) और (ग) ५ लाख रुपये से ऊपर और ५ लाख रुपये से कम के दावों के अलग अलग आकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं। ३१-१-५९ तक ३,३६,२०९ दावों की अदावगी की जा चुकी है।

Appeals Filed with Chief Settlement Commissioner

1982. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals filed with the Chief Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi under section 23 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Act, 1954 (No 44 of 1954) during the period from 1954 to 1958; and

(b) how many appeals are still pending with the Chief Settlement Commissioner?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohan Chandra Khanna): (a) 15,721

(b) 5,551

These figures are both for appeals under section 23 and revisions under section 24.

Revision of Rents of Accommodation in Delhi and Simla

1983. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether revision of rents of residential and non-residential accommodation in New Delhi, Old Delhi and Simla has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Rents of the Government owned residential buildings in New Delhi/Old Delhi have been revised. As regards Government owned residential units in Simla revised rents are being worked out.

Rents of the non-residential buildings are generally not revised as most of them are in occupation of Government Departments from whom no rent is charged.

(b) A copy of the orders sanctioning revised rents in respect of the residential units in New Delhi is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-130/59.] The details of the revised rents

in respect of other residences are not readily available.

Production of Vulgar Films

1984. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production and exhibition of vulgar and crude films overplaying sex and crime is increasing rapidly; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to curb production of such films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and

(b) It is difficult to say whether films of sex are increasing. There was a tendency to depict subjects of crime in films, probably following foreign example. The supervision of such films and any undesirable trends in them is the responsibility of the Central Board of Film Censors. The Board's attention has been drawn to it so that censorship of such films might be tightened.

Bee-keeping in Punjab

1985. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far with regard to development of bee-keeping in Punjab; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government to introduce new methods of procuring honey in replacement of the traditional methods in that State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 43.]

Reviewing Sub-committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries

1986. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Reviewing Sub-committee of the

Central Advisory Council of Industries;

(b) how often they meet in a year;

(c) whether the Committee submits its report in regard to the granting of licences; and

(d) if so, whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 44.]

Defective Designs of Public Buildings

1987. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to inquire into the defective designs of some public buildings in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the buildings to be covered by the inquiry?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No such decision has been taken.

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

कीर्तिनगर बस्ती

१९८८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री २२ अगस्त, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ७४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिडेबिलिटेशन हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा स्थापित कीर्तिनगर बस्ती में जिन लोगों को प्लाट बेचे गये थे उनसे अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि वसूल की जा चुकी है;

(ख) उक्त कारपोरेशन के कार्यालय के किराये तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ, और

(ग) कारपोरेशन का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) ₹३,९६,३६८ रुपये और ३१ नये पैसे ।

(ख) ₹५६,२२७ रुपये और ५ नये पैसे ।

(ग) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ।

Aluminium Factory, Kolhapur

1989. Shri Asmar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme to set up an Aluminium Factory in Kolhapur (Bombay State);

(b) if so, whether that scheme has been finalised; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) is in the negative, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Government have not received any concrete proposals for the establishment of an aluminium factory at Kolhapur in the Bombay State.

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

Second All India Agricultural Labour Enquiry

1990. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Second All India Agricultural Labour Enquiry has been prepared; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet.

(b) The report will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when it is ready.

Export of Dal to Ceylon

1991. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export lentils (Dal) to Ceylon during the current financial year;

(b) if so, what is the quantity; and

(c) whether the export will be allowed on "first come first served" basis or will it be restricted to the State Trading Corporation or a certain class of producers, traders or exporters?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2,000 tons.

(c) Exports will be made by the State Trading Corporation which will make purchases from Co-operative Societies.

Manufacture of Cars

1992. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received any proposal for the manufacture of cars with foreign collaboration at a price of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No concrete proposal has been received. But the question of production of low cost automobiles will be considered by a Committee proposed to be set up by Government, to make a general review of the automobile industry as already stated in answer to Starred Question No. 214 on the 13th February, 1959.

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

Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh

1993. Shri Nardeo Snatak: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the envelope makers in the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh, are skilled or unskilled workers; and

(b) what are the minimum scales of pay of the skilled and unskilled workers and whether such skilled workers are being given the prescribed scales there?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The employees of the Government of India presses are classified either as industrial or non-industrial. Envelope makers are classified as industrial. There is at present no further classification of industrial personnel into skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled categories.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Foreign Service (A)

1995. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in 1958 in the I.F.S.(A) to be filled by direct recruitment;

(b) whether all of them were filled; and

(c) if not, what were the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 10;

(b) Yes;

(c) Does not arise

Textile Mills

1996. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for the grant of licences for starting Textile Mills in Madras State from 1952 to 1958 year-wise; and

(b) the number of licences granted and the names of those to whom these have been granted during the same period, year-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri).

(a) and (b) A statement giving the information as far as available is placed on the Table [See Appendix IV annexure No 45]

Companies Registered in Madras

1997. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies registered in Madras State during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far district-wise

(b) the total capital invested in these companies and

(c) the number of companies that were wound up in Madras during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri)

(a) to (c) 80 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 15.22 lakhs and 89 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 1.78 lakhs have been registered in the Madras State during 1957-58 and in the first nine months of 1958-59, respectively. The numbers of companies reported so far to have gone into liquidation in Madras during the above periods are 47 and 33 respectively.

NOTE.—The names of newly registered companies together with other

particulars, such as, situation of registered office (which will show the district), industrial classification, names of managing agents, secretaries and treasurers, managing directors, directors, etc., objects, authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital, etc., are regularly published in the Monthly Blue Book on Joint Stock Companies in India, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Automobile Industry

1998. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assembly plants in India and their output in March 1957 and March 1958 separately, and

(b) the retail prices of cars and trucks fixed by them during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) There are six approved automobile manufacturing plants in India and their output in March, 1957 and March 1958 was as shown below

Types of vehicle	Output	
	March 1957 Nos	March 1958 Nos
Cars including Station Wagons	1013	709
Commercial vehicles including Jeep Type Vehicles	2141	2034
TOTAL	3154	2743

(b) The retail prices of selected cars and trucks during the same period were as shown in the statement placed on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 46]

Employees of the C.F.W.D.

1999. { Shri Saswara Iyer:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani.

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 35 on the 17th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the information regarding CPWD employees as asked for therein has since been collected, and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes The requisite information has already been laid on the Table of the House on 13th March, 1959

(b) Does not arise

12 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRI KASHINATHRAO VAIDYA

Mr. Speaker I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Kashinathrao Vaidya who passed away on the 13th March, 1959 at Hyderabad at the age of 69

Shri Vaidya was a member of the Provisional Parliament in the years 1950-52 He was also Speaker of the former Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolence to the family of Shri Vaidya

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow

The Member then stood in silence for a minute

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO 13TH SESSION OF GATT

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 13th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade [Placed in Library See No LT-1298/59]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th February 1959"

(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1959 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

(3) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill 1959 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill"

(4) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its

sitting held on the 12th March, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 9th February, 1959:—

- (1) The Indian Income-tax (Amendment Bill, 1959.
- (2) The Appropriation Bill, 1959.
- (3) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

EXTERNMENT OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 14th March, 1959, from the District Magistrate, Ambala:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, was served with an order under section 7(1)(c) of the Punjab Security of State Act, XII of 1953, issued by the Governor of Punjab with a direction that he should remove himself from the precincts of Punjab State and that he should not return to it for a period of one year from the date of the said order. The said order was served on Shri A. K. Gopalan at 12-55 P.M. on the 13th March, 1959, along with the grounds for this order. He acknowledged the order in writing as under:—

'I cannot leave before 12-45 train and I have booked a seat.'

The Government conceded his request and gave him the option

asked for to leave by the 12-45 midnight train on the night between 13/14th March, 1959.

Subsequently, he changed his mind and deliberately refused to obey the direction given in the above-mentioned order. In spite of the repeated requests of a senior police officer he adopted an attitude of deliberately defying the order. Police had to interpose to prevent him from committing a cognizable offence under section 7-A of the Punjab Security of State Act within the precincts of Punjab State and removed him to Delhi with due courtesy and keeping in view his convenience."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

WINDING UP OF REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported winding up of the Rehabilitation Department".

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long statement?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It runs to four pages.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table; I will circulate it to all hon. Members.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: Whenever there is a long statement, the Minister should prepare a short summary and give to the House and lay the rest on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure hon. Ministers will say a few lines by way of a summary whenever they have a long statement to be laid on the Table hereafter.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

Statement

Over 11 years have elapsed since the partition of India. During this period over 9 million displaced persons from Pakistan have come to this country. About 5 million of these were from West Pakistan. Whilst the exodus from West Pakistan was in one big movement, that from East Pakistan has been continuous, sometimes in increased spurts, depending on the political and economic climate in East Pakistan. There was also the factor that whilst in the West there was an exodus to Pakistan also, thereby providing a vacuum for the absorption of the displaced persons from West Pakistan, in the East there has been no such vacuum.

Since in the West the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons became well defined soon after the partition it was possible to plan the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan and to proceed with the task of rehabilitation in a planned manner. During the 11 years that have elapsed, we moved from relief to rehabilitation and from that to the last stage namely payment of compensation to the displaced persons for the immovable properties left by them in West Pakistan. This last phase was started towards the end of 1955 and is now practically coming to an end. Out of the 4,60,000 persons to whom compensation has to be paid, the cases of 3.6 lakh persons involving payment of compensation amounting to over Rs. 100 crores have already been disposed of. The remaining work at an average disposal of 10,000 cases per month is expected to be finished by the end of this year.

Up till the 31st March, 1959, a sum of Rs. 181.92 crores would have been spent on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan. In addition 24.49 lakh standard acres of land and about 4 lakh rural houses have been allotted in the Punjab to 4.77 lakh displaced agriculturists. Land allotments have also been made to non-Punjab claimants covering 38,536 standard acres, 2,45,451 ordinary acres and groves worth

Rs. 36,50,844. Permanent rights in lands in the Punjab have already been given to over 2,60,000 persons.

In the field of housing, construction programmes were taken in hand direct by the Centre as well as through the State Governments. About 2 lakh houses have been constructed at a cost of about 50 crores. In addition, there were about 2,80,000 urban evacuee properties most of which were occupied by displaced persons.

Large sums were also spent on medical relief, education, vocational and technical training and on setting up Homes and Infirmaries for looking after unattached women, orphans and the old and infirm. Assistance was also given to set up industries of all types to create employment facilities for displaced persons in the D.P. townships and colonies.

With the end of the work of rehabilitation in the West in sight the Ministry of Rehabilitation has for some time past, been diverting its attention to the transfer of its more lasting activities to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India. This would have its advantage not only of giving more permanent shape to such activities but would also help in the speedy integration of the displaced persons with the normal population of the country. In pursuance of this policy, the work relating to Homes and Infirmaries has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs and that of Medical relief, Education, Vocational and Technical training and setting up of industries for the provision of employment to displaced persons to the Central Ministries of Health, Education, Labour and Commerce and Industry, respectively. The housing programme has also been practically completed in most States. It is proposed to transfer the residuary work to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

The exodus of large number of Muslims from the Western part of India for West Pakistan left in its wake

certain problems for the members of the minority community in India. The operation of the Evacuee Property Law sometimes created difficulties for some of our Muslim nationals. A large number of applications were received from these persons for the restoration of their properties which has been taken over by the Custodian under the operation of the Evacuee Property Law. I am glad that as a result of the steps taken by us to expedite the disposal of these applications, properties worth about Rs 26 crores have already been restored in a little over 3,800 cases. In January, 1959, only about 100 cases remained to be disposed of. Ex gratia assistance was also given in certain hard cases in which under the rules restoration was not possible. Steps were also taken to restore the properties to a large number of Meos who had, in the early stages of partition, migrated to West Pakistan from the districts of Gurgaon, Alwar and Bharatpur and had returned. This work has also been satisfactorily completed.

In short the mam work for which this Ministry was created in the Western region has practically come to an end. There may be some residuary work still left in some of the States, but the Ministry is anxious that this work also should be completed by the end of this year. For this purpose, we have been having consultations with the State Governments concerned, I have already been to Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and have discussed the problem of residuary work in regard to the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan with the Governments of those States. I have also had discussions with the Corporation of Delhi about the residuary problems of the colonies of displaced persons constructed by the Government round-about Delhi. I propose to have similar discussions with the Governments of Rajasthan, Bihar and Bombay. It is further proposed to call a Conference of the Rehabilitation Ministers of the States of the Western region in the second half

of May, 1959, to discuss the whole matter and to finalise the programme for completing the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan within the target date, namely, by the end of this year. With these steps, it is hoped that as far as practicable the work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in the Western sector would have ended by the end of this year.

It must be realised that this Ministry is a temporary Ministry which was created to deal with a particular problem under the extraordinary conditions created by the partition of the country. It was in the nature of things that this work should end some day. It is also in the interest of the displaced persons themselves that they should take their rightful place in the country along with its normal citizens.

So far as the work in the Eastern sector is concerned, I am afraid it will have to be continued for sometime more. We have still about 2 lakh persons in camps in the Eastern sector and there is also the residuary problem of a number of partially rehabilitated families. With the abatement in the influx from East Pakistan, we have been able to take stock of the position and to formulate plans for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from the East. It is hoped that those plans will enable us to complete the task of rehabilitation in the East also within the next two years and that we may be able to say that the task of rehabilitation of over 9 million people, a task which has been unprecedented in the annals of any country in the world, has been satisfactorily and finally completed.

STATEMENT RE DEMANDS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Regarding domestic servants, there have been some short notice questions and a calling attention notice from Shri Bhakt Darsan. The position is this

[Shri Abul Ali]

Government of India in 1954-55 considered the question of bringing domestic workers under the purview of the Minimum Wages Act, and also whether statutory protection by way of registration of domestic workers, fixation of minimum age of employment, provision of annual leave with wages etc was necessary. State Governments are generally not in favour of legal regulation of conditions of work and employment of domestic workers primarily because of the possibility of large scale retrenchment and of shrinkage of employment opportunities as a result of the enforcement of any such law. The problem of inspection and enforcement will be particularly difficult. Moreover it would be very difficult to administer any legislation in the case of domestic workers as it would involve the maintenance by individual employers, of records, submission of periodical returns etc. However the time for undertaking legislation would be when we have created a substantial volume of employment and can absorb domestic workers if thrown out of employment. It is hoped however, that the impact of public opinion and development of social conscience and awakening would gradually improve the conditions of domestic workers in the matter of holidays, leave, etc.

In view of the above facts, Government do not consider it necessary or advisable to bring in legislation at this stage to regulate the conditions of service of domestic workers

12.05 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion and voting on Demands Nos 100, 101 and 139 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy, for which one hour has been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may do so now

DEMAND No. 100—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'".

DEMAND No 101—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,03,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'".

DEMAND No 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'".

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khaddish) Several speakers want to speak, the time may be extended.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was there at the time when the Business Advisory Committee allotted the time

Shri Naushir Bharucha: At that time it was thought that no one would speak. Now many Members want to speak

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: How does he know that?

Shri Y. P. Nayar (Quilon): The annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission has been made available to us only on Saturday evening. Without referring to the annual report, it is just impossible for us to think of any cut motions. Sunday intervened and we could not send cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: Members may speak on this. If necessary, I will extend the time by half an hour.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: By now it appears that this hon. House has started taking notice of the development of nuclear energy in our country and I am sure as time passes, more interest will be generated. Nuclear energy is the energy of our future and our future as an industrial country depends both on the ability of our scientists to discover secrets of nature and our speed in applying new techniques of science to our needs.

As the House is aware, sometime back the Atomic Energy Department has been converted into the Atomic Energy Commission, thereby releasing our top workers for the tasks they have been assigned and relieving them of routine administrative matters. But the mere constitution of the Atomic Energy Commission certainly does not take away all the administrative work. One of the purposes of my speech here today would be to show that there are numerous subject matters at present dealt with by the atomic energy establishment, which could be safely left to other departments and thus relieving the work of the atomic energy establishment to that extent. As the House is aware, the atomic energy establishment works under four major groups: the physics group, the chemistry group, the engineering group and the biological, medical and health group.

Taking the physics group, of course theoretical physics and applied mathematics naturally relate to the problem of atomic energy, as also the activities

of the nuclear physics division and the reactor control division. But when we examine, for instance, the work done by the air-monitoring, health physics and electronics division, we find that some of the subjects could be safely left to other departments so as to relieve the Commission to look after the more relevant aspects of its work. For instance, under the air-monitoring and public health division, we find that one of the studies undertaken is the study of tidal movements and water renewal rates in the Bombay harbour with a view to establishing the permissible daily discharge of radioactive waste into the estuary. I think a task like that could be very easily left to the shipping and navigation department which looks after inland waters or the marine survey under the Defence Department. I do not know why the atomic energy department should waste its time on this.

Regarding the activities of the electronics division, it has produced 165 radiation meters for prospecting atomic minerals and 169 other laboratory instruments. I want to ask why the atomic energy establishment should be troubled with this and whether this task cannot be taken over by the Bharat Electronics. Why should it be necessary that the atomic energy establishment should manufacture all the electronic instruments required for its purposes? I think if some such thing were arranged and the departments reorganised accordingly, it would save the establishment a great deal of labour and time.

Now, coming to the chemistry group, we find that one of the divisions of the chemistry group is the analytical chemistry division. We have been told in the Report that that division has analysed over 1,900 samples by conventional chemical methods as well as methods based on spectro-photometry, spectroscopy, fluorimetry, polarography, mass spectrometry, electro-chemistry ion exchange etc. I am sure that all these analyses of 1,900 samples could have been left to the Universities or the Council of

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

Scientific and Industrial Research or the Indian Science Institute, Bangalore. What I am trying to point out is that our atomic energy establishment is cluttered with too many other activities which could safely be transferred to various other departments, because in the very near future this establishment will have to face very heavy tasks which rightly belong to its domain.

Then, if you examine the Isotope Division, you will find that it undertakes tracer study, including silt movement in Bombay Harbour, in co-operation with the Hydraulic Research Station of UK. Now a subject like studying the silt movement in Bombay Harbour does not rightly belong to the atomic energy establishment. This can very well be left to the Marine Survey Division of the Defence Ministry or any other body can look after this.

Then again there is another point. It is stated in the Report that the isotope application is being studied in connection with wear at the cutting edge of machine tools and in internal combustion engines under different conditions of lubrication. Is that a task of the atomic energy establishment? Surely not. A thing like that could be left to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Just because atomic energy comes into the picture incidentally or in a very negligible manner, that does not mean that the entire work should be handed over to the atomic energy establishment.

Then, if you come to Biology and Medical Group, I am of the opinion that practically the whole of this Group may have to be distributed amongst various other institutions. The research programme of the Biology Division centres round the study of the nature and origin of various biological and bio-chemical processes involved in normal growth, in the induction of cancer and in the production of useful mutations in plants of economic importance. The first two, I am sure, could be safely

left in the hands of the Medical Research Centre and in the hands of the Cancer Research Institute. As I mentioned last year, the scope of these subjects is so vast that the atomic energy establishment will be completely lost if it tries to explore what I call practically a universe of knowledge about them. If we start studying various biological and biochemical processes involved in normal growth, I do not know where it will land us. Surely, this is a work which can be left to the Medical Research Department as it belongs to that domain, and to that extent the work of this Department will have to be rationalised.

Then the atomic energy department wants to study problems of purely fundamental importance to cell biology as well as structure and mode of duplication of genes and use of specially radio-active chemicals. Just because this study requires the use of radiation, it does not mean that it rightly belongs to the atomic energy division. I am of the opinion that the entire block of this should be taken away from there and transferred either to the Universities or the Medical Research Centres.

If we take the Medical Division, it looks after the questions of radiation and fertility and also questions relating to routine investigation of cancer. I think these relate to the domain of medical science. It is true that there is the question of radiation. But it is the medical domain and not the atomic energy domain that is concerned and I am of the view that the entire branch should be transferred to medical science.

Also, it is very clear that the Atomic Energy Department is dispersing its energy in tasks which can better be handled by other departments. For instance, on page 16 of the Report, we have been told that the functions of the Atomic Minerals Division are:

"(1) geological survey for and development of atomic minerals,

including terrestrial, aerial and marine surveys, prospecting and planning for development; (ii) geophysical survey, including radiometric survey; radiometric logging of bore holes, radiometric assay and mine face survey; (iii) geo-chemical survey; (iv) mineral technology; (v) drilling; (vi) mining; (vii) stockpiling; (viii) conservation of atomic minerals; and (ix) technical assistance and training."

Now, mineral technology, drilling, mining and stockpiling could be easily left to the Indian Bureau of Mines or the Geological Survey of India or the Mineral Advisory Board. The point that I am making is that the atomic energy establishment has taken upon itself not only what really belongs to its domain but also what could be transferred to other divisions. Therefore, I submit that the hon. Prime Minister might consider the advisability of so rationalising the department as to take away the heavy load from its shoulders and leave it to tackle things which it should tackle

Here one of the main problems to which we are looking forward is the generation of power by nuclear energy. Now that is a very important task. In the Report we have been given one page on this subject where it has been stated:

"The proposals of the Atomic Energy Commission were discussed with the Planning Commission last year, and it was decided that a minimum of 250,000 kilowatts of nuclear power should be included in the Third Five-Year Plan."

The Report says that the expenditure for one unit of 250,000 kilowatts is expected to be of the order of Rs. 45 crores. Speaking about these things one may say that though our coal and metal resources are not the so exhausted as in the case of the United Kingdom, still I am convinced, as many would be convinced, that if a little study

is made of the economics of production of nuclear energy and nuclear power, in the long run, say, after fifteen years, electrical energy produced by nuclear energy will compete very successfully with even thermal power. Therefore, it is very necessary that we should develop it. The cost is given as Rs. 45 crores for a station producing 250,000 kilowatts. I was rather surprised to hear that, because in Great Britain the cost of production was given as £20 million for 200 megawatts, which really means that our cost is almost double. I do not know what are the cost factors considered and though it has been said that it is not a correct estimate, I am inclined to think that the estimates are on the high side.

Also, in the Report it has been stated that the nuclear power station would be functioning by the end of 1962. Frankly, I am not as optimistic as the Chairman of the Commission, because even in Great Britain the period that elapses between a decision to establish a station, an ordinary conventional electric power station and the time it comes into operation is seven years. I do not know how the Commission hopes to put up a station of 250,000 kilowatts which will start functioning by the end of 1962. I think the timing is very optimistic. But that does not matter. Even if it takes a year or two or more years than the schedule, a beginning has been made and it is all to the good.

Also, we find it stated in the Report that the cost of nuclear energy per unit is estimated to come to Rs. 2.6 nP. which is a very attractive rate. It compares very favourably even with the existing rate of unit of thermal power. The production cost ultimately depends upon so many factors which are today uncertain. Apart from the capital cost, construction of the reactor and other things, it will also depend upon fuel costs such as cost of raw materials like uranium, the processing cost including conversion of ore into fabricated fuel elements, the chemical

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

processing of the used fuel elements and the extraction of plutonium from them and the 'level of irradiation', that is, the amount of heat that can be extracted from each ton of fuel in the reactor before it has to be taken up. All these factors are indeterminate and so I do not think the cost may come to so low a figure as Rs 2.6 nP. Anyhow, as I said, we have made a beginning and I am sure the House will support this enterprise and I hope that we shall be able to fulfil the promises which have been given in the Report.

I have got two more points. One is the question of disposing of atomic waste. It would appear from the Report that the Commission is studying the tidal waters in Bombay harbour so that they can discharge the waste into the sea without any prejudicial effects on either the fish or any other human beings connected with the harbour movements. I am of the opinion that it is rather a very dangerous thing to do. Of course I speak with due deference to the knowledge that the Commission possesses on the subject. But it would be much desirable that, instead of discharging more atomic waste into the sea, we bury it in a concrete vault deep under the ground. There is an advantage in this also that later on, if uses are discovered as it is quite likely, of this atomic waste, that can be reclaimed and used. The second point is at least in the initial stages when our knowledge as to the hazards of radiation are very limited, it may not be desirable to discharge any atomic waste into the sea. After all, Bombay harbour is a very thickly populated place and there is considerable activity in the harbour. Additional precautions therefore require to be taken.

There is one final point which I would like to raise more in the spirit of obtaining information than in a spirit of criticism, and that is about the High altitude cosmic ray laboratory. This laboratory is being built at Gulmarg or Khulenmarg-Apharwat.

I should like to know whether this becomes really necessary now that we have had cosmic ray computation by means of instruments in the sputniks and explorers and this information is likely to be available to us. In view of the fact that we find that sputniks have gone hundreds of miles high up and discovered so many aspects of cosmic ray, whether this fundamental elementary knowledge of cosmic rays at the cost of creating this High altitude Cosmic ray station is still desirable or not, I am not sure and I would like the hon Prime Minister also to look into this in more detail.

Mr Speaker As the time is short, hon Members will try to make their points in 10 minutes.

Shri Goray (Poona) Sir, I would try to be as brief as possible, and confine my remarks to the few points that I want to submit.

In the first place I would like to congratulate the Atomic Energy Commission for the work that they have put in during the last 12 months. It was formed only last March and within the last 12 months, they have done a lot of work. In the report, we find that the activities that they have pursued during the year in Trombay have been multifarious and some of the results that they have obtained are quite exciting. For instance on page 13 of this report we find

Recent studies carried out in the Division with thermal neutrons on millet and Isfghol have shown that at low dose levels of thermal neutrons plants grow much faster and more vigorously than the controls. There was a spectacular difference between treated and untreated plants in the time of flowering. The curtailment of the time barrier in crop production has undoubted economic potentialities."

When we are thinking of producing more and more foodgrains, if this particular discovery helps us in making

rapid progress in our agricultural field, I suppose this will be certainly a benefit of untold dimensions to this country. I wish that this report was more explicit on this point so that we would have been satisfied as to what exact results we were to expect from this discovery.

There is one more exciting passage which I find in the paper which was submitted by Dr. Bhabha to the International Conference on Planned Parenthood held in New Delhi. This was sent to us only yesterday evening. But, I found in that on page 11 that Dr. Bhabha has suggested a novel way of dealing with the growth of population. He has suggested that it is quite conceivable that some substance could be developed which, when mixed with the ingredients of one's daily diet such as rice, grains or salt, would have the effect of reducing the chances of conception by about 30 per cent. The problem would be immediately solved. I can only wish him Godspeed. If he succeeds, I suppose, the terming millions of India will be no longer a problem.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):
May be over-solved

Shri V. P. Nayar: May be the other way.

Shri Goray. Having said that, I would like to point out one thing which needs immediate attention. So far as India is concerned and the other undeveloped countries are concerned Dr. Bhabha and his colleagues have said that we are not very rich in our fuels, coal, for instance, or thermal energy or hydel energy. He says that within a very few years, we shall have to fall back on atomic energy. If this is so, the beginning that we have made today, I suppose, is insignificant. In this Budget, we find that only Rs. 16 lakhs have been allotted for the power station that we want to set up to generate electricity. I think this is a very small beginning, and something more drastic will have to be undertaken and more money will have to

be diverted for this purpose, because if we want to develop our electric energy from atomic sources at a rapid pace, more money will have to be forthcoming. At present, the calculation is that about Rs. 45 crores will be spent over a period of the next 10 years. But I think that so far as this country is concerned, money will not be the main bottleneck. The main bottle neck will be the lack of scientifically trained personnel. In this report I find that pointed mention has been made of this. On page 3, it is said that the number of scientific and technical personnel now employed in the Trombay Establishment is about 950 as compared with 700 mentioned in last year's report. If we want to develop atomic power to the extent required, I suppose we shall require a lot more technical personnel and we shall have to train them very fast. Because, it is not only we who are developing on these lines. Mostly probably in China and in Japan they are making significant progress in the development of atomic energy. If that is the point of view, I think that the attempts that are being made to train up the necessary personnel are not adequate.

On page 25, we find that only 15 of our Universities are participating in the various projects that the Atomic Energy Commission has undertaken. So far as coaching our students or personnel is concerned, it is said that only six Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 400 per month and ten Junior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 per month have been instituted. Again, at the end of this para there is a very significant sentence which says,

"The Fellows are required to work at selected institutions. As no suitable candidate was available for the award of Senior Fellowships, these were converted into Junior Fellowships. During the year under review, there were 18 Fellows."

[Shri Goray.]

It is really a sad commentary that in this country, no person was found eligible to hold this post of Senior Fellow and therefore it had to be converted into Junior Fellowship. I would like to stress this point that as we go on increasing our attempts to generate atomic energy, we should not fall short of technicians. We must see to it that through our colleges and through our Universities, constant attempt is made to attract more people and see that they are trained in a proper manner. Therefore, I would say that we should have to popularise this particular branch of knowledge. Throughout the Universities we shall have to see to it that more and more students are attracted towards this through exhibitions, lectures etc. Why should we not observe the 29th of January when we first manufactured the pure ingot of uranium about 40 kgm. as a red letter day in the history of atomic energy in this country. If this were observed everywhere and boys and girls from all colleges and universities were asked to participate in this, and more knowledge was made available to them and more encouragement given, it is quite possible that they will be attracted towards this branch of knowledge, and there will not be any dearth of technical which threatens to create a bottleneck for us.

I agree with the remarks made by my colleague just now that so much need not be undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission and that there should be a dispersal of activities. They should not try to clutter themselves with so many activities which should really be handed over to the different departments of the Government.

For instance, discovery of new deposits can be handed over to the Mines and Steel Ministry. It is quite possible that universities or the medical colleges in the country can be made to take more interest in other things which deal with health.

Last year, when dealing with this subject I had suggested that scientists of the stature of Dr. Bhabha and his colleagues should not be made to work like administrators; they should not be dealing with files all the time. They should have ample time to devote to research which is their proper domain. Therefore, when I read this report I felt that too much administrative work or staff work was being undertaken by our people who are working at Trombay. It will be better if we so arrange things that this load is taken off their hands, and they are allowed more scope, more freedom, more leisure, to devote to this particular branch of knowledge.

I want to say one thing more. With all respect to Dr. Bhabha and his colleagues, I think we should not put all our eggs in one basket, that is, we should try to see whether there are other approaches towards this particular form of energy which can be encouraged. There may be other scientists in India who have got a different approach. However great a scientist may be, I think after some time, he develops a particular groove of thinking, and in this knowledge which is new to us, I think we should try to encourage different approaches. That would be possible only if we hand over this research work not only to one particular commission, but encourage universities also to do this if they willing to do so. Then only will we be able to evolve methods by which cheap and cheaper electricity or energy can be produced from nuclear fission or fusion, as the case may be.

Therefore, while congratulating Dr. Bhabha and his colleagues for what they have done, I would say that we should try to disperse this effort, to train more and more personnel so that we shall not fall short of the required technical personnel. Let us try to carry to the people in general and to the student world in particular the knowledge that we

possess in such a way that more and more are attracted towards it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I am really sorry that we cannot discuss this matter in the manner we would have liked to because, as I submitted to you earlier, the annual report for the department has been made available to us only day before yesterday. As you know, these are very technical matters in which laymen like us will have to work very hard; after reading the report we may have to make many references also in case we want to make a useful contribution to the debate. And unfortunately, this has happened in the case of a department directly under the Prime Minister. I would like to know why it has not been possible for the Government to give us this report sufficiently in advance so that we could have managed to look into it in detail and made our suggestions with regard to the working of this department.

The report, at several places, mentions details of the delegations which have been sent, or the number of invitations which the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission had received to participate in conferences outside India, but beyond that I find that certain details which are absolutely essential for us to understand how this department is working have not been given. I shall have to refer in particular to the undertakings controlled and run by this department at a later stage. Before that, I would like to emphasize one point, and that is about the location of the plant itself.

We are all glad that the Trombay installations grow bigger and bigger, but I have personally a feeling that because the entire activity of this particular department is getting concentrated in a place like Bombay, we are exposed to certain dangers. I do not think we have to think of danger from outside, although one cannot rule it out completely, but what it is that the people of Bombay will face in case there is some accident? I am very much concerned about it because,

as far as I know, in countries outside these installations are kept out of reach of the population. They are not in areas surrounded by millions of population as we have in Bombay. It is very dangerous, because, as we know, it is all a process of trial and error. We are not pioneers in this field, I agree, but as we go on trying, we cannot rule out the possibility that there will be errors; and if there is an error, I submit, it will expose the entire population of the city to a very grave risk. I do not suggest that what we have built in Bombay should be demolished, but we should certainly think of having other installations at other places instead of concentrating in a place which, as you know, apart from its population, has very important industries like the petroleum refineries and many other industries. I do not know whether this point has been looked into. Probably for administrative convenience, or the convenience of certain people, Bombay would be an ideal place, I do not know, but as far as I know, in other countries this is not the pattern, and this is a problem which requires looking into.

We have not been given any details of the administration of this department. For example, there is a very simple question for which I would like to get an answer from the Prime Minister. We are having our heavy water factory at Nangal, but now I presume we are purchasing some heavy water. Where is it from? I would like to know the price of heavy water and the countries from which we import it. It may not be a very sizable one, but I would like to know the steps that we have taken to ensure that the heavy water which has necessarily to be obtained at present is got at the cheapest possible price.

I find we are developing Atomic energy on the pattern of U.S.A., Canada or the U.K. We are in friendly relations with all countries, especially the Soviet Union in which, you know, the progress in this field of

[Shri V P Nayar]¹

atomic energy has been tremendous I would like to know from the Prime Minister what steps the Government have taken in order to get more of technical know-how from countries like the Soviet Union instead of concentrating all efforts on countries like the U.S.A., Canada, U.K. and West Germany

Sir, I would now like to make a specific reference to certain institutions. I do not know the amount of control exercised by the Auditor-General in the matter of the accounts of the Atomic Energy Commission, but a little search in the library has put into my hands two documents. One is the Audit Report for 1957 and the other is the Audit Report for 1958. They relate to the accounts of 1952-53 or 1951-52, but in one concern, a number of accounting irregularities have been pointed out. I do not want to go into the details because I am told that at the moment the Public Accounts Committee is seized of the matter. Nevertheless this is in print, and I am concerned about it because even in such an organisation one finds a number of accounting irregularities and one does not find solutions for them.

The Rare Earths Factory at Alwaye controlled by the Atomic Energy Commission is the particular institution I refer to. Here they list a number of irregularities, and from the reports which come of us get about the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission which I do not want to divulge at present, we feel that an adequate amount of control over the finances is not being exercised by any authority. I would very earnestly request the Prime Minister to look into this and assure us that he would take all possible steps to see that even though the project is very important for us, and the installations are very important for us, yet we should not allow one pie to be spent unnecessarily.

Then, there is the question of the other undertaking, namely the Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd. which was floated as a private limited company in which originally the Government of India contributed 50 per cent of the share capital, leaving the other 50 per cent to the Government of Kerala. There was one unit outside the limits of Kerala, and it was in the territory which Kerala gave to Madras, and that is one factory in the public sector. There are two factories there, one owned by the Government and the other owned by a firm called Hopkins and Williams Ltd., to which also I shall have to make a reference later. But this particular factory which is owned by Madras has been given five per cent for participation in the share capital, reducing Kerala's participation from 50 to 45 per cent and the Government of India's 50 per cent remains as it is. The Government of India nominates the chairman and also three members to represent the Government of India for holding 50 per cent, for 45 per cent the Kerala Government are given two representatives in the board, and for 5 per cent Madras is given one representative. I do not know whether if it is in a private limited company not owned by Government this would have been allowed.

I happen to represent the area in which their units are situated and I have intimate knowledge of the working. I have raised this question time and again. When the Central Government got interested in taking over the factory, all of us thought that there will be a development of all the subsidiary industries possible from this particular industry. We also thought that there will be considerable increase in production. I expected that as this question was specifically posed during the debate last year, the reports will contain some information about the production of ilmenite in the factories, running of which is under the control of the Government of India. But there is no indication

whatsoever. Last year, it was a different story. The Prime Minister explained that the shortage in production was due to certain difficulties which could not be avoided, especially difficulties in the negotiations between the three Governments which had to participate in investment. But what is the position today? I am sure that the Government of India are not taking that matter with as much seriousness as is required, because I can give one small example to show how the Government of India are not looking into the problems as a whole

You know that because the factories are situated in a place where we do not have a harbour, and we have to export about three to four lakh tons every year, the purchasers send their chartered ships, there is a small port called Kollthottam from which the ship takes the cargo. You know the Arabian sea is very rough for four to five months in a year and even during the other months, the minerals will have to be transported by head-load to the water edge, and from there in a small country-craft called *mallam* it will go in the country craft and then transported to what is called the lighter, and the lighter takes it to the steamer, which normally anchors about seven miles from the coast. We have only to connect Chavara with the Quilon-Ernakulam line and have an extension by six miles of the railway without a single major bridge and without a single tunnel if six or seven miles of railway line will be constructed, from the factory—the Government factories can very easily have sidings inside the factories—the entire haul of three lakhs or four lakhs of tons of this ilmenite can be shipped throughout the year from the Cochin harbour. I have been writing it to the Railway Minister. I have not written to the Prime Minister, because I thought that it being a railway subject, the Railway Minister would take some action. I discussed it with the manager also, but nobody seems to be bothered about it, and we are spending lakhs

of rupees as hire charges on lighters. This is a very simple matter. Here is an institution controlled by the Government of India, and in which the partners are the Government of Madras and the Government of Kerala, and yet we find that even in such matters, where there is no question of foreign exchange involved in constructing a railway link for six or seven miles, the problem has not been looked into. I am only pointing this out to show that even in small matters Government do not have an overall picture.

Then, take the case of the subsidiary industries. From this report, I find that most of the products now being made at the Rare Earths Factory have no market at all in the world, and for storing some of the products these containers were ordered, and half the containers themselves got corroded, I do not know why 1,500 to 1,600 tons have gone bad and become useless only because there was no proper storage. And trisodium phosphate and things like that which are made there do not seem to have a world market at all. However, the report says that, however, the production is maintained at 1,500 tons. I want to ask whether the possibility of developing industries based on the products which are made there have been gone into by any competent authority.

We find a similar pattern in another thing also. We all know that India's steel production will be going up by several times in the course of a few years. Naturally, as there is increase in the production of steel, the demands for welding electrodes will be bound to increase proportionately if not more. And welding electrodes are normally made with rutile as one of the important raw materials. Rutile is produced only in these factories; but at present, there is no production of rutile, even if there is, it is very little. There has not been a single licence given for the manufacture of welding electrodes to a factory there. There may be one or two factories in

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Calcutta or Bombay, because the British Oxygen and Acetylene Co. is such a powerful octopus; they ask for licences in Himachal Pradesh and they are given. But in the particular area which produces the rutile, which has all the other advantages of starting units such as—I am giving this only by way of illustration—for using the by-products of these factories, the Government of India have not taken any interest. It is not the Prime Minister's fault, I know, because these are small little matters from which the Prime Minister should be made free. But the fact remains that although the Government of India have control and although we are in an advantageous position in a place where unemployment is a very bad problem today, even in such matters, the Government of India do not take any interest in the manner in which the problem makes it necessary for them to take interest.

Then, take this question. We are having units in the private sector and in the public sector. One is, as I submitted earlier, a factory situated at Manavalakurichi in the Nagercoil district, which is run by a firm called Hopkins and Williams Ltd., from 1914. The factory has been working from 1914 till now. But now, the factory management comes and issues notice that it would be closed from the 9th of March. The Prime Minister has already been informed of it by a petition; and 2,500 workers will go out. There is no other unit except the one managed by the Kerala Government for the production of ilmenite, all the units are controlled either by the State Governments or by the Government of India in partnership with the State Governments. The only other company which runs it is Hopkins and Williams Ltd., which probably is a subsidiary of National Leads or du Pont's, I do not know. This factory after working from 1914 onwards now comes and says that they cannot continue to run the factory, because

they have a surplus of 20,000 tons or 15,000 tons or whatever it is. Why is it not possible for the Government of India to step in? If they do not want to do it, let them go; we do not want them to hang on like this and put 2,500 workers in utter jeopardy. Why can the Government of India not step in? By now, the Government of India know how to run a minerals factory; they have had two years of experience of running a mineral factory at Chavara very near which there is also another private limited company running a factory. If, as they say, ilmenite could not be sold in the world market, why is it that the factory in Manavalakurichi is being closed while the factory situated in Chavara is being improved? As I understand it, they have ordered for machinery for making improvements. The one is closed forty miles away and the other, I think, is spending money for improvements. It is just because, as I feel it, the Government of India have not been having a very firm attitude towards these companies. I know there are some difficulties, in dealing with certain companies of the kind of Hopkins and Williams, there may be certain difficulties.

But I would urge upon the Prime Minister to consider this matter sympathetically and take over the factory, because otherwise it is likely to create a problem in an area in which this is the only industry, and this probably is the only industry in the whole of that Nagercoil district which is capable of earning so much foreign exchange. Therefore, I make an appeal to him to take over this factory.

There is only one more small point I would deal with before I conclude. As Shri Goray pointed out, we understand that a stage has come in our country when from over 360 million people, it is not possible to find out one candidate deserving a Rs. 400 scholarship. There must be something basically wrong. The Report says

that no suitable candidate was available for the award of a senior fellowship. If this is the position, how are we going to proceed? How can we expect that if this year, there was not a single candidate in the whole of India to deserve a scholarship of Rs. 400, we will make vast strides in the field of atomic energy? It is very difficult for us to think out a way. No reason has also been given. Probably the qualifications fixed were....

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Too high?

Shri V. P. Nayar: ... too high. Probably there might have been pulls. But this is a very dismal picture. I would like the Prime Minister to tell us how this has happened.

Then there is another aspect which is covered under the head 'Biological Research'. Shri Goray has already told us how exciting it was to read about discoveries. They are always exciting. But it is very difficult to put them into practice, especially in an under-developed country like ours. Suppose a discovery has been made on the possibility of mutations using atomic energy, it is impossible for us to immediately apply it in agriculture. As you very well know, two years ago in U.K. a scientist found out what was known as gibberalic acid which would make a pea of about 3 inches tall grow into a giant size within the period of one month in laboratory under ideal conditions; there must be air-conditioning, there must be pressure conditioning and there must also be temperature regulation. More exciting things can undoubtedly be achieved. But it is very difficult to translate them into practice.

Even today we have not been able to succeed in our country in making all peasants pick and choose the particular type of chemical fertiliser, let alone all others. We have not been able to induce the majority of our peasants to use any fertiliser at all. And in this context, it is impossible for me to think that the moment there is a discovery about genes or

mutations or about hybridisation using atomic energy, it can be transferred into the field or translated into action in agriculture on a wide scale. I do not believe so. Nevertheless, it is worth experimenting.

As I submitted earlier, it is always a question of trial and error. But what I am concerned about in this research programme is the report which is made about the work done on haematology. It says that all those who have been exposed to hazards inside the installation had been examined by a competent medical team and found to have no major trouble at all. This is what it says:

"It is well-known that blood forming organs are sensitive to ionizing radiations and acute doses of high energy radiations are capable of producing leukemias in the human being".

I know for certain that there have been complaints of unaccountable troubles from persons working in these places. Normally, our medical practitioners cannot find out the reason, because, as we know, our medical experts have not started knowing much about diseases from radioactivity. In certain places of less danger, for example, in rooms where you take the X-ray, even in such rooms, when a survey was conducted in Bombay, 43 per cent. of those who have been continuously exposed in the X-ray rooms have been found to have major troubles, while in the Atomic Energy Establishment none has so far been found to have any trouble. Maybe the protective measures taken in the Atomic Energy Establishment are sufficient. Nevertheless, it is a matter worth studying in greater detail because these effects will not be known in one year or six months. From the report as it is, I cannot say that a proper study has been made.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. the Prime Minister once again to please consider the case of the zirconium factory. Last year, I posed it because there was an observation in

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a government document that large-scale production of zirconium was envisaged by Government. In this year's report, not a word is mentioned about that zirconium factory. Why I say so is because we have a feeling that this has been cold-stored. We process the rare earth cake and send it to Bombay for further processing. Now, the basic raw material for the zirconium factory, according to me—I am not a scientist; but this is what I understand—will be zircon. Our sands contain 3 per cent. of zircon, according to an answer given by the Prime Minister. It is the next important constituent in our mineral sands, next to ilmenite. Therefore, if we are told that Bombay has certain advantages or Calcutta has certain advantages—as they always find out, Government can always find out and give the licence for a rubber factory to Madras, saying that it has certain advantages—we can say that in this case no other State can have a claim to large-scale production of zirconium which has been under the contemplation of Government, and to which we find no reference. I would like to know from the Prime Minister what is the latest position. Are we putting it into cold-storage or are we going through with it? If it is the latter, will Kerala get the factory which it is legitimately entitled to?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khadiolkar, I will allow ten minutes. Then I will call the hon. the Prime Minister.

Shri Khadiolkar (Ahmednagar): It is a technical matter; I crave your indulgence.

Mr. Speaker: We allotted one hour for this. I have extended it by half an hour. Enough has been said.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Will some hon. Member from this side also be called?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to speak on External Affairs.

Shri Khadiolkar: We are making a very small beginning by starting this department. It has great potentialities

and it is likely to affect other spheres of our life, social, economic, and others. I particularly welcome the development of research in atomic energy—and this is a research station—because as the prophet of atomic energy, Prof. Einstein, said in 1948 in his message to intellectuals, 'we will have to revolutionise our thinking'. Let us hope by starting this department, the colleagues of our Prime Minister would take a lesson from this message.

Coming to the department itself, I would like to point out that fortunately we have a top-ranking scientist in this department. But I feel that though a Commission is now established, the scientists or technical people in this country are more burdened, and get mixed up, with administrative matters. If this happens, later on they get mixed up with administrative politics. So, in order to have the future growth of atomic energy development in this country on proper lines, I would like that men like Dr. Bhabha's stature should be more free for planning research and development, and must not be burdened in any way—because I have gone through the constitution of the Commission—with administrative and other planning matters.

In an under-developed country, how can we utilize atomic energy immediately? That is a problem. Of course, the department is planning to set up a power plant in the next Five Year Plan period. That is a development in the right direction.

Looking to the population growth and the greater necessity of energy for consumption, we will have to do a little perspective planning in this line because it has been observed that in the per capita income and the per capita consumption of energy—if we look at it from this angle—we are at the lowest while Canada and U.S.A. are at the highest. I have no time; and I do not want to give figures. So, from this point of view, the contemplated atomic power plant is a step in the right direction.

Apart from the utilisation of this energy by controlled fusion, I would like to know what Dr. Bhabha proposes to do regarding the other part of it. He predicted in his Presidential Address to the International scientists that within about two decades fusion also will be controlled and we will have ample energy. I do not find in the Report anything anywhere as to what we are doing in this branch of research. From the world reports in scientific journals, we find that already in America, there is controlled fusion in a laboratory. While on a visit to Great Britain, Mr. Khrushchev admitted that some development has taken place regarding controlling fusion in U.S.S.R. So, Dr. Bhabha's prophecy of 20 years is likely to come true. If within 20 years fusion is to be controlled, then, I think, we would be a little backward in our planning. I would like to know what steps we are taking in that direction.

The important service that this research centre—I would call it only a research centre though it has developed certain lines of production—can do to our country is the development of its medical aspect.

13.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The radio isotopes are produced here. They are supplied. But I do not find in this report anything as to how many doctors and nurses are trained here for handling the radio-active chemicals, radio-active substances like phosphorous, iodine—or gold which was recently administered to the great Mr. Dulles as we have read in the papers—or about the centres where all these things are explained.

The next thing is about the latest medical information because in our backward country medical services are scarce in the rural areas. Practically in every part of the country, diseases like leprosy or cancer are on the increase. We have not yet definite

data; we have some rough estimates. These diseases could be controlled by the use of Radio-isotopes, if doctors are trained, if nurses are trained, if technicians are trained, in some centres that are established all over the country.

Radio isotopes constitute a great discovery in medical science after the microscope. It is said so. If it is so great a discovery which can alleviate suffering and control diseases, I would urge that this department, at this level, should concentrate more on the medical side of it, on the humanitarian side of it.

As some of my hon. friends mentioned, the biological, agricultural and other developments are also equally important. We know we are always short of food. This department can help agricultural research in many ways. Of course, this is just in the first stage of development. I do not think, at this stage, all these branches, the biological research or the agricultural research in connection with the development of radio isotopes, can be separated. But some branches can, certainly be separated like the survey branch or the mining branch; and that should be done as early as possible.

Regarding location, I feel this is a very small beginning. The under-developed areas of the world are looking forward with great interest to the development of atomic energy because it has a great revolutionary potential. Therefore, in this country, we have provided in the Budget for about Rs 10 crores. I expect that this branch is bound to grow and should grow in the interest of our economic development. If it is to grow, the question is whether we should concentrate it at the present location or change it to somewhere, as the previous speaker has suggested, some safe place where, of course, the question of disposal will be easily tackled—that is also a problem in the location of this industry.

Nowadays, medical appliances of a mechanical nature are easily available

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said they are being produced and used in this country—like the X-ray instruments. They are purchased by unqualified people and they run a great risk. Is Government contemplating of bringing in some legislation to control this and see that only technicians will handle these machine—after all it is a mechanical thing and a patient is charged some fees and he is given something whether it is good, bad or indifferent? It is very clear from the Report of the Department that the radio-activity risks are not taken into account by the medical profession. They must be made conscious of it and some sort of suitable legislation to control the handling of these medical equipment should be brought forward.

One more point and I finish. So far as atomic energy is concerned, I think it is almost a neglected aspect. Some people may take objection to this. At no distant future, controlled fusion energy would be available. If controlled fusion energy is made to serve under-developed countries, I think, all our problems of poverty, under-nourishment and disease will be solved almost in no time. Of course, it is going to affect not only in this sphere. As I said earlier, it is going to affect in the way of international relations. We are worried sometimes about international tensions and our Prime Minister is sometimes more worried about it. I feel that this international tension has given a great fillip to the development of atomic energy.

In an earlier period, when it was discovered in a laboratory in 1942 and the possibilities were seen, some private enterprise people raised a hue and cry whether it should be used for peaceful purposes, for industrial purposes. They felt that once atomic energy is made available for the use of industry, then, the technical development that was at the disposal and within the command of private enterprise would not remain with them, and all this quarrel about the private enterprise getting a particular place

and public enterprise encroaching upon private enterprise would vanish. Because of this conflict between the so-called two blocks, the world market is split. There is a conflict of a military nature also.

The first power in the world which set in motion any kind of atomic power plant was the Soviet Union; that is significant; then Britain and then America have taken it up. The same thing will happen as regards fusion. Therefore, this conflict they do not desire. But we the people of the under-developed countries—from there development of science—are going to benefit out of it. There is the possibility of rivalry because it is going to be continued on an economic plane—a very healthy rivalry from our point of view—and on the economic plane the market is flooded. The development of atomic energy in the Soviet Union which is making strides could not be resisted and, therefore, the United States will have to follow suit and ultimately, as I said at the beginning, the whole thing will lead to a total revolution. We are on the threshold of a new industrial era because of this energy. In the past, we used to borrow some fashions from London after about one year and we used to move about in India as that being the latest fashion. That was so about thought also in this country. So far as nuclear science is concerned, I expect that with the vision of the Prime Minister in this field, we shall take a lead and we will show that so far as the development of this branch of science in this country is concerned, we will devote more money and more energy and train some technicians. In the last international conference, our representative made a good contribution. We are naturally proud of it. It was pointed out in the report that there is a lack of good Indian technicians for scholarship. It is a sorry state of affairs and this must be removed and India will have to catch up in this new industrial era and go ahead of the west while it will be groping whether the old mode of

production is to be retained for profit or it should be disbanded, because once the form of production changes ultimately the function is bound to change and it is bound to revolutionise, as I said earlier, the thinking on the political plane and on the economic plane and on the social plane. With these words, I welcome this development.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that the following cut motions have been selected by the Members concerned:—

Demand No. 100—Nos 381, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405.

Demand No. 101—382.

Demand No. 139—410 and 411

Need to rehabilitate the fishermen of Trombay at some other places.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to give compensation to land owners of Trombay whose land was acquired by Government

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need to enlarge the scope of atomic research to the field of Defence

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to utilise the services of the Indian Scientists who are serving abroad.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need to supply atomic power to industries in Bombay and suburbs

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish atomic power houses in such parts of the country where there is acute shortage of electric power and there is no coal reserve or any hydro-electric potential near about

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to enlarge the scope of research to the field of Defence

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Atomic Energy Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to concentrate on research and development of Atomic Energy on a scale commensurate with the needs of the country and with quick speed.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced to Re 1."

Failure to allot at least 50 crores of rupees for research and development of Atomic Energy.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are now before the House

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome these brief debates on this subject because it is right that hon. Members of Parliament should acquaint themselves with what is happening and should criticise it whenever needed. It is difficult for me to deal with this subject, even as I suppose it is for the other Members of Parliament because it requires a great deal of scientific and technical knowledge really to understand what is happening. I do visit from time to time the various atomic energy establishments and the people there take the trouble of explaining many things to me and I look wise but really I do not feel very wise at all. I get some broad idea of how things are functioning, whether they are functioning well or not. Although I am not wholly unacquainted with scientific technology and the like, nevertheless, we have to try to understand it and it is for this reason that occasionally I have arranged with Dr. Bhabha and he has been good enough to come here and speak on this subject to Members of Parliament. I hope that will continue because that kind of meeting is likely often to give more insight into what is happening than a formal debate.

Now the hon. Member who just spoke talked about new forms of production, etc. He was quite right, of course, as he often is, if not always. But here the question arises, when we are dealing with science and technology something does not happen by magic as a rule. That is to say, you have to have a background out of which background things grow. You have to have an industrial background for an industry to grow. It is not merely putting up a factory and calling it an industry. You have to have people largely educated in industrial techniques and so the industry grows. I say this not for the sake of hon. Members here. I am surprised often at the way people outside think of industry growing. People seem to think it is a mere question of throwing some money about and hiring somebody and calling

it an industry. That is no industry. It has to grow and the population has to think about industrialised techniques, scientific methods and all that. That takes a little time and, of course, that can be expedited. So, science cannot grow just by some brilliant man. Maybe, a brilliant mathematician may produce a brilliant formula. You cannot think of the growth of the industry unless you have a strong and well-spread base. In a sense we have tried to give a broad base by developing our national laboratories, etc. But the real final base should be the universities out of which people should come to the national laboratories and other institutes. I am not very happy about the standards of equipment of the universities at the present moment. We must encourage them but while we must encourage them we must also remember that we cannot treat the universities, at the present moment or for sometime to come, as centres of very specialised work, especially in the atomic energy field. We cannot do that. We have not got enough men for that, and if we spread them out, nowhere will adequate work be done. All the good men that we have will be spread over a number of places with the result that the work done is of a secondary character because the work of this kind is not of a brilliant man but it is the work of a group of competent men, a large number of very able men, mathematicians, etc., physicists and the like coming together who produce results. Whether it was the atomic bomb or any advance in these matters you will find that large numbers of people were gathered together knocking each other's heads and all the time discussing, arguing, experimenting and so on. Whole colonies were made out of which came out this great atomic bomb to begin with. It cannot be done in a dispersed way. I say so because hon. Members have talked a great deal about the dispersal, thinking of it in some kind of a mechanical way where a person produces a screw and another something of some part with a hole and then they put the screw in the hole. If I may say so, with

all respect, that is not the right conception of it. There is no other way, I say. The moment you try to think of doing odd jobs here and there, you do not bring that integrated way of thinking which has to be together. As a matter of fact, the atomic energy work in this country is dispersed. I mean to say there is plenty of it being done in Kerala and the factories elsewhere. Other factories are also going to be opened and are opened. That is going to happen. Inevitably it will be dispersed and we want to disperse it. But my point is that the essential part of the work, the base of it has to be concentrated and it is in fact concentrated even in countries which have a far greater scientific potential than we have. Even they have to concentrate; if you take France or any other country they gather together. Of course, countries like United States or, maybe, the Soviet Union, may have several such concentrations because they have many people. That is a different matter. But it is to be concentrated, and it is so.

Hon. Member Shri Bharucha said that the medical part should go somewhere and the biological part somewhere else and so on. I do confess that it struck me very odd, his suggesting this, because even for normal scientific work it is a wrong approach and in the atomic energy work this would be fatal. We can never get a concentrated way of working or looking at things with these various people looking at various aspects and not putting their heads together. Of course, that does not mean that the biological work should not be done elsewhere. There are many aspects of the work which can be done in hospitals, this that and the other, but the real basic work of exploring unknown regions or exploring regions which are partly known has to be done, I think, in a much more concentrated and integrated way in order to produce results.

In fact, the results that we have already achieved in the atomic energy may be said to be significant. I do not

wish to exaggerate, but excepting for about five, may be six, countries which are obviously much more advanced than we—and there is no question of competition—the fact is that more advanced and more widespread work has been done in this matter in India than, again, apart from those half a dozen countries, any country in the world—Europe, Asia, America included. I am not saying that in a spirit of vainglory, not that. But this has been done because of concentrated effort. If we had dispersed it all over, everybody would have talked wisely about nuclear work, fission and fusion and all that, without understanding a great deal of what all this means, but the actual results would have been few. It is due to this concentration and building up a strong foundation for work that we have achieved the good results that we have.

We have this Reactor, swimming pool type of reactor, Apsara. We have the Zerlina coming, the Zero Energy Reactor. We have the Canada-India Reactor, which is of a really big scale and which will enable us to experiment and explore in a big way. It is only through them that one explores and experiments.

Sometimes some people suggested, I remember, our putting up small reactors in universities. Well, it may be done, I do not know, in the United States of America, where there is plenty of money and plenty of people. But that would be, I think, a wrong thing. What the universities should concentrate on is good training in nuclear physics. That is a base of it. If they did that, they would help the cause of atomic energy more than by putting up a reactor with one or two clever men attached to it and trying to work it. That would be more a show than anything else. But it is necessary for the universities to be given help in every way for a really basic sound training in nuclear physics. Every university should do it and institute as high a degree as is possible.

And, when we have scientists, maybe, we can have two or three centres.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

That is a different matter. For the present we cannot weaken the one concentrated effort. This concentrated effort which is situated at Trombay is growing in numbers. I do not think it is really easy to understand what is being done without a personal visit there, and I would invite hon. Members to go there, to pay a visit and have a look around, see it from time to time, and after a year or two see how it is growing.

It is not a question of a reactor, a huge thing or the huge laboratories and other things. The main thing is how our young men and women are being trained there, because it is a huge training centre today, a bigger centre than any in India for that purpose. We have now—I think some hon. Members pointed out the numbers—truly speaking, 900 Indian scientists, technical personnel working in this establishment. Last year the figure was 600; that is, 300 more now. They are being given a very thorough training. They are chosen from all over India, and the standards are high. An hon. Member mentioned something about scholarship which was not given for a senior scientist and which was given to a junior scientist. I do not know all the facts about it, I can't say. A large number of the good ones have already been chosen in other ways. The applicants for that particular scholarship did not come up to the high standards required, and we are anxious not to lower the standards for people we know. We have realised that.

I can say that our younger scientists working in Trombay and elsewhere fill me with, well, confidence for the future of science in India. They are really a very bright lot, eager, keen, able and almost every foreign observer who has come across them has been impressed by the quality of our younger scientists. Of course, they go abroad, and the brightest of them, unfortunately, died last year in Paris.

So, now, at the present moment, here is the concentrated way of working. Therefore, I cannot measure. It is very difficult for me to measure exactly what might be done a little better or a little cheaper. It is very difficult. We keep on paving the way and trying to understand, but in the ultimate analysis who have to rely on the advice of experts and technical advisers.

Much has been said about Dr. Bhabha or our senior scientists being freed from administrative work. There is a good deal of truth in that. We have also been thinking of that. But it is quite impossible for them to be isolated from it, because the two things are inter-connected, inter-related. Still a good deal has been done, and one of our very senior experienced officers has been associated with this Atomic Energy Commission, who looks after financial aspect and the administrative aspect, and does it, I believe, very competently.

The new Reactor, Zerlina will be very useful in the study and design of the new power reactor system, and when the Canada India Reactor comes into being and functions, India will be in possession of one of the largest isotopes producers in the world. All these reactors are used for research and training in the fields of nuclear physics, bio-physics, medicine, agriculture, chemistry and bio-chemistry. Just imagine, isolating and separating all these fields. You do not get persons trained in that integrated way understanding the *raison d'être* of all this. They may understand how to use an isotope as a doctor may know how to use an isotope in a particular case. But that is not the training in the higher branches of any science.

Take, again, radio chemistry which was built last year to train a team of chemists in the handling of highly radio-active substances. Suppose we asked the Chemical Laboratory at Poona to do it—no doubt, they do

what we tell them—they would not have that background, that equipment and all that to do it adequately.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I did not ask for transfer of that function.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a thorium plant. As the House knows, the total resources of thorium in India are very considerable and that a pilot plant to produce nuclear grade thorium is functioning, and I think it produced.

Shri Bharucha talked specially about electronics and asked, why should they do it here in the Atomic Energy Establishment? Well, we have electronics factories elsewhere, and it may be that others could do it. As a matter of fact, if we wait for a generalised electronics institute or factory to produce it we would be working on a board field, not the specialised things required here. We would have waited a very long time and held up all the work of our Atomic Energy Establishment and spent much more money there. As it is, the Atomic Energy Establishment working on the narrow field of what they require in the electronics produced it, produce many things and saved a large sum of money which we would have to spend in order to get them from abroad. And what is more, it is not a question of saving money only, but it is a certain element of self-reliance and self dependence and they are producing nearly all the electronic components that are needed for them. In fact, I was told the other day by them there that in about two years' time they are prepared to produce almost anything in the field of electronics that is required in India. But that does not mean they should produce anything, big or small. I am merely saying that having concentrated on one thing, they have made an advance, and it is a good thing that even if we have electronic establishments elsewhere this should be done in two or three places, because electronics is very important for the future.

There is another important development there, and that is about the training of people. That is to say, it is not only taking trained people for training them there, but in order to provide a steady supply of trained scientific and technical personnel, the establishment has got a training programme for 250 young graduates and engineers to be recruited annually from the universities and giving supplementary training for a year to fit them for work in India's atomic energy programme. This figure will increase; the intake of the school will become 350 a year later. There is also a further part of it. The programme is, to send some of these people to foreign countries for additional training. This Trombay establishment is now a research and training centre of considerable importance in India.

I shall now briefly deal with one or two facts. Shri Naushir Bharucha mentioned the year 1962 and he doubted whether the power station would be ready in 1962. He was quite right to doubt it. The year is not 1962 at all; it is 1964. It is a misprint.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On the last page, it has been shown that it is 1962.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying so. It is a misprint. It should be 1964.

There is another thing. He said something about audit, etc. As a matter of fact, the Atomic Energy Department is a department of the Government of India, and it is entirely under the Comptroller and Auditor-General for audit purposes; he organises the audit. It is not separately done.

Then, Shri Naushir Bharucha mentioned something about the cost of the power station and compared it with the British figures. Well, all these are estimates, but actually, the figures

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

given by us here are the same as the British figures. In some ways, it might be less and in some ways it may be greater, but we have taken them and adapted them for the sake of calculation. When the time comes we will have to work it out. There is very little difference between them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The figures quoted by me are taken from a pamphlet published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, entitled *Programme of Nuclear Power* in which it is mentioned that the cost of the station will be £ 15 million to 20 million for a 150 to 250 megawatt station. That means our estimates are 75 per cent more.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. Now-a-days there are large commercial firms, especially in America and some in England, may be, who advertise that they will put a power station

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Basirhat): It is from a Government paper.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May be a misprint

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then, Shri Naushir Bharucha seemed to think that the Gulmarg laboratory was not necessary. I beg to differ from him, although I am not an expert. But I am told it is important to measure this thing and to explore at various places high up,—whether in South India where we get one height and in North India another height,—and we can measure the relative importance of these things. It does seem to us to be important to have one at Gulmarg. This place was fixed after a team went all over India, selecting and trying to find out a proper place.

Some hon. Member—I think it was Shri V. P. Nayar—complained that the report was given very late. I am sorry it was given late. We shall try to prepare it earlier.

Then, Shri Nayar also mentioned something about a railway link of six miles to Quilon. This is the first time I have heard of it. We shall have this enquired into. But even now I believe the things can be sent to Cochin via canal possibly.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not profitable.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not possible? Well, he said that if we want to do this, then we put out of employment a large number of fishermen who are working there,—the boats being taken to the ships.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The railway line will provide additional employment for several thousands in construction.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Six miles of railway will not provide employment for several thousands, I believe.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): During the construction of the siding, it will provide employment

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even now there are temporary workers

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will look into it.

As for the ilmenite at Manavalakurichi, I am informed that the ilmenite at Manavalakurichi is inferior to that at Chavara and therefore one finds a ready market, and the other does not. These are the difficulties.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The figures given by you last year were different. In answer to a question, the reply given by the hon. Prime Minister was that the ilmenite content of Manavalakurichi sands was found to be greater than that of Chavara. It was only the year before last.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, when I give these answers, then or now, it is not my mind that is functioning, but I repeat what I have been told. Obviously, I cannot have

much knowledge about this. I take the answer from those who are supposed to know. They tell me.

Now, there was some reference to the dangers and hazards. An hon. Member talked about something that is full of—even X-rays and photographs being full of—some radio activity, or radio-active danger. It is true. But it is also true that at Trombay, the precautions taken deliberately are very good. You can go and see them. In other places where the hazards and dangers are less, no precautions are taken. Therefore, there might be some slight effect from radio-activity there. But here, every effort is taken. The whole thing is being completely watched and revised as to what more can be done.

Then, reference was made to some fishermen not being given compensation. I do not really understand it. I have not heard of any fishermen being displaced from Trombay or requiring compensation. I do not know how it has come about.

Well Sir, I submit that these Demands for Grants may be sanctioned. They are for a very fine piece of work which is being done and which is creditable to India and which has great promise for the future.

Shri Khadilkar: One point for clarification. About the Travancore Minerals (Private) Limited, I fail to understand why the royalty is given to the Kerala State Government for mining rights. It is about Rs. 24,57,000. Under the Constitution, the mining rights belong to the Centre. Why we pay royalty to the State Government for these rights, I cannot understand.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is royalty paid to the State Governments for every mineral.

Shri Khadilkar: We are purchasing sands. There is another item. I wanted to have an explanation why

we are paying a heavy royalty besides the purchasing of sand.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand. Does the hon. Member mean, that the Central Government is paying to the State Government?

Shri Khadilkar: Yes. Under the Constitution, mining rights belong to the Centre.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They can be clarified later on.

Shri Khadilkar: I will explain in a minute. I have gone through the balance sheet. For purchase of sand, we are paying about Rs. 23 lakhs and odd. That I can understand. But I have not come across any public undertaking of a mining nature where the Centre or the private limited concern is paying royalty of this magnitude.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apparently it is the company that pays. The company may be owned by us, but the company pays. (Interruptions)

About the quality of the stuff produced at Chavara and Manavalakurichi, the quality of monazite at Manavalakurichi is better than at Chavara, but the quality of ilmenite at Manavalakurichi is bad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know if any of the cut motions is being pressed.

Some Hon. Members: No.

The cut motions were by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I can put the Demands straightway.

The question is—

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 100, 101 and 129 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy."

The motion was adopted.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 111 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 6 hours have been allotted—

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the members in whose names these cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for members including movers of cut motions and upto 30 minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of groups

DEMAND NO 16—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Naga Hills—Tuensang Area'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,94,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 19—STATE OF PONDICHERY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,52,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO. 20—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'.

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs.'"

Sri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just wish to draw attention to one or two factors in regard to these demands; I am not going into details. The first is that the External Affairs Ministry deals with some areas which, normally speaking, have nothing to do with external affairs and which involve quite a considerable sum. One of the demands is for the tribal areas, another for the Naga Hills Tuensang area, another for the State of Pondicherry, etc. All these are normally internal matters, not foreign. But by some arrangement, they have come to External Affairs and they swell up the total sum included in these demands of External Affairs.

There are a number of items which are more or less fixed expenditure like our contribution to the United Nations Organisation—a considerable sum—and our contribution to UNEF—the United Nations Emergency Force between the Israel and Egyptian border

13:45 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, if you take out these fixed contributions and subsidies to the Governments of Bhutan, Sikkim and non-foreign service matters, the

figure left is much smaller; the figure for ambassadorial, diplomatic and consular work will shrink greatly. It will be seen that in the budget estimates of next year, the figures are somewhat larger than the previous year's. For instance, for tribal areas, it goes up from Rs. 8,00,00,000 to Rs. 8,70,00,000. In regard to Naga Hills, it does not go up at all; it comes down. The budget estimates were Rs. 3,64,00,000 and the revised estimates are Rs. 3,12,00,000. The present budget estimate is Rs. 3,55,00,000. Then, the budget estimate for external affairs proper for last year is Rs. 8,78,00,000, but this has gone up to Rs. 9,76,00,000. For Pondicherry, it is a little less than it was before. The increase this year over the last year's budget is Rs. 1,62,00,000. Increased expenditure on economic development of tribal areas Rs. 42 lakhs; increase in the number of village guards in Naga Hills-Tuensang area and provision of accommodation for the personnel of the air despatch platoon Rs. 20 lakhs; increase in the amount of contribution to U.N.O. due to payment of India's share for the maintenance of U.N.E.F. Rs. 74 lakhs; decision to recover income-tax from salaries earned abroad and to reimburse the same to the officers in the form of additional foreign allowance Rs. 4 lakhs. That is to say, a new rule has been framed that officers abroad, who are free from income-tax on their salaries, have in future to pay that income-tax; but, at the same time, we did not want their total emoluments to go down. So, we carefully calculated and decided that they would pay their income-tax, but we give them that money in the shape of foreign allowance. That amounts to Rs. 4 lakhs. Then, increase in subsidies to Bhutan and Sikkim for development expenditure Rs. 11 lakhs; increase in developmental measures (payment of arrears to Defence estimates as cost of training to Air Force Personnel) Rs. 11 lakhs. These are the things to which I wished to draw attention.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

So, certain fixed charges that we have to pay take away a great deal from the total amounts, and the actual foreign service work, I believe, will compare very favourably from the point of view of expenditure with any fair-sized country. I do not presume to say that we do everything in the most economic manner. It is always possible to introduce economy and this process is going on. But, by and large, the results achieved by us in the foreign field, I think, are considerable and are recognised as such, and the amount spent is far less than in most other countries.

Shrimati Bhanu Chakravarty: When we start the discussion on the demands for grants relating to External Affairs Ministry, we remember the shadow of the new threat to our security which has come into being as a result of the signing of the bilateral pact between the U.S.A. and Pakistan. We have been concerned deeply over it; the entire country has been perturbed and more so, this House. During the last few days, this matter has come up again and again in this House. But what has surprised one is the way the Government has reacted to it—not the day when the Pact has been signed but during the entire period when step by step we have seen the U. S. policy piling up military pact after pact, encircling the freedom-loving peoples of Asia and Africa, which is in marked contrast to the reaction of our Prime Minister and the Government when the U.S.-Pak Pact came into being a few years back. We all remember clearly the sharp and firm tone in which we sent our note to President Eisenhower on that occasion. Since then, we have had the U.S.-Pak Agreement in 1954, the South East Asia Treaty in 1954 and then the Baghdad Pact in 1955, which Pakistan joined in 1956. Then we have had what is known as the "Eisenhower Doctrine".

Before analysing the latest Pacts note must be taken of the effort

during the last several months to soft-pedal and underplay the aggressive role of the United States and its threat to the peace and security of Asia. Even in the latest statement of the Prime Minister he has tried to say that the U.S.A. is not unfriendly to India, it is Pakistan that is to blame. Now, we have no love for the military dictatorship which today rules Pakistan, the repression that goes on there whereby almost all political parties except the Muslim League have been put in jail, the junta that rules there; we have no love for them. But who has made that junta possible? Who has made that military dictatorship come up? Are we to believe, is this country to believe, that Pakistan has such might that it can threaten India unless it could count on U.S. military aid? When we are a big country with vast industrial and economic potentialities, is it possible that an Ayub Khan can come and threaten us?

Sir, I would like just to mention one or two quotations about the military dictatorship in Pakistan, which reflect some of the views which have appeared in such notable journals or news agencies in the United States as the United Press of America. What has it to say on the matter? On November 10, it has stated,

"Recent military take-overs in Thailand, Pakistan and Burma are viewed without disturbed feelings in U.S. State Department, officials stated yesterday."

This is an amazing statement. When military dictatorships come up, those who talk so much of the free world are not disturbed about it. Are we to take it that they have a hand in it too?

It is not only a question of threat to India's security. Arms aid in the name of fighting communist aggression has led to death of democracy in many Asian countries. This is the logic of anti-communism—Hitler's Germany and today U.S.A.'s policies

in Asia and Africa. Are we to follow Chamberlain and Daladier's Government?

The Government of India has generally opposed military pacts and the entire Indian people, irrespective of parties, in general have supported the foreign policy of the Government of India. But in recent times there has been a marked complacency about it. As we have had to go for more U.S. dollars aid, the more we have tried to brush aside the dangers of U.S. aggressive policies. It is a matter of regret

For example, when U.S.S.R. protested against the setting up of an atomic air base in Pakistan, this matter was raised in this very House by our friend, Shri Patnaik. The actual location also came in that protest note. Yet, at that time we got no satisfactory answer from our Government. We who are nearer to these borders, whose security is more threatened if such bases do exist, we take no action and when questions are asked, we do not get a satisfactory answer. Our Government was completely taken by surprise when the military coup took place in Pakistan. In Parliament on many occasions when we ask the Deputy Minister—I am glad the Deputy Minister is present here—she replies that we are confident that arm aid is not increasing, on the basis of assurances of U.S.A. What are those assurances worth?

When such statements as are made by our Deputy-Minister, they are made use of by others. For example, she was quoted by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Bunker, recently in a press conference held in Calcutta. Actually, this question was answered in the Rajya Sabha. In reply to a question the American Ambassador had stated:

"A statement, I think—a very clear statement—was made about that by your Deputy Minister for

External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon."

When he was asked "whether the existing friendly relations between the United States and India can be maintained by committing the United States to a fresh security agreement with Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, as reported recently", this is what he said. It was interpreted to mean that any further agreements, any further military pacts would be recognised by our Government as being friendly. Do we not recognize these pacts as threatening our security? That is why we say that there is complacency on the part of our Government.

When it is reported in the press that the anti-subversion committee of the Baghdad Pact Council has met in Karachi, when a question is put, no clear answer is given; rather, an evasive answer is given. When we ask whether it has been taken up at the diplomatic level, we do not get a satisfactory answer. In this very House during the last 2-3 months the question of the bilateral agreement between Pakistan and the U.S.A. has come and on various occasions we have received amazing replies. On the 3rd of December, in answer to S.Q. 549 regarding bilateral pacts this is what we were told:

"The U.S. authorities have assured the Government of India that the discussions now being held with the Pakistan Government do not envisage any new military pact."

It is technically correct because it was as a result of the death of the Baghdad Pact due to the Iraqi revolution, that this bilateral pact came into being. Then, on the 18th of February, in answer to S.Q. No. 395, when attention was drawn to the new bilateral defence arrangements between Baghdad Pact members and the question was asked "what steps do the Government propose to take

[Srinati Renu Chakravartty]

in the matter", the answer we received was that "negotiations for bilateral defence arrangements are reported; but no firm agreements have yet been concluded. As Government of India's point of view is well-known, so no steps are called for." I say that this is a vindication of the complacency or soft-pedaling of the entire question, the question of bilateral pacts which have threatened our security.

While we do not want to create war psychosis, we do not want our people to be kept unaware of the dangers.

12-58 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We want friendship with the people of Pakistan, and that is why on more than one occasion we have supported the stand taken by the Prime Minister in trying to bring about normal relations between Pakistan and ourselves. We are friends, we have been brothers, and we have more than a thousand ties linking the two countries together. That is why even on the question of the Nehru-Noon agreement we have generally welcomed it. But we have clearly stated that we take our stand on our rights, on what is right and wrong, and that is why on the question of Berubari we have opposed the decision and we have said that Pakistan has absolutely no right to it. Neither did it have any right before, now does it have any right now. Therefore, we wanted the Prime Minister to take up this matter and revise the earlier decision, because this is a matter which has been dealt with in a wrong manner. Above all, we want our people to know who are primarily responsible for the threatening of our security. That responsibility must remain fairly and squarely on the U.S.A.

We were surprised to see the long-winded and almost apologetic expla-

nations made by the Prime Minister regarding the U.S. arms and its use in border raids. What is the need of explaining away something that is a patent fact? Are we to believe that a country like Pakistan which is bound by the U.S. Pak Pact by which arms, ammunition, equipment, material, men, everything can be supplied to Pakistan from the U.S.A. are going into commercial deals for getting arms? Why need we explain away these things? This leaves a bad taste in our mouth. Our mouths are being shut because this week we are going to get more aid from the U.S.A. That is not right. I am sure the Prime Minister does not mean it to be so. We want to be clear and categorical in this matter.

Already great stress is being laid that this Bilateral Pact is only meant against communist aggression. On the 7th of March, 1959, Lincoln White of the State Department in Washington mentioned that there were other commitments to which the U.S. also had its allegiance like the SEATO and the Baghdad Pact. It is therefore necessary today to analyse a little more in detail the various treaties and pacts and resolutions to which we have been referred both by the United States Ambassador by Washington as well as by the Prime Minister on various occasions during the last few days. If we look at the Bilateral treaty between Pakistan and the U.S.A., there is one very interesting point which I should like this House to take note of, which has not been mentioned at all. In this Bilateral Pact, there is article 5 which clearly states:

"The provisions of the present agreement do not affect the co-operation between the two governments as envisaged in other international agreements or arrangements."

If we continue and see what those international treaties and obligations

are, we have to refer to the SEATO. There, in article IV, what is stated?

"If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any Party in the treaty area.....is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact—I want the House to note—any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defense."

Could we not see that this is an easy and flexible way of saying that if anything happens in Kashmir or even if something was to happen even in Pakistan, a situation would so develop and that would be turned against us and the articles of these treaties could be invoked. It is not such a simple thing

Above all, it is very surprising that in the Eisenhower doctrine which has been quoted to us, the sentence which has been quoted is that the United States is prepared to use armed forces against international communism. But, in this document what is there? It says:

"Provided, That such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States "

Let us not forget this proviso. This proviso has been left out in all the documents that have been placed before us: Provided That such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States. And those treaty obligations are those of the SEATO, the U.S. Pak Pact as well as the Baghdad Pact which is now followed up by the Joint Communiqué and the Bilateral Pact between Pakistan and the United States. In almost all of them, the thing that is stated again and again is that these pacts are made to resist aggression direct or indirect.

463 (A) L.S.D.—8.

The question of forces, the question of American military personnel being sent here has been made much of by the Prime Minister. That is not of much importance today in the atomic age. After all, even the other day President Eisenhower said about sending American forces to Europe. The slashing down did not actually harm the military aid which was going to Europe because he said, today it is more important to give atomic weapons of the latest types; that would be much more helpful. Therefore, this is not a very important point. We are still asking for assurances. Our Prime Minister says that he welcomes these assurances. Have we once made it clear that we will consider it an unfriendly act to give arms to Pakistan. They have said it again and again that it is against communist aggression. I would like this House to remember that this was the Eisenhower doctrine which had been invoked when the American forces were sent to Lebanon. Was Lebanon a communist country with a communist Government? But, it was sent there. What assurances can Dulles give and guarantee that this will not happen again? Have we protested against the establishment of U.S. bases in Pakistan? We have not done that. That is why, let us understand once for all, that if the imperialist powers leave us alone, we will settle our differences in a friendly atmosphere. If the military pacts are scrapped and if the U.S.A., under the garb of fighting communism, stops interfering with us, Asians, with the huge fund of goodwill which exists between us and Pakistan, we shall be able easily to come to an understanding between ourselves

Coming to another very important part of the Asian world, Indo-China, I should like to say a few words because our President has gone there. In last few days, the Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Hammarskjöld has been visiting that place. You know the Geneva Agreement which was brought about,

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

which is one of the greatest achievements of Panchsheel and which was really one of the best results of Shri Krishna Menon's diplomacy, because up till now, there has been no other chance where China and America sat together and talked,—the Geneva Conference brought about this agreement. We find that in Indo-China the International Commission for Control and Supervision was set up whose Chairman is India. Pathet Laos was to be integrated into Laos. According to the terms of reference, the Commission was to work for integration, it was to work to see that no additional arms and military personnel get in, and they were to prevent border incidents, Pathet Laos was integrated with Laos. But again and again, there were infringements of borders. There was sending of arms and finally on 11th February, I think it was, Laos stated that they are no longer prepared to remain under the Geneva agreement, that now they are completely independent and now they shall be guided by the United Nations. Yet, in January, under pressure, the I.C.C.S. had to adjourn *sine die*. It is good at least they adjourned. The pressure was from Thailand, and from Laos that this Commission should be completely scrapped. Finally, India and the other members of the I.C.C.S. agreed to adjourn *sine die*. We are told that there have been protest on border raids. Protests have come from North Vietnam. Leader of former Pathet Laos Prince Soupharounong has repeatedly written about these violations. Up till now, we have not reconvened the I.C.C.S. There has been SEATO communique—Thailand. From March 2 to 8, there are going to be large-scale exercises of the SEATO involving air forces equipped with atomic weapons. It is also reported that the SEATO naval forces will hold large-scale war exercises in the Far East next month. From South Vietnam, Laos states which were prevented from getting any military help from

outside, it is reported, there are going to be "observers". Much significance is attached to the visit of Mr. Hammaraskjoeld. India must reconvene the I.C.C.S. India must reconvene the ICCS and see that the peace and security of South-East Asia, especially in the background of the recent developments throughout Asia, are guaranteed.

One other matter which I should like to raise while I am on this point is this question, which has been raised again and again in this House and outside too, of the report that there has been wide-spread rebellion against the Chinese Government in Tibet especially by the Khamba tribe. I raise this because this affects us in this way that for the last few months, not even few months but almost a few years, there have been foreigners who have come here as journalists and have sent out these exaggerated reports. One such gentleman by the name of Patterson has come out only the other day with this statement in the press that unless he discontinued sending misleading and exaggerated message about Tibet to the *Daily Telegraph* and other foreign papers, the Indian Government would be constrained to interdict his residence in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-behar.

The Prime Minister was asked this question about refugees from Tibet at his last press conference, and he said clearly that they were highly exaggerated. He also said that he had asked the Bhutan Prime Minister if there were a large number of refugees, and that the Bhutanese Prime Minister stated categorically that they were very few. But what is disturbing is that in this letter which is written by this gentleman, George N Patterson, he says:

"I can show evidence that I have been consulted by Indian

officials on the situation inside Tibet since I arrived in India in 1950."

What business do our officials have to have relations with such people, when our Prime Minister himself has made the policy and the understanding of the Government clear? I come from that part, especially from the Gangtok and Kalimpong area. We know that this gentleman, the political officer of that area, has been giving vent in private conversations and elsewhere to his well-known and pronounced anti-Chinese views. We should expect that Shri Apa B. Pant should at least try and carry out the policy of the Government of India

Another lady journalist

Shri Goray: Is Shri Aapa B. Pant against the Government of India or what?

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: I do not know whether he is against the Government of India, but certainly this statement has not been contradicted, viz., "I can show evidence that I have been consulted by Indian officials". And then, if you like, I can read out He says:

"I have been assured on several occasions by them, that I had access to sources and information denied to them"

And then he goes on to say

"I at first did not write because I was given to understand that the matter of Tibet was being given sympathetic consideration in Indian, British and American official circles"

And then he says:

"I was forced to write because the rebels in Tibet urged me to publicise their predicament so

that they may get urgently help from somewhere."

Where is this somewhere?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs, (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I would like to know what makes the hon. Member mention Shri Apa B. Pant by name, and what evidence has she to show . .

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: This is the evidence I have.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: . . that the officer referred to is Shri Apa B. Pant and no other

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: The hon. Deputy Minister can completely absolve him, but I hope that they will make a categorical statement

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Make sure before you mention a name in the House

Mr Deputy-Speaker: She is not trying to absolve him, but she asks: how is his name to be associated with that?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He is one of our most patriotic political officers on the border

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: The hon. Deputy Minister can certainly reply, because I have got very little time at my disposal, and if it is true it is now almost ten days .

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There I agree that she has got very little time, but during that little time nothing should be said that might involve any innocent person here, and no reflection or defamation should be made.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: If he is innocent, I should be very glad, but this has come out in the *Statesman*. This is a report in the *Statesman*

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: But his name has not come out.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is the political officer of that area. Does the hon. Minister mean that, when officers are mentioned of this area, of the Gangtok, Kalimpong border, we are not going to talk of the officers there, but talk about somebody who does not represent the Government of India in that place?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member says that the journalist is prejudiced, he is not telling the truth. Then, on what basis does she believe that the officers are in the wrong?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is for the Government of India to say. It has been there in the *Statesman*, and not only that. If she reads she will find that the tone of it is impudent, and the least I can say is that the Government of India should have taken a very serious note of a letter of this type which has come out and should have answered it. If this charge can be made openly, then it is right that the charge should be also denied openly.

The other question which I should like to take up is the question of Africa. The hon. Prime Minister, on more than one occasion during the last few debates, has stated that the African personality is now rising. Here again, in recent times, world conscience has been very much taken up with what is happening. Today we have read how people have been killed in Nyasaland, we have read of the people who have been killed within the jails in Kenya, and we also see how the entire African people, right from the south to the north and from east to west, are today crying for their freedom and fighting for their freedom. That is exactly what should be reflected in India's stand in the Trusteeship Council, the fourth Committee of the United Nations and other platforms in which we are represented.

The position which India has taken up on the Cameroons is disturbing. It is not only disturbing to the African people, but to many of us.

The mission which was sent to the Cameroons in which there was an Indian gave a completely unanimous report. One of the important clauses in the UN Charter states that the express desire of the trust territory people has to be consulted before independence is given. That particular point was never conceded. We are told that the Indian on the mission was not our representative, but when I go into the 888th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, there it is stated that the visiting mission will be composed of persons named by the USA, Haiti, India and New Zealand. I do not know how we cannot take responsibility for this gentleman who was also a Member of the permanent U.N. Delegation in New York.

This Commission said that there should be independence for the Cameroons, for the French Cameroons in 1960, and as far as the British part was concerned, the north part should be integrated in Nigeria and the southern part should go through a plebiscite. It sounds all right to say that India wants independence for the Cameroons people, but there are one or two points which have to be noted.

Today the French Cameroons is kept under the French Constitution, and independence which is going to be granted to the Cameroons on the 1st October, 1960 will be guided by that Constitution. According to that Constitution, they will form part and parcel of France. Their delegate to the U.N. will be under France. There is an army of 60,000 in the Cameroons, and there is nothing said specifically as to what will happen to them.

We know what has been the fate of the Algerian elections. We have

seen the bloody reprisals that have taken place there. We have not supported the demand of the Cameroons people that they should have pre-conditions to determine the unification of all the three parts, and also their demand for complete independence outside the French Union has not been granted. We feel that is something that is misunderstood by the African people, and will be misunderstood even by us here.

It is said that only one party did not agree to it. This reminds me of the First Round Table Conference. We remember very clearly that at that time the Congress did not attend it and it was said at that time that everybody else was there and only one party did not support it. That is no argument. That is why this question of the Cameroons has worried us. Not only that. It is for the first time that in the voting there has been division between Asian and African nations. There has been a complete division, because all except three of the African Nations have remained neutral; they have not voted with India. And the entire socialist countries have also abstained, countries like the Arab Republic, Ghana, Sudan; all these countries, including Indonesia have abstained. I am surprised that Indonesia also abstains. This is bad. It is necessary that the Asian and the African peoples should at least vote together, remain together, fighting as they do against imperialist nations in the United Nations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: You have already rung the bell; but I should only like to mention one or two things more. I am the only speaker from my side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken about thirty minutes already.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: You may kindly give me five more minutes, and I shall try to finish.

I had quite a lot to say about the way some of the things have happened in the Trusteeship Council, some of the things that have been said in the Trusteeship Council by our delegates. That has never been discussed in this House, and it is necessary that this House knows what our members do in the Trusteeship Council. I shall just mention one instance. I find that one of our delegates said that she was very much enthused over it, she did not use the word 'enthused', but she said she was glad to find that great progress had been made by the Belgian Congo. It was surprising. We need not have said it. After all, we know the exploitation that goes on in the Belgian Congo. It was not necessary for us to compliment them. However, I shall not go into those matters because I have no time.

But there is one point regarding the recognition of the Government of Algeria. It is right that we should recognise the Government of Algeria which is outside, not the Government of Algeria which has been brought about by De Gaulle through blood and terror within Algeria. We are told that there are certain normal tests that have to be passed for recognising a government, that they must function in a particular territory and so on. But it is not always possible to have normal conditions in abnormal conditions of war, and we believe that although it is not a world war, it is a terrible war in a country that is fighting for its freedom, it is something which we have to recognise as almost equivalent to world war.

If we take the question of the passing of the normal tests of a government, the question of East Germany comes up. Why is it that up till now we have not recognised East Germany? It is in possession of a portion of Germany. Actually, if we go to the history of it, it was during the period when we were part of the

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Allied Command under the British that we had a military mission at Berlin, which had then shifted to Bonn when the West German Government came into being, that military mission had its status raised to that of a diplomatic mission. We recognised West Germany. That was all right. But when the new government was formed in East Germany, why should we not also have recognised that? After all, partitioned countries have been recognised. We have got consulates in North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam. I really do not understand why this has continued to happen although we have trade relations with East Germany

On the question of Pondicherry, nearer home, I should like to say that since 1954 this question has been hanging fire. We have had *de facto* transfer, but what is happening to the *de jure* transfer? Governments have come and gone in France. When the De Gaulle Government came, this question was raised again in Parliament, and we were told that there was no progress. The De Gaulle Government came and we were told by the Prime Minister that we had raised the matter several times informally. I ask why this is being raised only informally. Why not formally? And there also, we were told that the French Government would like to give effect to that as soon as possible. Now, the De Gaulle Government has been in power there for so many months; they have gone so far as fighting the Algerians; they seem to be capable of doing all these things. Why can they not settle this question of Pondicherry once and for all? And what is surprising is that last time, the Prime Minister said, we can do nothing except reminding them, can we do nothing more than remind them? We are in fact in possession of Pondicherry, but actually, in reply to a question, which is of very great import for us, he said that we are now continuing in Pondicherry many of the laws which were there

during the French regime. For instance, there is law which prohibits processions, meetings etc. without permission in Pondicherry from 1935 onwards, some law in 1935 passed by the French. The answer which has been given is even more wonderful. It is said that because it is a congested area, that is, Pondicherry therefore, the government of Pondicherry has to be very careful, and therefore, they are continuing this, but after the elections are over in Pondicherry, in April or May, 1956, I think, this matter will be considered. This is a very funny argument that has been put forward. I hope that in spite of the fact that we have no *de jure* transfer, at least the people of Pondicherry will enjoy the same liberties as the rest of the people of India, and we hope that very soon we shall welcome the representatives of Pondicherry to this House.

I do not want to say anything more. A new ferment is awake in Asia and Africa today. We know that we are threatened on all sides, and we know that new methods of coercion may come, but unifiedly we shall stand and fight them. The United States gives guns to some, dollars to some, they try to coerce some, and they create division among others, and they try to repress others. But in the past the Government of India have taken a stand of foreign policy which has not only earned the support of the entire world but which has been the one factor on which all the peoples of Asia, and all the parties in India have unifiedly stood behind the Government; and we hope that threatened as we are today afresh by United States' aggressive policies, we shall stand up and fight together with all the courage that we can command.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): We have been pursuing a policy of peace and when I look back at our efforts during the last one year, when I look at the report that has been given to us, and when I try to review

the efforts that are being made to-day, I feel that we are somewhat slowing down of tempo or momentum; the old momentum is not there. In the world today, many forces are at work, many danger spots are emerging, and I am sure that the Prime Minister is as vigilant as before. I do not know whether our speaking less about them is part of our new policy or whether we feel that in this developing situation, we are not in a position to do very much. If it is latter, if it be the feeling that in a developing situation, we may not be able to exercise the kind of healing influence that we have exercised in the past, I feel that it would be a matter of regret for all of us.

Naturally, when we discuss our external affairs, our attention inevitably turns to Pakistan. About Pakistan, it said in the report at page 18:

"The year began with serious deterioration in Indo-Pakistan relations, caused by the irresponsible and aggressive attitude of Pakistan local authorities in border areas and the occurrence of a large number of border incidents, particularly, on the eastern border."

If the last year began like that, in the new year also, we are in the same position. In between, the two Prime Ministers met, and an effort was made to straighten out the difficulties, to find some kind of a solution to this sizzling situation, but, unfortunately, it appears that the situation this year is as bad as, if not worse than, what it was last year. Inevitably, therefore, it becomes somewhat difficult to look at the wider world, but we discussed this problem the other day, and we are likely to discuss it again in the near future, and I think this occasion should be taken to look at other problems that are there, and to developments that are taking place in other parts of the world, which are likely to affect us. In connection with Pakistan, it is also necessary to take a serious note of the

recent agreement that has been arrived at between the U.S.A. and Pakistan. It is true that we have consistently opposed these kinds of pacts, particularly where the result of such pacts or agreements is to divide countries in a region and to estrange or bring about division in the ranks of the people in the countries concerned themselves.

There have been pacts and Pacts. There is the NATO, for instance. As to whether it is good or bad, it is for the people of that area to decide. But it unfortunately divides the continent of Europe, and to that extent, is something which does not make one happy. But at least those countries that are associated with it are not divided among themselves, and the people, by and large, seem to be supporting the agreement that has been made. But what has been the experience of such pacts in Asia? They have tended to divide countries in the region. They have tended to accentuate differences in those areas and inside the countries. More often than not, such entanglements ultimately have aggravated tensions, and if in Pakistan this kind of arrangements or agreements is being accepted, it is mainly because they are viewed by the people and the Government of Pakistan not in the same light in which the Government of the United States views them. Inevitably, therefore, we got perturbed. We reiterate our opposition to this kind of arrangements and agreements, and it is in the fitness of things that the Government of India has been asking and seeking for further elucidation. But it should be remembered that this agreement perhaps does not in any way alter the situation that has been existing for some time.

The hon lady Member read to us some portions from the SEATO treaty. The South East Asia Treaty Organisation has been built up on the basis of certain agreements. But there too the United States claims, there also the same reservation has been made, the kind of reservation the United States claims it has made when this bilateral

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agreement has been entered into. If you take into consideration other agreements in which the United States of America and Pakistan are parties, it does not basically alter the picture. That this kind of aid and comfort that is being given to Pakistan is something we do not approve of, that it is not only not in the interest of India but not in the interest of peaceful progress and peaceful development of this part of the world and that needs to be stated very clearly, at the same time, if we are really following a policy of peace, nothing is gained by working up a kind of hysteria against one country or the other. Our policy is a policy of friendship towards all countries and we are not going to pick and choose countries and say that we will close our eyes as far as one set of countries is concerned, but we are going to rub in, we are going to exaggerate our differences with, and criticism of, certain policies that might be pursued by some other country or set of countries. That is a violation, that is an infringement, of the basic attitude and policy that we seek to pursue.

Therefore, it is necessary here to remember that while this new agreement is something which we are bound to object to, it does not basically alter the situation, and we have to continue our policy that we have followed so far, of friendship with all nations, at the same time putting forward our point of view clearly and firmly, putting whatever diplomatic pressure we can exercise, to see that those nations realise that these policies are not to the advantage, even of the purposes they have in view, the purposes of fostering and strengthening peace.

Then again, let us look at the Middle Eastern countries. It is rather surprising to find that Pakistan has claimed to be part of the Middle East. It is a part of South Asia. But the Eisenhower Doctrine is confined to the Middle Eastern countries. Of

course, it is said 'and other parts'. But I think primarily it was meant for the Middle Eastern countries. By no stretch of imagination can Pakistan be a part and parcel of the Middle East, for it is a part of South Asia.

As far as the Middle Eastern countries are concerned, just now there is trouble. Only this morning we read of a sharp conflict that seems to have broken out between Cairo on the one hand and Baghdad on the other. We do not want any kind of disturbances to grow up there. I would like to know from my hon. friend whether the imperialist Powers are at work in the new irruption that is taking place there. If the Western Powers are responsible, and then there is no disagreement between any section of this House, if the Western Powers are responsible for creating disturbances, but when other powers step up trouble, members of her Party deliberately close their eyes and are willing to give them all assistance. That is where we part company with her. The other Powers are equally responsible for disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the good relations that should exist today in that part of the world. If stability is to be obtained, then we have to be equally critical, we have to be equally alert about both the forces. That is the policy that I understand the Prime Minister is striving to pursue, and to the extent to which he pursues that in that measure, he can count upon our support, our loyal support and our full co-operation.

About Africa. When we turn to Africa, in West Africa, there are desirable developments. In West Africa, the impulse towards freedom is gathering strength. But side by side, there is the danger of these West African countries getting closer to European countries. I have no objection if they do it of their free will and choice. But there are certain forces, for instance, cultural forces, at work. In Ghana, English is going to be the language for primary educa-

tion. In Guinea, French will be the language of mass education. It is a cultural force. Quite a large part of North Africa will be part of the European Common Market. If this happens, there is likelihood of the African Continent being sharply divided because in Central and East Africa, there are forces at work which frustrating are the movement towards freedom. There are likely to be developments which will drag that part of the African Continent into flames. If these contrary movements are to be arrested, I believe India has a certain responsibility. We are in a position to do that. I do a bit of travelling; I meet people in this country as well as outside, and I can say with a certain sense of responsibility that if we were to exert ourselves more in West Africa, we would be able to restrain and influence up to a point the orientation that is likely to develop, an orientation which may create a kind of split personality in this new and dynamic Continent of Africa.

In East and Central Africa, there are new problems. Multi-racial societies are there. The apartheid policy is likely to be pushed forward. I hope and trust that as solutions are being found for multi-racial countries elsewhere—in Malaya some years ago and in Cyprus only this year—so in this part of the world, it may be possible for multi-racial people to live together in amity and goodwill with democratic rights and liberties.

But here again, we have a responsibility. If the Central African Federation is pushed through, then the policies that are being pursued in Southern Rhodesia, which are only slightly different from, they are only a slight improvement on the policies that are being pursued in South Africa will be sought to be extended; if these policies are sought to be jammed down the Northern Rhodesian people and the people of Nyasaland, I have no doubt in my mind that there will be a tremendous upheaval. If that upheaval is not to take place, then the British Government and the

British Parliament have to be told that this Federation cannot go through. Whatever further progress has to be made in Nyasaland, in Northern Rhodesia, in Kenya and in Uganda, whatever difficulties there may be, they have to be solved. But the first thing that needs to be done is that this Central African Federation cannot go through. It cannot get Dominion Status because once it gets it, a handful of white people, a minority of Europeans, will be put in a position where the Africans will have no alternative except perhaps to resort to measures and methods which will be inimical to any kind of peace and progress not only in that part of Africa, but perhaps in the whole Continent of Africa.

Therefore, here again the matter is urgent. It is knocking at our door. I hope that the Prime Minister is already applying his mind to it and that through diplomatic as well as other channels, the proper amount of influence will be brought to bear upon the British Government and the British Parliament that they cannot weaken, they cannot permit the interests of the African people to be sacrificed to the clamant demands that the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia are likely to make.

The next point that I would like to take up is about the Berlin crisis. I was rather interested to find that in the world survey my hon. friend who preceded me gave, she mentioned not a word about the Berlin crisis. Probably, there is no crisis for her. Here is a crisis. A certain argument was made why is it that we do not recognise East Germany? Because the peace treaty was not signed. We do not know whether there should be one Germany or there should be two Germanies. Berlin itself has been divided. Berlin is divided; Germany is divided and Europe is divided.

This has happened because both sides, the Great Powers, have got themselves into certain positions. And, unless they are willing to disengage themselves from the positions and

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postures they have taken up, sooner or later, this must lead to a conflict, a terrible conflict. Maybe at one time one side was more powerful and, therefore, it tried to manoeuvre for a position of vantage. Today the other side may feel that diplomatically or otherwise it may be or is more powerful and it is trying to manoeuvre for a position of vantage. Whatever be the attitude and the views of the Members who occupy this fringe of the House, the rest of the House and the rest of the country, I am sure, is convinced that if the Berlin crisis is permitted to develop, it may involve the whole of Europe and all of us into all kinds of difficulties.

Here is a situation—whether one likes it or not—as a result of certain agreement. It should not be unilaterally disturbed and you cannot solve the problem of Berlin without undertaking the responsibility of tackling the problem of Germany. You cannot say that the German people should not have a peace treaty. Treaties have been signed with all other enemy countries and they have been admitted to the United Nations. It would be very unfair, it would be unwise to expect that a great country like Germany can be kept outside the comity of nations. It is quite true that the Germans also have a responsibility and that the territorial changes that have come about as a result of the last war need to be recognised by them. But nothing will be gained by the two sides precipitating the crisis further allowing themselves to get stale-mated.

It is fortunate that the Prime Minister of Great Britain has been going about and has been trying at least to ascertain whether there is any area where some kind of agreement can take place. I believe, on Berlin, we should show our anxiety and we should be willing to the extent it is possible for us to bring the parties together and to make them realise that this is not a question in which either the people of Berlin or

the people of Germany or only the Great Powers are concerned. This is a problem in which the entire humanity is deeply and profoundly interested.

I have watched with a great amount of satisfaction and I have derived new strength from the way the democratic experiment in Nepal has been succeeding. Here is little Nepal with hardly any political experience. Deeply and profoundly we find the people of Nepal have shown their commitment to democracy. There is China on one side where a particular policy is being followed. We are told that great things are being done in China. Here is India; we are also trying to move ahead with our own way of life. We sometimes stumble; we make many mistakes. Whatever mistakes are made in China, nobody knows. Every mistake we make here is magnified; it is put on the mega phone round the world. I was afraid what would be the effect on the people of Nepal.

Nepal is an independent country between these two huge countries engaged in great experiments but along two entirely different paths. The people of Nepal have, from the results that have come out so far, in this great referendum, they have voted in favour of our way of life and the way in which we have managed our affairs. And I am happy that this small and ancient nation—so many of our freedom fighters used to look to Nepal—has upheld our way of life. Everywhere else our banner may be down; but here at least the banner flies high. That ancient and little kingdom today unfurls the banner of democracy and shows that no matter whatever be the promises of the other way of life, as far as the people of Nepal are concerned, they are one with India that it is the democratic way of life that should be cherished.

When I talk of Nepal, or when I talk of Bhutan or Sikkim or the NEFA, let us all realise how many Tibetans

there are. There are millions of people, of the Tibetan race, belonging to that religion and to that culture who live in India or in the countries with whom we have very close and intimate ties. Therefore, the events happening in Tibet have a great amount not only of interest but a considerable amount of impact on our country. We cannot be indifferent to what happens in Tibet. Our relations with Tibet spread over centuries. They are very close—religious, cultural and traditional.

We recognise that Tibet is a part of China, the Tibetan region of China. Whether the Chinese exercise suzerainty over Tibet or sovereignty over Tibet is a question into which I do not want to go. Legal experts have been arguing and discussing about it. At one time, I think, we maintained that the Chinese had only suzerainty over it. Perhaps, later on we have recognised China's sovereignty also. Whatever be the case, the fact remains that even the Peoples Government of China had entered into an agreement with the Administration of Tibet as it is called in the Seventeen Point Agreement that Tibet will enjoy autonomy. What is being done? I was surprised that my hon. friend who preceded me, who showed such a heart-warming awareness of the tragedy that is being enacted in Algeria today, had not one word of sympathy to say about the people of Tibet and what is happening there.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: What is happening there?

Shri Asoka Mehta: You know it very well.

In Algeria what happened? A million Frenchmen went and settled in Algeria and today the tragedy is being enacted. The same thing is happening in Tibet. The Chinese are settling there. Mr. Mao-Tse-Tung says: Go to Tibet, strike roots there and flower in Tibet. The Chinese must go, strike roots and flower in Tibet. The Tibetans naturally get

perturbed. Armed conflicts are taking place and what is going to happen. Not only is it a neighbouring country; it is a little country in whom we are deeply interested. We expected that a great country like China for whom we have nothing but the highest regard and esteem would see that the people of Tibet, who are racially and culturally so distinct, enjoy their autonomy.

It is true that changes have to take place there. But it was agreed in the Seventeen Point Agreement that this change will be brought about by persuasion, by goodwill and not by force of arms. I would invite the attention of those who have forgotten these things that in the earlier notes that the Government of India had sent to China, we had pleaded, we had warned that as far as Tibet is concerned, the policy to be pursued should be that of persuasion, it should be that of gentle approach and not of any kind of armed conflict. I have not got the notes with me. But I am sure the Deputy Minister can find them out and can place them before you if you so desire. We would make the same appeal today to China. Tibet is a part of China. Nobody has claimed and nobody is asking that it should be separated from China. But, parts of the country have their own cultural and their own racial distinctness. After all they have the right to live their own life.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Then they will turn round and say to you, 'what about Naga land'?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Let them say. Nobody says that Nagas have no separate way of life. We only say that they cannot go out of India. Nobody here is denying that the people of Naga land have the right to live their own way. We do not send people from other parts of the country to go and settle there, and destroy their way of life and make them feel that they are being converted into a kind of colony. We do not want colonies to be created by one State or the other and we are

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not going to have two standards and two measures when we judge the policies of different countries. As I said, I am critical of many things that the United States does but I will not, therefore, give up my good-will or friendliness towards that country and that Government. There are many things of which I am critical of the Chinese Government but at the same time I have abundant good-will and friendliness for that Government. Let this thing not be misunderstood. There are people who want to exercise a convenient discrimination. When you say that you are critical of America and also friendly, only the friendly part is taken and the critical part is ignored. When you say that you are friendly with China and also critical, only the critical part is taken and the friendly part is ignored. It cannot be done in that manner. After all the policy that this country tries to pursue, as we have been able to understand it, is one of friendliness but also offering criticism where we think that things are going wrong, particularly where our immediate neighbours are concerned. What will happen? The Chinese armed forces may launch an all-out attack. The Tibetans will try to defend themselves and will ultimately be driven to the frontiers and will try to pour in. When they try to pour in what are we to do? There are people belonging to Tibetan religion, race and cultures on our frontiers. What will be the impact on them and what will be the reaction? Therefore, we say that we want to be friends and we want to live in amity and goodwill; we want to have maximum co-operation. That is the treatment we try to give or try to develop and give real autonomy and show more patience and goodwill. They are ancient people, people living on the Roof of the World and they have a right to move forward but in their own way.

My hon. friend talked about something that an English journalist has written in a letter to the editor of a

local newspaper. . . (An Hon. Member. Statesman). I do not say it is a foreign newspaper. It is an Indian newspaper. Why did he write that letter? Because the Government of India has told him not to do certain things. But her whole contention has been that this gentleman has been taken to the bosom by the officers of the Government of India. If he had been taken to the bosom of the officers of the Government of India, why was this treatment given to him? Or is it that the Government of India functions so divided that at the frontier a policy is pursued which is completely enmity to the policies that the Government have laid down at Delhi. There are no two policies—one at Delhi and another at some other place. There is only one policy—a policy of friendliness towards China, which is not going to be purchased by sacrificing the legitimate and rightful claim for domestic autonomy, the claim for cultural freedom, the claim for preserving the distinctive cultural way of life of the People of Tibet. When frontiers are drawn curtains are not created. There are ties of blood, ties of culture and historical ties that cannot be surrendered and cut asunder overnight. We have deep and intimate interest in the well-being of the people of Tibet and therefore, we beg of China, we begged of them in 1951, we beg of them over and over again that it would be in the interest of all concerned if the problem of Tibet is solved in a peaceful manner, in a persuasive manner, in the manner of goodwill where a certain amount of patience and tolerance is shown.

I would try to end by saying that the world is today not as simple as she tries to make it, where there is only one devil, the United States of America. Destroy Washington and the rest of the world were all willing to come together (Interruptions)..... We have seen from recent developments in Baghdad and Cairo that life in this world cannot be reduced to this kind of simple formulation..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The world cannot be reduced to this kind of a simple formulation. The world is complex and in this complex world we have been trying to pursue a policy which is consistent, logical and humane and we will try ultimately not only to safeguard the interests of our country but to serve the larger interests of the world, the larger interests of the humanity as a whole.

श्री गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाम्यस महोदय, आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि मैं अपनी वैदेशिक नीति का आरम्भ से ही बहुत बड़ा समर्थक रहा हूँ। इस लोक सभा में हमारे साम्यवादी और समाजवादी सदस्य आरम्भ में प्रायः इस वैदेशिक नीति की आलोचना किया करते थे। आज भी अभी जो भाषण हुए श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती के और श्री भशोक मेहता के, उन भाषणों में मुझे दो बातें दिखाई दीं। श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने एक किसी भ्रमसर का यहां उद्धरण पढ़ा, छोटी-छोटी बातें कही और सब मिला कर आज भी हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का मुक्त कंठ से समर्थन नहीं किया। श्री भशोक मेहता ने अन्त तो हमारी वैदेशिक नीति के समर्थन में किया परन्तु आरम्भ में उन्होंने कहा इधर हमारी वैदेशिक नीति कुछ ढीली हो गई है। मुझे वह उस समय भी ढीली दिखती न थी जब कि हम स्वतंत्र नहीं हुए थे और हमारी कांग्रेस सदा ऐसे देशों और ऐसे मानवों का समर्थन करती थी जो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते थे। देखा जाये हमारे इन युगों का इतिहास और देखा जाये कि हमने उसमें इस प्रकार के देशों और मानवों का किस प्रकार समर्थन किया है तो जब हम स्वतंत्र नहीं हुए थे, उस समय भी मुझे अपनी वैदेशिक नीति में कोई ढीलापन दिखाई नहीं देता था और स्वतंत्र होने के बाद जब हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का कभी अमरीका विरोध करता था, कभी रूस विरोध करता था, आरम्भ में हमारी वैदेशिक नीति दोनों की ही

समझ में नहीं आती थी, उस समय भी मुझे उसमें कोई ढीलापन नहीं दिखता था।

भारतवर्ष आजादी के पहले और आजादी के बाद निश्चित सिद्धान्तों पर खड़ा रहा है। वे सिद्धान्त भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप रहे हैं। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति कोई यकायक हमारे देश में नहीं आ गई। हमने सदा इस विश्व में एक तत्व का दर्शन किया था जिसे हमारे ऋषि महर्षियों ने ब्रह्म कहा था। हम एक मानव में और दूसरे मानव में, एक जीव में और दूसरे जीव में, कोई भेद नहीं करते थे। हम सब को ब्रह्म रूप मान सब से प्रेम करते थे। भारतीय संस्कृति का यदि कोई मूल आधार है तो वह यही है और इसी आधार पर महात्मा गांधी ने अंग्रेजों से शान्तिपूर्ण युद्ध करते हुए भी उनसे पूरा प्रेम रखते हुए भी हम को स्वतंत्रता दिलाई। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उसी नीति का अनुसरण किया है। हमारी वैदेशिक नीति भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय सम्यता के अनुरूप रही है। न मुझे उसमें पहले कोई ढीलापन दिखता था और न आज जब कि श्री भशोक मेहता को उसमें कोई ढीलापन नजर आता है, मुझे उसमें कोई ढीलापन नहीं दिखाई देता।

इस समय सारे संसार की क्या अवस्था है? विज्ञान इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है जिसकी कुछ समय पहले हम कल्पना नहीं करते थे। उपग्रह छोड़े जा रहे हैं। अमरीका छोड़ता है, रूस छोड़ता है। रूस का एक उपग्रह तो चन्द्रमा का चक्कर लगा कर सूर्य तक पहुंच गया। परन्तु जब एक छोटे से साहित्यिक के नाते मैं इन सब उपग्रहों को देखता हूँ, इन पर विचार करता हूँ, तो मेरे मन में एक विचित्र बात आती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह करोड़ों घरों को खपाने इन उपग्रहों पर क्यों खर्च किया जा रहा है।

एक आन्तरिक सत्य : उपग्रह के लिए।

सोचें नोबिलिय बाल : क्या उद्देश्य है इनका ? यदि इनका उद्देश्य, सारे अन्तरिक्ष में क्या है इसका पता लगाना है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन उपग्रहों से हमें यह पता लगने वाला नहीं है। यदि इनका उद्देश्य कोई दूसरे ग्रह पर जाकर वहाँ से इस पृथ्वी पर युद्ध करने के लिए धनुष्य के सदृश कोई भीरु मयानक बम छोड़ना है, तो उसमें भी मुझे सफलता कहीं दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती। यदि इन उपग्रहों का ध्येय यहाँ से लोगों को लेजाकर किसी दूसरे ग्रह में बसाना है तो मुझे यह भी असम्भव दिखता है। जब एक देश के लोग दूसरे देश में बसने के लिए तैयार नहीं, एक देश वाले दूसरे देश के लोगों को, हमारी पृथ्वी पर ही, लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं, तब यह कल्पना करना कि कोई ऐसा समय आयेगा जब हमें किसी ग्रह पर जाकर बसने के लिए जगह मिलेगी, मैं समझता हूँ एक मूर्खतापूर्ण कल्पना है। मुझे ये उपग्रह एक छोटे से साहित्यिक के नाते उसी प्रकार दिखायी देते हैं जिस तरह किसी देहाती बालक के सामने चाबी भरा हुआ खिलौना छोड़ दिया जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इनसे अमरीका का, रूस का या हमारी पृथ्वी के दूसरे देशों का क्या लाभ होने वाला है, ग्रह जो अपना इन पर खर्च हो रहा है वह हमारी पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले मानवों के ही कल्याण में क्यों नहीं खर्च हो रहा ?

तो हम देखते हैं कि विज्ञान एक तरफ इस तरह आगे बढ़ रहा है। किन्तु विज्ञान तो साधन है, वह साधन हमारे नाश में भी काम आ सकता है, वह साधन हमारे उपकार में भी काम आ सकता है। आज हमें यह देख कर खेद होता है कि जितने वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार हैं वे ज्यादातर हमारे नाश के ही उपाय ढूँढ रहे हैं। विश्व की ऐसी स्थिति में केवल भारतवर्ष ही एक ऐसा देश है कि जो सच्ची शान्ति चाहता है, सच्चा प्रेम सब देशों से रखता है। पंचशील के हमारे सिद्धान्त उस समय न अमरीका की समझ में आते थे, न रूस की समझ में आते थे, लेकिन आज संसार उन सिद्धान्तों को समझने

लगा है, और उन सिद्धान्तों के कारण ही हमें परीब रहते हुए, हथ धपड़ रहते हुए, हमारे पास बड़ी बड़ी सेनायें थीर बड़े बड़े अस्त्र धारण न रहते हुए भी हमारा संसार में एक अग्रगण्य प्रकार का सम्मान हो गया है। हम इस बात की कल्पना करते हैं कि एक दिन ऐसा आ सकता है कि जब इस पृथ्वी पर एक मानव और दूसरे मानव में भेद न समझा जाये, एक दिन ऐसा आ सकता है जब ये अस्त्र धारण समुद्र में विसर्जित कर इस संसार में सच्चे प्रेम का सिन्धु बहने लगे, एक दिन ऐसा आ सकता है जब सार संसार की एक सरकार स्थापित हो जाये।

कुछ लोग लोग आफ नेशन के भी विरुद्ध थे। कुछ लोग इस समय जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स प्रार्गनाइजेशन हैं, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ हैं, उसके भी विरोधी हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि लीग आफ नेशन्स को जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी, नहीं मिली, यू० एन० ओ० को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भी जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए नहीं मिल रही है। लेकिन यदि मानव मानव एक होने वाले हैं, यदि सारे संसार का एक राज्य स्थापित होने वाला है, तो उसके लिये इस प्रकार की संस्थायें ही एकमात्र उपाय हैं। इसीलिये हमने लीग आफ नेशन्स का भी समर्थन किया था यद्यपि उस लीग आफ नेशन्स को जिस अमरीका ने स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया, वह उसके बाहर रहा। हमने उसका भी समर्थन किया और जो यह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ है इसका भी हम समर्थन करते हैं।

इस समय यूरोप के जो प्रश्न हैं, अमरीका के जो प्रश्न हैं, उनसे हमारा उतना सम्बन्ध नहीं है कि जितना हमारा सम्बन्ध एशिया के प्रश्नों से अफ्रीका के प्रश्नों से है। एशिया में कुछ वर्ष पहले एक सहर आई, चीन में, भारतवर्ष में। भारत में आजादी आयी। चीन जो लूटा जा रहा था पश्चिमी देशों से उस लूट को मिटा कर वहाँ पर सारे चीन पर

एक राज्य स्थापित किया गया। भारतवर्ष का, चीन का, इन दो महाराष्ट्रों का प्रश्न हल होने पर अब एशिया में कोई बहुत प्रश्न नहीं रहे हैं, यह मेरा कहना नहीं है। किन्तु बड़े बड़े प्रश्नों का हल हो गया। अब सबसे बड़े प्रश्न अफ्रीका के हैं। अफ्रीका में हमको आये दिन कोई न कोई सवाल मिलता है जिसका हल होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका के रंग भेद का सवाल ज्यों का रहीं है। अमी अरब राष्ट्रों का जो एक संघ बना, उसमें जो ईराक का झगड़ा है, हम चाहते हैं कि उस झगड़े की किसी प्रकार समाप्ति हो। अमी मध्य अफ्रीका में न्यासालैण्ड आदि का जो झगड़ा उठा हुआ है, और जिसमें पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ है, हम चाहते हैं कि उसका भी किसी न किसी प्रकार हल किया जाये। हमारे चारों तरफ हमारे पड़ोसी जो राष्ट्र हैं, जिनसे हमारा सम्बन्ध दिनों दिन बढ़ रहा है, अभी हमारे राष्ट्रपति स्वयं पधारे हैं उन्होंने राष्ट्रों को, उनके भी अनेक प्रश्न हैं। हम चाहते हैं उनका भी हल हो। हमारे पड़ोसी गोष्ठा का प्रश्न अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ है। कई लोग क्षुब्ध हो उठते हैं। उनको यह दिखायी देता है कि इतने छोटे प्रश्न का हम हल क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं। परन्तु जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, हम कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर चलते हैं। उन सिद्धान्तों के हमारे अनुकूल होने पर यदि हम उन सिद्धान्तों पर चले, और यदि वे सिद्धान्त हमारे प्रतिकूल जावें, तो हम उन सिद्धान्तों को छोड़ दें, तब तो फिर वही कहावत सिद्ध होगी कि "भीठा भीठा गप, और कडुवा कडुवा फू"। ऐसा हमें नहीं करना है। हम यदि समझते हैं कि संसार के जितने जटिल प्रश्न हैं उन सबका हल शान्ति पूर्ण उपायों से हो सकता है, तो फिर गोष्ठा के प्रश्न का भी हम शान्तिपूर्ण उपायों से हल करेंगे। जो भारतवर्ष सदियों तक पराधीन रहा, जिस भारतवर्ष के पास स्वतन्त्रता युद्ध के लिये कोई साधन नहीं थे, वह भी यदि महात्मा गांधी के मार्ग से पहिसा के द्वारा स्वतन्त्र हुआ, तो क्या हम यह आशा नहीं कर

सकते कि जिस प्रकार हमने अंग्रेजों के हृदय में परिवर्तन किया, उसी प्रकार गोष्ठा के सम्बन्ध में भी गोष्ठा के जो विदेशी शासक हैं उनके हृदय में भी हम परिवर्तन करेंगे और हमको इसकी आशा ही नहीं हमको इसका विश्वास है।

तो, जैसा मैंने आप से निवेदन किया, भारत की वैदेशिक नीति कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर अवलम्बित है। ये सिद्धान्त हमारे युगों से चले आ रहे हैं, और आज जो हमारी वैदेशिक नीति है, महात्मा गांधी ने जिस नीति का अनुसरण किया, वह भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुरूप है। हमारी आशा है कि एक दिन ऐसा आकर रहेगा जब इस संसार के सब देश और सब मानव परस्पर मैत्री, परस्पर सहयोग करेंगे, और इस युद्ध की समाप्ति हो जायेगी, और युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद सारा संसार एक सरकार के अन्तर्गत होकर उन्नति कर सकेगा।

जहाँ तक युद्धों का मामला है, लोग कहा करते हैं कि युद्ध तो सदा से चले आते हैं, आज भी चल रहे हैं, सदा चलते रहेंगे। पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बात सदा होती रही है वह आज नहीं हो रही है। एक समय था जिस वक्त आदमी आदमी को खा जाता था। आज तो ऐसी घटना हमको नहीं दीख पड़ती। एक समय था जब मनुष्य शरीर खरीदे और बेचे जाते थे, गुलाम प्रथा थी, और वही व्यक्ति सबसे बड़े आदमी माने जाते थे जिनके पास सबसे अधिक गुलाम रहते थे। चाहे आज भी शोषण हो, परन्तु शोषण होते हुए भी आज मनुष्य-शरीरों की खरीद और बिक्री नहीं होती—वे खरीदने और बेचने की चीजें नहीं हैं। इसलिए मुझे तो आश्चर्य मालूम होता है कि आज भी इस सम्बन्ध कहलाने वाले मानव-समाज में और मानव-देशों में वह युद्ध किस प्रकार चल रहा है। मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि अगर हमारे इस प्लानेट को—भूमंडल को—अनुभव से भी बड़े किसी बम के द्वारा सर्वनाश नहीं होना है, तो वह दिन आ कर रहेगा कि जब ये युद्ध बन्द होंगे। मैं आज भी यह सोचता हूँ कि १९१४ में

[श्रेष्ठ गोविन्द दास]

जिस प्रकार का संसारव्यापी संग्राम हुआ था और १९३६ में जिस प्रकार संसार का सर्वव्यापी संग्राम हुआ था, उस प्रकार का संग्राम शायद अब विश्व नहीं देखेगा। छोटे मोटे युद्ध, छोटी मोटी लड़ाइयां हो सकती हैं अभी हुई भी हैं और मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि उन लड़ाइयों को हल करने में भी हमारे देश का, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। मैं तो उस समय की कल्पना करता हूँ, जिस समय ये युद्ध समाप्त हो कर यह सारा संसार एक सरकार के अन्तर्गत हो जाये और जितने वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार हैं, वे नाश के लिए नहीं, परन्तु सृष्टि के लिए काम में लाये जायें। इसीलिए मैं इस वैदेशिक नीति का सदा से समर्थक रहा हूँ और आज भी हूँ और मुझे इस बात का हर्ष है कि आज दुनिया के करीब करीब सब देश हमारी वैदेशिक नीति को समझने लगे हैं और आज जो भारतवर्ष का इतना ऊँचा स्थान तमाम दुनिया में है, उस का कारण हमारी वैदेशिक नीति है।

जो अनुदान आप के सामने रखे गये हैं, मैं उन का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the three hon. Members who have preceded me have spoken on a variety of subjects. The hon. and gallant lady Member confined herself to the United States Arms Pact with Pakistan. The hon. Shri Asoka Mehta, with his scholarly and penetrating mind, travelled from China to Peru. The hon. Seth Govind Das, with his overseas experience, has confined himself to one or two topics. I shall devote myself entirely to the subject of Africa, except to say a few words on Berlin and the United States pact at the end.

Africa today is crying for justice. It is a white man's burden which is endangering the black man and which is the cause for the woes and tribulations of Africa. The Africans are

crying aloud for justice. We in this House and we in this country, especially after we won our freedom, since the past 12 years, owe a moral duty towards our brother Africans, by helping them actively not only by words of sympathy but to give them a word of cheer. Just in the manner of the hon. Prime Minister who summoned an Asian conference, it might perhaps time right enough to summon an African Conference in India or anywhere else.

Africa today is a hunting-ground of half a dozen European white powers, and they have fastened themselves so hard on these poor people of Africa that there is no hope of deliverance to them. In Asia, the white man has had to go away peacefully because the forces of nationalism have been so over-whelming that he had no chance. But in Africa, perhaps he will have to go with an amount of bloodshed and violence for which he alone will be responsible, for the poor Africans have neither the tools nor the arms or equipment to fight them. But there is something like justice, natural justice, and the voice of God finally triumphs over the evil deeds of men.

The world today is divided in about three or four colours and that has been the trouble. The Africans are overwhelming with death, disease and debt and a mass of black labour serves the white masters. Even Christianity has been summoned by the white man to serve his own ends. The missionary, presenting what is mainly a white man's gospel, was yet forced to admit the white man's betrayal of it. It is colour, race and empire, and this 20th century is the century of coloured men.

What is the position in Africa today? For every ten thousand natives in Uganda, there are six white men; in Nigeria, there are six; in the Gold Coast, nine; in the French Equatorial Africa, ten; in the French

West Africa, 15; Tanganyika, 16; Congo, 24; Kenya, 55; Belgian Congo, 65; Northern Rhodesia, 84, and in Angola, which is owned by the Portuguese, 200 white men. This is the proportion of white men in the continent of Africa where the population is just above 150 million. Yet, the white man will have this kind of supremacy over the black man, our fellow-brethren in our fellow-continent of Africa.

Who owns or holds Africa? The British including the Union of South Africa govern and hold one-fourth of Africa, they nearly command one-third of the population. Another aspect is also seen. The French own nearly one-fourth of Africa and one-third of the population. Then come the Belgians, with 1/13th of the area and 1/10th of the population. Portugal—that tiny little country like Portugal which is less than any third class State of India—holds 1/18th of the area of Africa with 1/19th of the population. This is the way that Africa has been divided amongst the white races of Europe. They profess Christianity and some of them, though they profess catholicism, have never followed the precepts of Christianity in their dealings with the Africans.

Now, how many territories are held in Africa by the different nations? Britain holds 21 slices of territory in Africa. The French holds 16, Portugal comes third with five, Spain, three, Belgium, one, Italy, one. This is the record of Africa where the white man holds sway, and today, we owe a special duty towards her. Britain is holding the largest amount or slice of territory in Africa. If we are part of the Commonwealth, we owe a duty to the Africans and should see that these territories are by gradual slow process yielded up in favour of the native people as self-governing territories of the people.

We see how the Nyasaland Africans are revolting there. At least we have to focus public attention on that spot, and that place has attracted the world

attention now. The day before yesterday, it was South Africa; thereafter it was Kenya, now it is Nyasaland, though we can never forget Algeria.

What is happening in Kenya, such a tiny speck of land—now? What has happened in Kenya? 10,000 people have either gone to the gallows or have been shot down, and 50,000 Africans have gone to the prison-yards. Forged evidence has been put against Jomo Kenyatta, a great patriot. But even in the British Colonial office, though they claim to hold clean hands, they have not been able to do anything. In Kenya, as you know, the British have a very peculiar genius. A former British King married a Portuguese princess—I do not want to go into that history and I would rather like to forget it. But when it comes to the question of political affinity, the British follow in Africa today what Portugal did yesterday, because, in some territories of Africa where the British hold sway, it is as dark as the Portuguese territory. The *Manchester Guardian*, describing the conditions in Portugal, has editorially stated that it is the most illiterate country of Europe. Yet, Portugal holds sway on Angola. About Portugal which talks so much of Roman Catholicism in Goa, in practice, it is found that there is not a single native Roman Catholic priest in the wide area of Angola.

Kenya's record is very black indeed. I may mention one thing about it. The House may pardon me for being somewhat personal. In the month of September, 1953, the small paper that I have been editing—*The Forum*—was banned by a very drastic order. But the funniest part of it was that the Kenya Executive Council passed an order saying that the past, present and future copies of the paper are banned. Can you ever hear of a fantastic order that the past babies of any person or individual and the future babies that are to come are banned? That was done by the British Government, which claims to be a

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liberal government, and they are in the happy company of Portugal, where a number of our Indian journals are banned.

We have forgotten Kenya. The way the Africans have been treated in Kenya still cries aloud for justice and we cannot forget about it. We perhaps have a special responsibility as a leading member of the Commonwealth. There are times when we have to keep our mouths shut, but there are also times when we should speak firmly about what is happening in Africa.

I was in the foreign office of Belgian-Congo in the year 1948 and the Chief of Protocol told me, "It is not like India with your great civilisation; here in Congo, the problem is of a special kind." Then I told him, "What do you mean by special kind? Are they not as much civilised as ourselves or has the process of the missionary spirit of converting them into Roman catholicism made them worse or better?" Today, the Unilever, one of the largest trading companies in the world, has acquired a monopolistic tendency in Congo. The Belgians have been compelled to promise some kind of self-government in Congo.

When we come to Algeria, what is the record of the French? Millions of people are in distress and sorrow and not less than a quarter million people have perished in Algeria. But for the French, it is a matter of big pride to claim that they sing the song of fraternity and equality. But when it comes to Algeria, we find that young boys and girls have had to face the firing squad and all kinds of torture. It is also time that we told the French, who are the third in the list of holding a large number of territories in Africa that the Algerians must have the maximum amount of sympathy. We are sometimes inclined to forget everything about Algeria, but that is not the correct way of going about

our business. Wherever freedom is in distress and in peril, especially in Africa and Asia, it is time that we cried out aloud, so that the Algerians feel that there is someone at least in a different part of the world, prepared to extend a helping hand. After our business of freedom has been over, we are sometimes inclined to forget what is happening around the world. Unless we express our voice with determination, we cannot get things moving in the dark continent of Africa.

In Madagascar, the French used guns and bullets, not now but two decades ago and the population has been crushed into silence. The poor Madagascarens are afraid what their fate will be tomorrow. We cannot rest content on a moral pedestal that we have achieved our goal and others must suffer. Egypt has had to suffer right till yesterday because Britain kept her jack boot on her neck and on the Suez. Thereby the poor Egyptians had to suffer. The poor Egyptians had to suffer because India had to be the brightest jewel of the British Crown. Somehow or other, Egypt hurled out the British hegemony and they have shown that they are able to assert their strength of nationalism and prove themselves as one of the great leaders of the African movement.

As I said on the last occasion, we must have at least 100 young men and women in our foreign service who will talk Arabic. We take pride in learning French, but it has to be put in cold storage because it is not of much utility for us. But if our men know Arabic, we can tie ourselves in warmest friendship in Africa. I do not know how many young men and women in the foreign service know Arabic. From Morocco to Libya, right across the borders of Egypt and Arabia with over a thousand sheikhdoms, they speak one language and that is Arabic. That is how Nasser is trying to join them together with one language. If

our diplomats talk only English, French, German and perhaps a little more of Russian and Chinese, it will not entirely serve our purpose. So far as Africa is concerned, we must win the hearts of the Africans by the medium of the Arabic language.

Incidentally, I may say that our senior diplomats of the Indian Foreign Service have an eye only on the diplomatic missions in London or Moscow, Paris or the salubrious climate of Aswan Dam and such attractive other places. I do not know how many I.C.S. Diplomats want to go down into the deserts of Africa and try to win the friendship of those people. I do not know how many of our I.C.S. diplomats go down into the jungles of Africa or the jungles of Indo-China and not merely send the junior officers there, but instead prefer to go to air-conditioned spots. Unless we are able to put our house in order, we shall not be able to achieve much progress. It will not be merely enough for the Prime Minister to have his great policy at the top and his great objective; in its fulfilment, we have to see that from lower down below, the things are in order.

We have some hope in the Labour Party. The emergence of the Labour Party was one of the causes of Indian freedom. When perhaps the Labour Party comes into office again, things might improve so far as the colonies are concerned. We do hope that the Labour Party will be able to vindicate itself and will quicken the progress of self-Government in Africa, so that the African peoples may be on their road to self-government.

What is the position in Nyasaland? The British Colonist is like the wealthy man who had a mistress and the mistress in order to have good company claimed friendship of another doubt-

ful virtuous wife and said "Come along". The Union of South Africa is morally in a leprous condition and morally it cannot stand before the bar of public opinion anywhere in the world. It hugs the Central African Federation cut to order in the Colonial office of Britain, so that North Rhodesia, South Rhodesia and Nyasaland may embrace each other. The Central African Federation and South Africa may thus become fellow mistresses of racialism. Poor Dr. Banda who had to walk a thousand miles to Johannesburg, who took degrees in America and practised in London, fighting for the freedom movement, today finds himself perhaps in Jail. In his office, there is a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and poems of Tagore. How did the British colonialists express their respect towards a member of the British House of Commons? Mr. Stonehouse was expelled and asked to clear out and even the British Parliament did not take enough notice that one of the valuable members was hurled out like that from the Central African Federation. Poor Jomo Kenyatta is still down in jail. Dr. Banda may meet with a worse fate and one of the earlier patriots is also in jail. They collected two thousand pounds by penny and wanted to see the Queen, so that she can be interviewed. What was the prayer to the Queen? The prayer was "please do not sell us down the river to Southern Rhodesian Whites". This was the appeal of the poor Africans in Nyasaland, a little strip of territory and yet the white man places his jack boot on them all. This is the great tragedy of the people in many parts of Africa.

Nyasaland may be a powder magazine which may blow up the whole of Africa and blow up the whites of Africa. Unless we express our determination and moral encouragement to these people, Africa will still remain in the hands of half a dozen white powers, who have no business

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to be there and exploit those people. Let us remember that the people of the western democracies called the Soviet people backward and they were actually backward in 1914 but by 1966, they are as big as any top power in the world. Similarly, the Africans are not very backward. With the process of strong liberalism and education, you can educate the Whites of Africa in such a way that we can also make them progressive, by applying this parallel.

I would like to say a word about Berlin. I had been to both sides of Berlin. When the Mayor of Berlin came here the other day, I asked him one simple question: "We respect you, West Germans. You are our friends and you are top in trade. But we are afraid whether Nazism will be revived." I have seen the horrors of prison camps in Poland and our hair stood on end when we saw them all. The Germans and the people of Europe, whether Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, have been terrorised, murdered and prosecuted in the various prison camps of Europe. Today the major reason for Russia being aggressive or Czechoslovakia or Poland being aggressive is the genuine fear of revival of Nazism and that it will endanger the liberties of people. 20 million people have perished—in Russia, Poland and elsewhere—and many were wounded. So, people are afraid of war and they are worried what their fate will be.

In regard to US-Pak Pact I will say this much only. The Pentagon approved of the military aid to Pakistan to strengthen the anti-communist countries. When the American Vice-President, Mr. Nixon came here and he was asked about this Pact, he said that it is against China and not against us. But the instant it may blow off, it may blow off in such a way that it will destroy even Pakistan by Russia's act of self-defence. We shall be hurt and we shall suffer. Those are things which should be borne in mind.

Lastly, Sir, in reference to Africa you will permit me quote a poem about the fate of the white man and the black man.

"I, Willie Wastle
Stand firm in my castle,
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no' pull Willie Wastle down."

Shri Kashiwal (Kotah): I rise to support the Demands for Grants. The Ministry, as usual, has given a good report of the activities of the Ministry in 1965-66. It appears from the Report that the Ministry has undertaken reorganisation in the method of its work, and the objective seems to be to achieve efficiency and to affect economy. An Under Secretary now is the king-pin of this system of work. He is responsible for efficiency as well as quick disposal of work. The Under Secretary may forward papers either to the Deputy Secretary or to the Joint Secretary, but not to both. The result being that the red-tape is cut on both sides at the lower level as well as the higher level. I am very glad that this Ministry has taken up this question of the re-organisation and, I am sure, the rationalisation of its work will result in greater efficiency and quicker disposal of work.

15 33 hrs.

[SHRI C R PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

The Report mentions that there are 106 diplomatic missions and we have some in Latin America also. We are told that this time we have established an Embassy in Chile and we have established another Embassy in Bolivia. So far so good. But the Latin American block consists of 20 countries and they have 20 votes in the United Nations. So, it is worthwhile for us to have better collaboration in this field with the Latin American countries, and I feel that we should have more Embassies, especially in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. I have heard many delegations of those countries speaking in the United

Nations asking for closer collaboration with our country, because they feel that our policy, the policy of uncommitted nations, today is the right policy to be followed in this world

Before I go to other points, I should like to take up one or two points which have been raised by the hon. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. She said that there is a growing complacency in the minds of this Ministry with regard to military pacts. I altogether refute that allegation. I think there is nobody more vehement against these military pacts than the Prime Minister. It was he who, for the first time, raised this question and it was he who, for the first time, made this House aware of the dangers of the military pacts. So, it is quite wrong to say that we are becoming complacent about military pacts.

The policy of India is manifestly well-known as anti-colonial and I was rather surprised that Shrimati Renu Chakravarty again raised the question of Cameroons and of Algeria. I cannot understand at all why she is so much exercised over this question. We have said that independence must come first and elections must come afterward. But they say that elections must come first and independence must come afterwards. It is really very funny. The United Nations have already adopted a resolution that the French Cameroons will be given independence from the 1st January, 1960. So she was wrong when she said that they will be given independence from 1st October, 1960. I think she was confusing between French Cameroons and British Cameroons. It is British Cameroon which is entitled to independence from 1st October, 1960. So far as French Cameroons are concerned, they are going to get independence from 1st January, 1960.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Who are progressive, French or British?

Shri Kasliwal: Whoever is progressive that is a question of fact. On the question of Algeria, we have declared from the house tops that we are for the independence of Algeria. We have moved resolutions in the United Nations but somehow or other those resolutions have been defeated. This year also there was a resolution sponsored by us along with other powers for the independence of Algeria but that resolution, unfortunately, was lost by just one vote.

I wish that the hon. lady Member who spoke so eloquently on Algeria and Cameroons had mentioned the case of Cyprus. The Cyprus question, which has been a difficult question, has been resolved entirely because of our own efforts. I know that in the Political Committee our resolution was lost for various reasons. The whole atmosphere was such that our resolution could not get through. But in the plenary session when the motion was moved by Mexico stating that both parties should come together and negotiate for the independence of Cyprus it was accepted. That resolution was entirely on the lines of the Indian resolution. Today you see what has happened. The Cyprus question has been completely solved.

The hon. Shri Asoka Mehta mentioned the Berlin crisis. I am in entire agreement with him that the whole question of Berlin is connected with the question of Germany and unless the German question is solved there is no possibility of the Berlin question being solved. I am one with him when he said that powers who are interested in the Berlin question should not precipitate a crisis and should try to negotiate matters between themselves.

Today, as never before, there is quest for peace. The cold war continues in its course with unmitigated fury. And many statements are uttered over this question as to how to resolve this cold war, how to find a solution for this. Many countries have suggested various means,

[Shri Kashiwal]

and I recall to this House the speech of Mr Lester Pearson made in the House of Commons of Canada, asking India to summon a summit conference of the Western as well as Eastern powers to resolve the cold war. I do not know whether the summit conference is going to be summoned by India or not. That is a different question. But I must say that it is a tribute to the wisdom of our policy-makers that a mention has been made that a summit conference should be called by India.

There is another question which I want to mention in which India has taken a great part, in which India's endeavours have succeeded in resolving a deadlock, and that is the question of disarmament. You will recall that in 1952 a Disarmament Commission consisting of 12 members of the Security Council and of Canada was formed. This Disarmament Commission appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee continued its deliberations in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957. But, nothing happened, the deadlock continued. In 1957, the Soviet Union put forward a resolution in the United Nations that the Disarmament Commission should consist of all the Member nations of the United Nations. That resolution was lost again. I am very happy to say this year, India along with Yugoslavia sponsored a resolution to the same effect that the Disarmament Commission should consist of all the 82 nations of the world. That resolution was passed practically unanimously 76 votes to none. There was no opposition, there were 2 abstentions. I have only mentioned this to show how India has played a part in resolving the question of disarmament.

Another resolution which was sponsored by India and Yugoslavia related to the question of surprise attacks. It referred the whole question to the Geneva Conference saying that the Geneva Conference should

undertake a study of technical aspects for measures against the possibility of surprise attacks. That resolution again was practically unanimously carried.

I want to mention about another Resolution, because the whole world today is exercised over the question of continuance of nuclear weapon tests. It was a matter of surprise to the Indian delegation and the U.N. that there was no resolution asking for discontinuance of nuclear test explosions. India along with 11 other powers put forward a resolution asking for immediate discontinuance of nuclear tests and said that these should not continue until agreement at the Geneva Conference had taken place. It was unfortunate that the resolution was lost by 41 votes to something. Another resolution, a much watered down resolution by 17 powers was passed in the General Assembly. That resolution only meant that during the pendency of negotiations which are being carried on in the Geneva Conference, the powers should as far as possible desist from these explosions.

There is another matter to which I would like to refer and that is the question of peaceful neighbourly relations. This House will recall that in 1957, a resolution on peaceful co-existence had been unanimously passed in the United Nations General Assembly. That resolution had been sponsored by India and Yugoslavia and Sweden. This year, the item came up again in the form of measures to implement and promote good neighbourly relations among States. I am very happy that that resolution which was again sponsored by our country along with 8 or 9 other countries, was unanimously adopted. The objective of all these resolutions is that there should be international collaboration in the field of economy, science, technology, culture and communications.

I do not want to take more of the time of the House. I only want to say one thing about India's foreign policy. It is this. Today there is growing an Indian tradition in foreign policy. It is a policy which is a good neighbourly policy. In fact, I would say, good neighbourliness is the *sine qua non* of that policy. It is also based on fearlessness, based on purity of means to achieve the end. I am sure that this policy is ultimately going to succeed.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr Chairman, a discussion on the various demands of the External Affairs Ministry does not permit us much scope to consider the foreign policy of India in general. Much has been said; much will be said about the foreign policy of India. Therefore, I would like to confine myself to the various Demands for which provision has been made in the Budget estimates.

Before I do so, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that the annual report which has been furnished to us is much too scrappy and does not provide us information on many important issues. I would like to invite the attention of the Prime Minister to this fact in particular. We find in the Budget estimates, provision is made for State prisoners, for prisoners from Kabul and Afghanistan. I have been trying my utmost to know what these State prisoners from Kabul are doing in India, what is the genesis of having these State prisoners from Afghanistan and Kabul in India. I tried to contact the Research and Reference section of the Parliament. I tried to go through the various annual reports which I have been getting for the last seven years. The Research and Reference section also tried to contact the External Affairs Ministry and the Ministry have just communicated that they would require four days to compile this information. This is an

instance which I want to point out. Provision is made in the Budget for State prisoners from Kabul. We would like to know why there are concentration camps in our free land of India. Why should we go on harbouring prisoners from other countries in India? I would like the Prime Minister, when replying to enlighten us, because his Ministry also does not seem to be much enlightened on this subject if this note from the Research and Reference section of Parliament is correct.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is referring to what place?

Shri Mahanty: I am referring to . .

Mr Chairman: Prisoners from Afghanistan

Shri C. D. Pande: They are not prisoners; they are free to go

Shri Mahanty: Will you kindly see page 161 of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What country is the hon. Member referring to?

Shri Mahanty: Kabul. Afghanistan. You will find on page 161, Kabul Refugees and State prisoners. I would like to know why the State prisoners are being harboured in India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member referred to concentration camps. I wanted to know where these concentration camps are.

Shri Mahanty: What I mentioned was, if Afghanistan is thinking of having concentration camps in India for its own prisoners, we would like to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say this to clear up a misunderstanding? There are—I cannot give the exact numbers—a dozen or so persons, who, I regret to say, are totally incapable of earning their living. Every one of them can go the moment he wants,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

There is no camp. They are completely free to go where they like, to what country they like. But, simply through, if you like, 'a misanthropy', just because they cannot earn their living, we give pension for this generation. That is all. There is no question of anybody being kept in a camp or even in prison. They are at perfect liberty to go when they like, to go to any country they like.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Mahanty: I am very grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for the information supplied. My only grievance was that the annual report of the External Affairs Ministry could not give us any information. That was the reason for the misunderstanding.

After all, that is not the important aspect of my observations. I am coming to the expenditure that we have been incurring on the External Affairs Ministry. According to the Report, for the 86 Missions, we have been spending Rs. 435.64 lakhs annually. It comes to Rs 5.67 lakhs per Mission. The break-up is, for salary we are spending to the extent of Rs 3.05 lakhs and the remaining is for Miscellaneous and Contingency expenditure. We all know how our diplomatic efforts are failing on account of lack of external publicity in an effective measure, and how we have been suffering for not having effective contacts even though in each Mission we have been spending more than 50 per cent. over salary of staff and officers, and even though we are earmarking more than Rs. 1 lakh for contingencies. We are still complaining that our efforts are not adequate and up to the task which we are required to discharge.

Therefore, under the circumstances, I am constrained to observe that there

is need to consider a reduction of expenditure in the various missions.

In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister why the various reports of the Foreign Office Inspectorate are being considered as secret documents, why they are not being laid on the Table of the House, and why the House is not afforded an opportunity to even screen through the reports which are being furnished by the Foreign Office Inspectorate.

As I have said on many occasions, I yield to none in my appreciation of the foreign policy of India, but this is not the occasion when we should go into it. Here, I would like to address myself to issues nearer home. I am sorry to mention that even though the previous speakers have covered a wide ground, none has mentioned anything about Goa. Does it mean that this House has forgotten about Goa? When we go through the report, what do we find? We find that during the year on more than 15 occasions the Portuguese police had violated Indian territory. Protests were lodged through the Embassy of the United Arab Republic to which no answer was received. What are we going to do about it? Satyagrahis like Shrimati Sudha Joshi and others are still languishing in Portuguese prisons. What are we going to do about it? It is quite all right to talk glibly about Panchsheel, about our various achievements in the international sphere, but are we going to be a party to this betrayal? We would have liked this annual report to have told us what positive steps the Government have been pursuing or have pursued beyond addressing complaints through the United Arab Republic Embassy to meet this situation.

In this context, with all humility I would like to submit that either we should not have enforced economic sanctions against Goa, or, having en-

forced those sanctions, should have stuck to it, come what may. What do we do? We enforce economic sanctions against Goa. Then, for reasons best known to the authorities, we withdraw the sanctions, and then we do not know what steps we are going to take to meet the situation.

It is well known that one of the major sources of earning foreign exchange for the Portuguese authorities in Goa is the export of mineral ores. Japan has been importing manganese and iron ore from Goa, but that quantity is not enough and therefore Japan has been importing iron ore from India. Repeatedly I have tried to impress upon the authorities of our Government to see that, before they agree to export iron ore to Japan to build its iron industry at least a provision is put in to say that they should make their choice between Indian ore and Goan ore, but that has not been done. The Portuguese authorities in Goa have been going on merrily earning foreign exchange from this ore export. We imposed economic sanctions against them, and then withdrew them without considering the implications and issues, and today we do not know where we stand.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I correct him?

Shri Mahanty: Let him not correct. The Prime Minister is more competent than the hon. Member. My time is much too short.

Shri Joachim Alva: The latest information is that the Japanese are not so very active in their business in Goa in manganese. I am on the border of Goa. I represent North Kanara.

Shri Mahanty: I am talking of iron ore. I was not talking of manganese ore alone.

What I would like to know is the steps that the Government of India are taking to put in a provision in

the contract to the effect that they should make their choice between Indian and Goan ore.

After enforcing economic sanctions, there is no point in withdrawing it. If the Government had to withdraw it under certain valid circumstances, it was well worth considering them before imposing the economic sanctions. That is my point.

Then I come to another point, non-recognition of Israel. I have been most pained to find that even India has recognised during last year a dictatorship like Spain and established diplomatic relations with Spain, but it has chosen to ignore Israel. Israel is a great country, every inch it is a great country. The history of Israel is an epic saga of struggle since the days of the dispersal to the conclusion of the Second World War. Here are a people about two million strong who have fought every inch against the entire world to have their own homeland. Here are a people who are highly scientific, who have made every inch of the arid desert into flowering gardens, and yet we have chosen not to recognise that country. For what? When we took the posture of neutrality in international affairs, to satisfy the Arab bloc we chose to ignore Israel. It pains me. If we recognise Spain, if we recognise even Pakistan which is a theocratic State, if we recognise other theocratic States, what reason is there that we should not recognise Israel? I ask has Israel any military ambitions? Has Israel wished ill of anybody, any power, any country in the world?

It is a small country. I do not know what its area is. Maybe, 8,000 square miles. And the population is as small as two millions. They are trying to carry on their affairs according to the best of their capacity. We must wish them well, in the interests of world peace we must see that the integrity of Israel is preserved, not only preserved but that it also prospers. I would like to plead in all

[Shri Mahanty]

humility that we lose no time in establishing diplomatic relations with Israel. That will be a recognition not only of a high principle; that will be also in conformity with the neutral posture that we have taken in international affairs.

Then I come to the question of external publicity. Much has been said about the inadequacy of our external publicity, and even the hon Prime Minister, on earlier occasions, has, in his usual frankness, conceded the inadequacy of our external publicity. Having done that, we had all expected that the external publicity would be re-orientated, would be more energised, that there would be a more imaginative outlook pervading the external publicity directorate. I am told some high ranking officers have been appointed. That goes on. That is a continuous process, but when we come to the provision, I find there has been a total provision of Rs. 93 lakhs for external publicity organisation of the External Affairs Ministry. Can anybody imagine that only about Rs. 6.46 lakhs are spent for actually bringing out the bulletins, the information material, whereas the rest of the money of Rs. 93 lakhs is being spent on officers and their staff? What blessed things are they doing?

I am told 49 journals are being published by the External Affairs publicity directorate. Parliament Library is considered to be one of the premier libraries not only in the capital but in this country. You can make your research. You will not find anything more than two or three scrappy materials published by this directorate for which Rs. 93 lakhs are being spent. I am not speaking with any levity or frivolity, but if I am furnished those materials, certainly my inclinations will go against India. They are produced in such an unimaginative, clumsy manner. Why do they not take trained journalists? What is the Indian Foreign Service?

Is it considered that it is the repository of all virtues, all wisdom including the sense of public relationship? You can go through, the hon. Prime Minister can go through the foreign affairs records which this directorate has been publishing, and he will be possibly more disappointed than I am.

My main grievance is that here we are making a provision of Rs. 93 lakhs for external publicity. We all know how our foreign relations have suffered, how even on the Kashmir issue, many world Powers are most ill-informed of the implications and issues involved. We all know it. Even then we are spending only Rs. 6 lakhs in actually producing the information materials and bulletins, and that too not with a very high professional finish; yet, we are spending nearly Rs. 90 lakhs on the salaries of the officers and their staff alone. I hope the hon Prime Minister will look into this matter.

It is my painful duty to invite the attention of this House also to the principle and the manner in which the delegations to the UNO are being sent. Every year, delegations are being sent to the UNO and to various organisations. And I find that the delegations are composed of Members of Parliament and people outside; some of them are highly competent, and I have only my highest regards for them and for their ability, but most of them are sent just for the sake of patronage.

Take, for instance, this year's delegation. I thought they must have been well known in India's public life. I sent a requisition to the Research and Reference Section of the Parliament Library, and they could only give me the biographical sketches of such persons or such Members of Parliament whose biographical sketches were in the Who's Who; but, for the rest, the External Affairs

Ministry was referred to. Those documents may be available in the Research and Reference Section of the Parliament Library. I speak in all seriousness. Even the External Affairs Ministry could not furnish the "Who's Who" of some of the delegates who had been included on this delegation.

An Hon. Member: You want to go?

Shri Mahanty: I do not want to have a free lift at the cost of the Indian tax-payers, but I am speaking on behalf of a principle. I would like to know what yard-sticks are being employed. If one tries to analyse the scheme of it, one finds that those who go to the United Nations, as many of the Members as possible, as soon as they come back become Deputy Ministers. You can see that from the very beginning. I do not grudge it either. But what I say is that if you say that the foreign policy is going to be a national policy, then you must see that your delegations are not composed in such a way as to patronise persons, these delegations must be composed of all shades of political opinion prevailing in this country; otherwise, it is futile to say that your foreign policy is a national policy. I do not say that in any sense of grievance, but the thing that has pained me is that when we are sending persons, we are taking up persons from the anonymity of India's public life, yet we are choosing to exclude persons or ignore persons who may have been more competent. Two or three years ago—this can be checked up from the list of members of the delegations—a particular person had been sent in the UN delegation as a constitutional adviser or parliamentary adviser or something like that. Then, I was very interested to hunt up his records, but no Indian publication ever published who that gentleman was. On further inquiry, I learnt that he was the president of the Delhi Rarewala Union, that is, the union of the hand-cart pullers. It is not in my taste to speak on these matters, but here is a

matter which has been going on, and it should be stopped.

Now, I come to the last point, and I shall conclude, and that is about Indo-Pakistan relations. The mutual defence pact that the United States of America has entered into with Pakistan is really distressing and disturbing. It is really painful to note that a country which chooses to speak on behalf of democracy is now being responsible for, and is being a party to, the destruction of the biggest democracy not only in Asia but in the whole world. The Prime Minister the other day said that the agreement was only meant to meet situations of aggression by countries controlled by international communism. I would like to know in all humility from him if international law anywhere clearly defines what international communism is. International communism is anything as undefined as American democracy. Therefore, it may just happen that Pakistan leaders can take it into their heads and say that India is also being controlled by international communism. A country 'controlled by international Communism' does not necessarily mean a Communist country. It may be a democratic country, but yet controlled by International Communism. Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister—of course, I speak in all humility—may kindly go into it and try to satisfy himself and the House whether international law anywhere defines what 'international Communism' is and how a country controlled by international Communism is ever defined. It is a disgrace and a shame that a country like America which still professes by the names of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson, a country the Embassy of which has been presenting us with calendars which read 'As I would not like to be a master, so I would not like to be a slave', now tries to enslave an entire country for its own military bases.

I never used to speak against America in this strain all these years. At least I had some faith in their professions. But today that is belied.

[Shri Mahanty]

In this context, I would ask this Parliament to consider one thing seriously, and that is to make up its mind to do away with the American aid. It is a shame which is galling to our national pride. If we analyse it realistically, we find that America has been arming Pakistan. Now it is not that India is building its defence forces against Pakistan: India is rightly building its defence forces against the United States of America. Therefore, whatever money it has been giving us as aid, we are spending for our defence. Let not America give any military aid to Pakistan. Then we will see that the money we waste on our defence could be spent for our development purposes. A country with national honour must now learn to kick American aid, because that is meant to hoodwink the people, to keep over people under the illusion that the Americans will be our best friends whereas they prove to be our worst enemies.

An agreement of this kind is entered into between two Governments, the Government of Pakistan and the Government of the United States. Why is it that the spokesmen of White House are silent on it? Here Mr. Bunker has been issuing statements. What diplomatic or authoritative status have Mr. Bunker's statement? Why is White House silent on it? Even the statements issued by the junior representatives of White House are being refuted, by the Ministers of Pakistan. The Ministers of Pakistan have said, which Mr. Bunker has not contradicted, that this agreement also takes into account a contingency which may arise, from attack against Pakistan by other countries not necessarily Communist. Therefore, let us go into it. This has become a pinprick. I believe it is again a case of the failure of our Foreign Service. It is our failure to rouse the public opinion not only of America but of other democratic countries that has landed us in this impasse. But yet let it be remembered that we would like to die fighting to a man than to surrender to this

kind of international bullying and blackmail. Let it also be known that America having failed in all other ways to bring us under its own influence is today trying to bully and blackmail us so that we toe its line.

With these words, I conclude. There is no question of supporting or opposing the Demands. But I am placing my own demands for what they worth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of External Affairs which will be treated as having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions
16	406, 383,
17	407, 275, 384,
18	408, 409, 276, 277,
	278, 279, 280, 339,
	340, 341, 342, 343,
	385, 386, 387, 388,
	397, 398, 414, 415,
	416, 417, 418, 419,
	420, 421, 422, 423,
	424, 425, 426, 427,

The list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

Failure to raise the standard of living of the Tribal people rapidly.

Shri S. L. Saksema: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Tribal Areas be reduced to Re. 1."

Desirability of transferring the administration of the NEFA area to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Tribal Areas be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to win over the entire Naga people by a comprehensive educational and development plan.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Naga Hills-Tuensang Area be reduced to Re. 1".

Failure to suppress Naga revolt

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Naga Hills-Tuensang Area be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of transferring the administration of the Naga Hills and Tuensang area to the Ministry of Home Affairs

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Naga Hills-Tuensang Area be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to stop Pakistani raids on Indian Territory

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to protest against Pakistan US Pact

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to adopt strong policy towards South Africa against her apartheid policy

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

Constant firing by Pakistani forces on the Eastern borders

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Weak policy adopted towards Portugal for the dispute over Goa

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Non-recognition of the State of Israel

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Policy towards Pakistan regarding frequent border incidents

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to set up diplomatic relations with Israel

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to reorganise the External Publicity Division with a view to improve India's over-seas information services

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure in redeeming Goa from Portuguese colonization

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to pursue an effective policy towards solution of the Indo-Pakistan border disputes

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Composition of Indian Delegation to the U.N.O and other foreign countries

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to have sterner attitude towards Pakistan in view of the latest Pakistani raids and firings at the Indian border

Shri P. K. Deo I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to take definite steps for the liberation of Portuguese enclaves in India

Shri P. K. Deo I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for expanding the activities of the External publicity Division

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for not implementing the Nehru-Noon agreement regarding the border disputes

Shri P. K. Deo I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to solve the Goa problem

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need to take immediate steps to release Indian political prisoners in Goa

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to support the cause of the Cameroons for freedom

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati). I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to support the cause of the people of Oman for independence and to oppose the policy of the British Government there

Shri Hem Barua. I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Portugal's Right of Passage' suit against India pending at present in the International Court of Justice and Government's attitude thereto

Shri Hem Barua I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to protest against the United States bilateral military pact with Pakistan

Shri Hem Barua I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Proposed transfer of the Berubari Union to Pakistan according to the Nehru-Noon Agreement

Shri Hem Barua. I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Unsatisfactory condition of persons of Indian origin in Burma and Ceylon

Shri Hem Barua: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Delay in the de jure transfer of the former French establishments in India.

Shri Hem Narua: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to reorganise External Publicity Division and information service abroad to make effective propaganda.

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to stop daily border firings on Indian territory by Pakistani Army

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to adopt effective policy against Pakistan

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to set up diplomatic relations with Israel

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to take effective steps to economise heavy expenses on Indian Embassies and High Commissioners' Offices abroad

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Unsatisfactory condition of Indians residing in Africa, Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma and other foreign countries.

Shri Assar: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to lend support to achieve disarmament and ban on the production and use of Nuclear weapons and their tests

Shri S. L. Saksens: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are now before the House

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I rise to support the Demands put forward by the External Affairs Ministry. While listening to the debate this morning and this afternoon, I felt that our debate has been more or less a round-up of world affairs. This shows how foreign affairs conscious the Members of our Parliament are and how much interest we take in the factors which promote peace in the world or which seek to disturb the peace of the world.

Before I come to the main points of my remarks, I want to say a few words about our external publicity and about the U.N. delegations, to which the hon. Member who preceded me referred.

Sir, it is true that our external publicity in terms of the size of our country and in terms of the magnitude of our problems is no adequately financed. But I can say without fear of contradiction that our Press Attaches in the various parts of the world, our Cultural Attaches and those officers who have to deal with our Trade Pacts and Trade Agreements, all these are doing a very good piece of work.

I had the opportunity to go to a country about two or three years ago and I was amazed to find that the Press Attache in that country had built up such fine relations between India

[Shri D C Sharma]

and that country that wherever we went we received the utmost kindness. The Press Attache had tried to bring home to the people of that country our Five Year Plan. He had tried to bring home to the people of the country the other activities of our country. Though I would plead with the hon Prime Minister that we should have more money for external publicity I would be the last person to say that our external publicity is in any way ineffective or bad or does not project our country to the best of our ability to the citizens of other countries.

But one thing is there and it is this. So far as UN Delegations are concerned, it is true that we follow a national policy. It is true that the maximum amount of support that comes from all parts of this House comes for our foreign policy. And it is the natural policy, there is no doubt about it. But, so far as the UN Delegations are concerned I would submit very respectfully that they are not selected by reference to the Who's Who of the Members of the Lok Sabha. They are not selected with reference to the files that are to be found in the External Affairs Ministry. They are selected so that they can represent a cross-section of Indian society so that they can represent the various elements that go to make up our Indian nation. And, from that point of view, I would say that our UN Delegations are as good as any Delegations from any other country, and that they are selected with national objectives in view. To say that our UN Delegations should be taken from all parts of the House would be doing something which will not be conducive to the best interests of our country. After all, in this House we speak with different voices. We have to speak with different objectives, in different ways. If the Members of this House were to be sent party-wise in UN Delegations, I should say there we would represent a House divided against itself. We will be giving those people an impression that

India is a land of many voices and that India is a land of many conflicting ideologies and that two members of a Delegation do not agree with each other.

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that our UN Delegations which are selected by the External Affairs Ministry and by our Prime Minister are as best as any human thing can be and that it would not serve our interests if we try to make them a mirror of the different parties of this House.

Now, I want to say something about Cyprus. I send my greetings to the people of Cyprus for the reason, that Cyprus has been passing through a state of emergency for so many years. Many efforts were made to resolve the deadlock but in vain. Now, ultimately a settlement has been reached and the Archbishop Makarios has returned to his country and the leader of the EOKA movement has issued an appeal for harmony. As a citizen of India I feel very happy when there is peace in any country of the world after so much trouble and bloodshed and so much of bad blood between the different parts of the country. But I feel that Cyprus represents a challenge to diplomacy. What is diplomacy today? Diplomacy is only at the Foreign Ministers level or at the level of the Deputy Ministers. I have been reading today that all these kinds of diplomacy are not going to be of much avail because there is only one type of diplomacy which is going to succeed and that is submit diplomacy. Cyprus has given the example of another type of diplomacy and another type of negotiations. I wish that became the type of negotiations between the warring countries all over the world. There was trouble in India between Hindus and Muslims. I am sorry I have to refer to Indians as Hindus and Muslims but I must face facts. When there was trouble, we could not solve that problem. But there was also trouble between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. The British Government with all its resources did

its best to resolve that deadlock but they could not. Then the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots sat together and negotiated with each other and the result was that the deadlock was solved. This is the new type of diplomacy which Cyprus has shown and it should become the pattern of diplomacy all over the world. I want all the countries of the world, wherever there are troubles or difficulties, this should become the pattern. Take for instance, North Korea and South Korea. Could they not arrive at some mutual settlement in the way Cyprus has done? I do not see any reason why Indo-China should not do that. I do not see why India and Pakistan could not sit together, why the Prime Minister of India and Pakistan should not sit together and resolve these problems here. Of course we may say that they have sat together so many times but the results have not been very successful but that does not matter. We are going to the World Bank for our negotiations. I appreciate the services rendered by the World Bank. But instead of going to other countries for the settlement of our disputes, I submit very respectfully that the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan should sit together and resolve the disputes with regard to the canal waters, with regard to Kashmir and other things. It is a very sorry state of affairs between these two countries—practically one country but divided into two countries on account of the exigencies of the political situation which was not our doing but which was perhaps the doing of somebody whom I do not want to name. Anyhow, these two countries should sit together and resolve these disputes. If that happens, I am sure Pakistan will not stand in need of any military aid from America or from the Baghdad pact countries. In that way there will be peace in Pakistan and there will also be peace in India vis-a-vis Pakistan and the ties of friendship will be forged between these two countries which will be stronger, more durable and more permanent than they have been before.

So I would say that by giving this aid to Pakistan—I do not know how to describe it, shall I call it an unfriendly act or shall I call it a friendly act, anyway, I can't call it a friendly act, and I am half inclined to call it an unfriendly act—America may not have done an unfriendly act to India, but surely, I should say, it has not done a friendly act to Pakistan.

I would submit, therefore, very respectfully, that if relations between these two countries are to improve, we must see to it that there is diplomacy of a different kind between these two countries. We know what will happen otherwise. The President of Pakistan once said "We will resort to other means for the solution of these disputes." What are those other means? I get a faint glimpse, a distant glimpse, a distant idea of the other means, from what Mr Bhatta and the Secretary of the Pakistan External Affairs Ministry have been saying.

What have they been saying? Though America says that this aid is not going to be used against India, they say that this aid includes all kinds of aggression, whether that aggression comes from international communism or any other source. Therefore, I would submit that we should adopt the way that I have suggested.

At the same time, I send my greetings to those ladies and gentlemen who are languishing in the jails of Goa at this time. From the report of the Ministry I find that there are not many, there are only four. But to think that our Indian nationals, even though their number is four and most of them have been released, are languishing in the Goa jails makes me very unhappy, and I think it makes every Indian unhappy. I know our Government is doing its utmost to get these people out of the prison. I know so many persons have been released up to this, but I would submit very respectfully to the Prime Minister that something more should be done so that Mrs Sudha Joshi and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

other compatriots of ours who are suffering in those jails may come out and lead the life as free citizens of India.

Here, Sir, I would say that we have not forgotten those people of Goa who have been fighting the fight for liberation from Portugal. I do not want to say anything more about Portugal, but I must say that Portugal is one of the worst practitioners of the worst kind of colonialism in the country. I would say that the sooner the people of Goa are released from the colonial rule of Portugal, the better it will be for us. Since we are going to follow a policy of non-violence and we are not going to have recourse to war or anything of the kind, I think it is better that we take up this question at other levels and try to get justice done for the people of Goa who are longing to amalgamate with India, who are longing to be with us

16.24 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

One more point, and it is this. I have not been able to understand, and I say that with due sense of humility, what this Commonwealth means. Of course, many things have been said about Commonwealth, and some of the worst things about Commonwealth have come from the people of England. They have called it by all kinds of names. But I submit only one thing and it is this, that this Commonwealth may be a kind of social meet. But even there there is some code of conduct to be followed. It may be a political club, but even in a political club there is some loyalty to some common objective or to some common goal. It may be a kind of club of free men who come together for help. What are these kinds of help? I cannot understand one thing. That is, how in a commonwealth of nations, a country which has abrogated parliamentary democracy, a country where there is naked dictatorship, a country which

thinks that it is the biggest democracy in the world and a country where racial discrimination is being practised to the highest possible extent—all these countries—could co-exist with all these features. I am not, of course, going to say that you must quit the Commonwealth. I should say, therefore, that there should be a re-thinking of the problem of Commonwealth. There should be a reorientation of our outlook towards the Commonwealth, and we should see to it that the Commonwealth or the countries of the Commonwealth are bound together by some kind of common idea and objective, by a certain kind of common goal so that this kind of apparent contradiction which we find in the Commonwealth—namely, racial discrimination in one country, one country where democracy does not exist and another country where you feel the full blossom of democracy—will disappear.

I respectfully submit that some kind of re-thinking should be done on this matter so that we are not faced with this kind of contradiction in the Commonwealth

Shri D. S. Raja (Rajahmundry):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity of saying a few words on the Demands for grants under the Ministry of External Affairs. I wish to support the Grants in toto. Many of my distinguished colleagues have discussed our relations with many foreign countries in great detail, and I therefore do not wish to cover much of the ground that has been covered by them. But I would like to pay an unqualified tribute to the work of our Foreign Ministry. It is no mean achievement to manage about 100 Missions in almost all countries of the world including over 40 Embassies. It is a very difficult thing to organise, provide accommodation and find suitable staff for all these posts. Yet, things have been done very well. After all, in the diplomatic field we are a new nation.

We have entered the field only ten years ago. In spite of our limited resources, in spite, if I may say so, of lack of experience, we did very well. After all, diplomacy, as I understand it, and as it runs now, is a game of hide and seek. It is a battle of wits where statesmen make statements and conclude agreements which are probably followed more in the breach than in the observance. But our policy has been straight and simple. We have never subscribed to the usual run of diplomatic policies. Our Ambassadors have done very good work in arranging our trade agreements and in establishing cultural, social and economic contacts with almost all the countries of the world. As a proof of that, we have ample evidence in the achievements during the last one year, as for example, with countries in Asia. With Russia, for instance, we had ample help in the way of technical and other assistance for the establishment of the Bhilai steel plant which is going to give us a million tons of steel in about a year's time. We have also entered into agreements with Berlin and England and two more steel plants are coming into operation very soon. This is very good and we have received more help from America also. When we were faced with famine and starvation, America came to our help with several grants and aids. They have given us much more help than other countries have done.

Against this background, there is a bomb shell thrown at us, namely, the bilateral military pact between Pakistan and America. At the moment, I do not wish to read any sinister or bad motive in the policy of America. It is well known how their foreign policy is guided; Communistic Expansion is constantly in their minds. If I may say so, there is a fear complex which has been dominating the foreign policy of both these countries. America on the one hand and Russia on the other. As such, I would not like to impute any motive, especially when the American President has given a

clear explanation to our Prime Minister that it is not intended to harm our country. But unfortunately, Pakistan has taken advantage of this pact and wants to give us trouble. Perhaps the idea behind this move is that Pakistan wants to intimidate us and provoke us, so that we might commit aggression. That is perhaps their design. Maybe she wants to keep that part of Kashmir which she claims as part of Pakistan.

Our policy has been definitely laid down, it is a policy of peace, which has given us many friends all over the world. Almost all the countries in the world, except unfortunately Pakistan, have become our very good friends. We receive help from them and according to our own limited capacity we are giving them help also. Whatever it is, there is no point in accusing or criticising any power. It is a fact that we have got to accept and face realities. What good does it do, if we blame America, China, Russia or any other country? Things are happening. What has happened today is the result of past events. The present has its basis on the past.

We know that a war between Pakistan and India is suicidal to both; it is unthinkable. Whatever happens, although we are prepared to defend our frontiers, we must be ready to extend our hand of friendship whenever it is offered to us on the Pakistan side. General Ayub Khan is there; he is a soldier and he knows the implications and tragedies of war. I am sure he will be the first person to avoid conflict with India.

As some hon. Members have said, the world is in a powder magazine and any wrong action or wrong step which we or any other statesmen in the world take might lead to a global conflict. That is all the more reason why we should be more careful in our dealings with our neighbours, especially Pakistan. After all, we have long connections with Pakistan. Pakistanis have lived with us for about 400 years. They are in fact our

[Shri D. S. Raju]

with and kin. There is no reason why things should not change. I am sure people on that side are as anxious for peace as we are on this side.

As my friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, has said just now, it is a difficult problem. Still, there is always a solution for it. There is no problem without a solution. But we must be preserving in our attempts to pursue our policy of peace. Our policy has given us very good dividends in the past and I am sure it will give us a real and lasting solution to our dispute with Pakistan.

The military aid is there. The whole country is really nervous and anxious about it and our hon. Prime Minister has told in no unmistakable terms and expressed his anxiety over this issue and there has been an assurance, for the time being at least, and let us trust the *bona fides* of the statement of the American President.

Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda): There is no serious disagreement here today with our foreign policy. All sections of this House are today, broadly speaking with the Government in its foreign policy. The credit for this, I submit, goes entirely to our Prime Minister for his policy of *Panch Sheel*, a policy directed towards peace; peace not only for ourselves but for the whole world. This policy which has given us great honour in the councils of the world has had its difficulties also. There has been a suggestion and various references in this House that we have not been able to achieve for ourselves as much as we should have if we had joined or sided with one group or other. It may be true that we might have gained something, but I am sure this House will agree with me when I say that the sacrifice we have made, the sacrifice of not joining any group, was for no personal end but for world peace and it is one of which we can rightly be proud today.

We are today passing through very difficult times. As the House is aware,

the world is divided into two major camps, the two major camps which are waging cold war against one another, and we are today on the brink of a devastation by thermo-nuclear weapons. Under these conditions, a policy of *Panch Sheel* is perhaps the only answer which might bring peace and happiness to this very troubled world.

When I refer to the foreign policy and to the world problems I must also come a little nearer our home and talk a little about Pakistan. Our relations with Pakistan have necessarily to be rather delicate. We are dealing with a country as our neighbour which has directly caused aggression against us and which is today in possession of a territory which is rightly and legally ours. Then, Pakistan has had its own difficulties; internally it has been very unstable. Its connection with power group in the world has necessarily given it certain weaknesses. With all these things when we look at the Pakistan affair we find that it is not an easy affair which we can solve unilaterally or by ourselves or by sitting with them. They themselves probably cannot solve it so easily, because they are also guided by their own weaknesses and by their own difficulties. So, the only suggestion I should like to make is that we form a policy of our own, a policy which we believe is good both for us and for the people of Pakistan and we pursue it, and pursue it with firmness and strength and not give in at every stage or try to make some amends here and there. This is quite obvious from the history of our dealings with Pakistan. Whenever we have shown any firmness in our dealings, Pakistan has always yielded. You have seen how this firing has been going on on our border for such a long time. Any amount of empty threat, or any amount of warning or any sort of pleading with them has done no good. Till the Prime Minister announced in this House that we are going to move our army there. As soon as they heard that, they have stopped firing.

We must bear in mind that Pakistan, as I mentioned earlier, has its own weakness and the greatest weakness lies in not having control over Eastern Pakistan. It is, therefore, from the point of view an escape to create some sort of disturbance there to divert the mind of the people. We should, therefore, be rather careful in our dealings. At the same time, we must pursue firm policies.

Similar is the case with our problem of canal waters. I do not want to take the time of the House by referring in detail to this matter. The House is fully aware of it. There are seven rivers in this connection which have been giving water to what is commonly known as the Indus basin these six rivers have origin in India, but flow mostly through Pakistan. We have a dispute with Pakistan over the utilisation of their waters. Pakistan wanted us to give them some water from the rivers which are largely in our territory. For the sake of maintaining peace, we agreed to abide by the decisions or recommendations of the World Bank. Those recommendations, broadly, meant that four rivers of this system, Kabul, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab go to Pakistan while Ravi, Beas and Sutlej come to us. In practice it means that 70 per cent of the water goes to them and 30 per cent comes to us. We are willing to make this sacrifice provided it is a solution to this difficult problem. Pakistan did not accept the World Bank proposals at that time. We accepted them. We have been again lenient to Pakistan. As soon as Pakistan thought that we might now go back on our acceptance of those proposals, they have also accepted the proposals of the World Bank.

Here again, there is a difficulty. The difficulty is that Pakistan says that till then, 10 million acre feet of water used to come from these three rivers that have been allotted to us and we should continue to give Pakistan this water or enable them to build link canals. They have made fantastic claims to build these link canals, I

think, probably in the hope that America might give them the money if they cannot get it from us. If we allow them to go on, I am afraid Pakistan will do nothing and will only want to drag on. I would therefore recommend that we accept the Mahru Tunnel scheme which means that we take water from the river Chenab, divert it to a tributary a Sutlej and give it to Pakistan with the present canal system. Pakistan on its own has been able to build link canals for 5 million acre feet of water. It is only now a question of supplying them 5 million acre feet of water. If we make this link canal, which will be in our territory, then 4 million acre feet will be supplied. Then it will be a question of 1 million acre feet of water for which we could give them money they want to bring this link canal from Indus through Sulemanki. Let us take this step which will be a solution. At least in our mind, it will be a solution. If they agree so much the better. It would not cause any hardship to the people of Pakistan. We shall continue to give them the water they want and at the same time, we shall be able to satisfy ourselves that we have done the right thing. We can utilise the rest of the water for our Rajasthan Canal system.

Two or three points were raised here about our policy. An hon. Member from the Opposition referred to our recognition of Israel. He asked why we did not recognise the State of Israel. I do not think it is right for him to say that we did not recognise Israel. We recognise the State of Israel as any other Government which is in possession or rather in control of the Government. The only thing that we have not done is to exchange diplomatic relations with Israel.

An Hon Member: Why not

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is a different matter. In any recognition

(Shri Dinesh Singh)

it is not necessary that we also exchange diplomatic relations. Diplomatic relations are exchanged on the basis of advantage, either to us or to them. We feel that perhaps it will not be advantageous in solving the problems, their own problem, if we exchange diplomatic relations with them. It will not be easy then to deal with the other group. This is only my opinion

Having said this about the foreign policy, I should like to say a few words about the foreign service. The position in our foreign service today is not very happy. There is a certain amount of dissatisfaction which is leading to a sort of lowering of morale and perhaps in due course this may lead to lessening of efficiency. It has already started showing its results in that we are finding it difficult to fill the vacancies in the foreign service. This used to be the cream of the services, and all the people used to try to come to this service, but with the conditions in service as they now are, people are now becoming shy of this service and are wanting to go to other central services.

The main reason, I feel, is that there are not enough chances for promotion and recognition in this service. The posts under this service are limited. The members of the foreign service generally do not go to any other Ministry. Therefore, their chances of promotion are limited to the availability of places in this service

This availability is made a little more difficult by bringing people from other services into this service. When I say this I do not mean that we should maintain the foreign service as a sort of closed service. I am against any of the services being closed services, but it cannot be a one way traffic. It cannot be that people from other services are taken into the foreign service, especially at higher

levels, when the members of the foreign service have no chance of going to the other Ministries.

In this connection, I might give a few facts. In December, 1958 there were 17 posts of Class I in the foreign service which were held by people from other Ministries, apart from the 24 heads of missions appointed under the discretionary powers of the Foreign Minister. Against this, only three posts in other Ministries were held by members of the foreign service, one of them being private secretary to the Defence Minister, which really means only two posts were held in other services

Then in 1957, out of a total number of 133 ICS personnel in the service of the Government of India, 35 were working in posts in the Ministry of External Affairs, which is a little more than 25 per cent. Out of these 35 people, only 28 people had opted for the foreign service; the other seven were trying to have the best of both worlds

It is this condition against which there is a sort of fear and suspicion in the foreign service. I request the Prime Minister to give some sort of an assurance to these people so that they will have a better chance in foreign service

When I say this, again, there is no sort of complaint in the foreign service, about the appointment of heads of missions made by the Foreign Minister. It is only against these people from the other services who come into the top grades of the foreign service which they consider as prize posts.

Another practice has been that while some time back the Government or rather the External Affairs Ministry gave an assurance that people from other Ministries would not be taken in the higher levels of the foreign service, what is happening

now is that some of them are taken as heads of missions, and then gradually transferred into the foreign service. This is what the foreign service people are resenting.

Then again, there is the question of selection. In this age of specialisation, I would suggest that we aim at some sort of specialisation in the foreign service which by itself is a specialised service. You do not have a person who is good in everything—both in administration and in public affairs or in political life and other things. So, there has to be in the service some sort of specialisation, based upon their reports and how they have been working, so that they can concentrate more in the sphere in which they are best suited.

Then, there is this mounting administrative expenditure in the Foreign Office. But before I take this up, I should like to congratulate the Ministry of External Affairs for having introduced a reorganised system of working in the Ministry which perhaps will be adopted by other Ministries with great advantage. This system, apart from bringing in savings in money, brings in a big saving in time; in a way, the work is conducted in a much more efficient manner and by responsible officials instead of depending upon the assistants and other clerical officials for all their notes. I would once again request that this scheme should be given publicity and should be adopted in other Ministries of the Government of India.

In this Ministry of External Affairs we have certain Foreign Service Inspectors who go round the world and look into the conditions of service there. The sum provided last year was Rs. 1 lakh, and it has gone up this year from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1·90 lakhs. On the other hand, the Foreign Service Inspectors, I believe, are finding it more and more difficult to work because the heads of the missions are

not co-operating with them, so much, so that some of them even refuse to discuss their matters with them. So, I would suggest that if the main purpose of these inspectors is reduced to looking into the service conditions only so far as allowances and other things are concerned, then these allowances might be fixed once and linked to the cost of living index, whereby they will automatically go up and go down without anyone having to go regularly to inspect. This will bring about a big saving.

Then, there is the question of the increased staff in the High Commission in U.K. While there has been a proposal for reorganisation, the staff continues to rise. The staff was 1,247 in 1954, and has gone up to 1,268 in 1958. This is when 114 posts were kept in abeyance. I would, therefore, recommend that reorganisation is carried out at an early date.

One other suggestion that I have to make in this connection is that all demands for expenses in foreign countries, wherever they may be, should be grouped under the Ministry of External Affairs and should be under their control. For instance, all the constructions of the Government of India are carried out through the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Similarly, all expenses abroad should be through the Ministry of External Affairs, which alone has experience to deal with things in those countries and is able to maintain a check.

With these few words, which are not so much by way of criticism as by way of suggestion, I would like to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

जी. ए. मु. तारिक (जम्मू तथा
काश्मीर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका
बेहद अमनून हूँ कि आपने मुझे फिर इस ऐवान
को खिताब करने का मौका बरका !

[श्री प० मु० तारिक]

जनाबवाला, मैं बख़ारत ख़ारिजा के खर्च के मसालिबात की तार्हद करता हूँ। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि पिछले चन्द सालों में जो हमने आज़ादी के साथ गुज़ारे हैं, दुनिया में भ्रमन क़ायम करने के लिए हमारे बख़ीर ख़ारिजा ने जिन्हें इस मुल्क का बख़ीर आज़म होने का भी फ़ख़्र हासिल है नहायत ही कामयाब कोशिश की और मुहम्बत के साथ दुनिया के मसाल को तय करने की कोशिश की। सिर्फ़ दुनिया में ही नहीं बल्कि खुद हमसाया मुल्कों में दोस्ती पैदा करने की कोशिश की, यह हमारी सुलखी हुई पालिसी थी, जिस वज़ह के हम कई बार जग के आसार पर काबू पाने में कामयाब हुए कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि दुनिया में जग का भ्रन्देशा पैदा हुआ। कई बार हमें ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि जग की भाग हमारे दामन के करीब है लेकिन यह इसी पालिसी का नतीजा था कि हम हमेशा इस भाग से सुलख होकर निकले। हमने हमेशा यह कोशिश की कि हम दुनिया को ऐशिया के मुल्कों को भ्रमन का पैगाम दें और कोशिश करे कि भ्रमन से अपनी मंजिल की तरफ़ रवाना हों। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि पाकिस्तान जो हमारा हमसाया मुल्क है और जिसके कि बारे में हमारी यह राय है, हमारे बख़ीर आज़म का यह सयाल है बल्कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी यह चाहता है कि पाकिस्तान खुशहाल मुल्क बने। आख़िर वह हमारा हमसाया है। उसकी खुशहाली से हम पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। अगर कहीं पाकिस्तान जिस तरह कि आजकल पाकिस्तान बदहाली का शिकार हो रहा है, उसी तरह वह बदहाली का शिकार होता रहा तो यकीनन् हमारी ख़ारिजा पालिसी पर और हमारे भ्रन्वली हालात पर असर पड़ेगा। पाकिस्तान में कोई सिपासी जमात नहीं है, पाकिस्तान में पिछले चन्द सालों में जम्हूरियत का जो हथ्र हुआ इसके लिए पाकिस्तान के लीडर जिम्मेवार हैं यह पाकिस्तानियों की सिपासी बयबहली थी या बाहर के मुल्कों की भाजिज, इसके लिए खुद पाकिस्तान के रहने वालों की और पाकिस्तान की राय आम्मा की

सोचना चाहिये। हम हमेशा यह चाहते हैं और हमारी यह इबाहिष रही है कि पाकिस्तान एक अच्छे हमसाये की तरह फले फूले।

जनाबवाला, अभी जो यह एक और पैक्ट हुआ है, जो एक मुआहिदा हुआ है ईरान, तुर्की, पाकिस्तान और अमरीका के दरमियान। यह और बात है कि हम खुद भ्रमन पसन्द हैं, यह और बात है कि हम मरना जानते हैं और हम किसी को भी मारना नहीं चाहते लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि हम मरना ही जानते हैं, इसी मरने ने हमें मारना भी सिखाया है। हम भ्रमन चाहते हैं लेकिन यह जो चिनगारी हमारी सरहदों पर फेंकी जा रही है उससे हम बेखबर तो नहीं हो सकते। आज से चन्द साल पहले अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के बीच जा मुआहिदा हुआ था उस में यह कहा था कि यह पैक्ट कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों के हमलों के खिलाफ़ हो रहा है लेकिन अभी जो मुआहिदा हुआ है उस में ये शर्तें बिल्कुल गायब हैं। हम एक आज़ाद मुल्क के बाशिन्दे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हम आज़ादी को अपनी मशा के मुताबिक, अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक जिस तरह से चाहे इस्तेमाल करे। अब अगर आज हिन्दुस्तान यह चाहता है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हो जाये तो दुनिया की कोई तोप, तुफ़ान और जंजीर हमें नहीं रोक सकती। हम कम्युनिस्ट बनना चाहते हैं या नहीं यह हमारी जनता की राय पर मुअहकिर करेगा। हम दुनिया में भ्रमन को कायम रहते देखना चाहते हैं और हम भ्रमन की दुनिया में रहना चाहते हैं। आज़ाद मुल्कों की तरह हम जो फैसले करना चाहते हैं अपने मुल्क के बारे में, अपने मुल्क के मुस्तकबिल के बारे में, अपने मुल्क की खुशहाली के बारे में और अपने मुल्क की ख़ारिजा पार्लमी के बारे में, यह हम किसी के दबाव से नहीं करेंगे। हम किसी के साथ उलझना नहीं चाहते। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हम किसी का हक़ छीने। हम दुनिया में किसी की लीडरी छीनना नहीं चाहते। आज कल की दुनिया में लीडरी

जोनों के कायम नहीं रहती। यह जम्हूरियत का जमाना है। अगर आज आप दुनिया के जोनों की खिदमत करेंगे तो यकीनन आप दुनिया के लोगों के लीडर हो जायेंगे लेकिन आज अगर आप सिर्फ दौलत से, तलवार से और तोपों से वह लीडरी कायम करना चाहते हैं तो वह कायम होने वाली नहीं है और वह जमाने लद गये।

मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे वजीर आजम अपना बेस्तर बक्त इम मसले के हल करने में लगाते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हम ने पिछले चन्द सालों में जिस तरह एशियाई मुल्कों के मसाल को हल करने में अपनी मदद दी, अब भी उस मदद को जारी रखें। खास तौर पर हमें ईराक के मामलात को नहीं भूलना चाहिये। ईराक में इस वक्त जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह एशिया के मुल्कों के लिये एक खतरा है। अभी यह खतरा वही है, अभी वह चिनगागी वहीं दब गई है। मैं एक दफे फिर अपने वजीर आजम से इस ऐवान के सामने दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह अपने गुड आफिसेज को फिर एक बार एशियाई मुल्कों के दरमियान मसालहत कराने के लिये इस्तेमाल करे।

मैं वजीर आजम की तबज्जह इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चन्द सालों में एशिया के मुमालिक में खास तौर पर अरब मुमालिक में हिन्दुस्तान ने एक खास असर पैदा किया। हम ने अरबों में एक मुहम्बत, यगामयत और बिरादराने रिश्ते का सा असर पैदा किया था और हमे उसे नजरअदाज नहीं करना चाहिये। हमें निहायत शिद्दत के साथ अरबों के मसाल को हल करने की तरफ अपनी तबज्जह देना चाहिये। अब अरबों की बदकिस्मती यह रही है कि वहा ज़म की कमी है, अरबों के यहा तेनों को खायर है जिन पर कि बाहर के मुल्क अपनी स्वाहिदात के लिये और अपने मतालिब के लिये छायें हुए हैं और यह लोग इस मुल्क की पानिटिक्स पर असर अंदाज हैं अरब मुमालिक के चन्द सेखो चन्द जागीरदारी को अपना

कर वहा कब्जा जमाये हैं और इन के जरिये इस मुल्क में अमन को खराब करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमारा यह फर्ज होना चाहिये कि हम वहा के लोगों के साथ फिर से इश्तराक कायम कर के इस भाग को पनपने न दें।

जनाबवाला, मैं इस तरफ भी आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले चन्द एक सालों में काश्मीर की तरफ जो बाहर के मुल्कों का नजरिया रहा है, मैं इस बारे में हमेशा हुकूमत अमरीका से और अमरीका के सियासतदानी से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इस मामले को महज किसी जमात के नजरिये से न देखे कि पाकिस्तान इस के बारे में क्या चाहता है या उन का क्या नजरिया है। देखना यह है कि काश्मीर ने हिन्दुस्तान के एक हिस्से की तौर पर किस कदर तरक्की की है। यह हमारी इतिहाई खुशी है कि यूनाइटेड नेशंस के मेक्रेटरी जनरल श्री डीग हैमरशोल्ड काश्मीर तथारीफ ला रहे हैं। उन के तथारीफ लाने की नीयत क्या है यह वह बेहतर जानते हैं लेकिन मैं उन का खैरमुकदम करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनेकार्मों के अलावा काश्मीर की तरक्की को देखें, वे यह देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हुए काश्मीर किस कदर भागे बढ़ा है ताकि उन्हें काश्मीर के बारे में एक राय कायम करने का मौका मिले।

जनाबवाला मैं आप की तबज्जह पब्लिसिटी की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि आज कल की दुनिया से बहुत जरूरी है। मेरे बाज दोस्तों और बुजुर्गों ने प्रैस अटेंचीज की तारीफ की। मैं भी उन की तारीफ करता हूँ लेकिन जहा तक पबलिसिटी का ताल्लुक है मुझे यह कहने में बिल्कुल दरेग नहीं है कि पबलिसिटी के बारे में हम दूसरे मुमालिक के सामने सिफर हैं यानी मैं आप को यकीन दिलाऊँ कि काश्मीर के मसले पर जो पाकिस्तान और दूसरे मुल्कों ने जिन की कि इस मामले में पाकिस्तान के साथ हमदर्दी है, पबलिसिटी की है उन के मुकाबिले में हम शम के भागे कुछ भी

[श्री भ० भू० 'नारिक]

नहीं कह सकते। हमारे पास बाहर के मुल्कों को काश्मीर का मसला समझाने के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं दयानतदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत से अफसर ऐसे हैं जिन को कि खुद यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि काश्मीर कहाँ है वे खुद पूछते हैं कि काश्मीर कहाँ है, किस एटलस में है। बहुत से एटलस जो दुनिया में छपे हैं उन में काश्मीर को दोनों मुल्कों के दरमियान दिखाया गया है। उन्हें पता नहीं है कि काश्मीर कहाँ है। मेरे पास बहुत से ऐसे पब्लिकेशंस हैं पाकिस्तान के जो कि दुनिया की मुस्तलफ़ ख़बानों में हैं। अरब में बहुत ख़बानें हैं। हम तो सिर्फ़ एक अरबी ख़बान कहते हैं लेकिन अरब में काफी ख़बानें हैं और उन तमाम ख़बानों में काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक ग़लत बाक़यात दिये गये हैं। उनकी तरफ से जितना लिटरेचर छपा है उसके मुकाबिले में हमारे पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट का कुछ भी नहीं है सिवाय इसके जो खुद काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने छपा है या जिन्हें सर्कल आपने डवलपमेंट प्लास की बिना पर रक्खा है। सयासी तौर पर नहीं बल्कि तबारीखी तौर पर भारत बाहर के लोगों की यह समझने के लिये कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का है ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान का था, हमारे पास कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है जो हम बाहर के मुल्कों को दिखायें और इसके लिये मैं वज़ीर खारिज़ा की तबज़्जह इसकी तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मैं मी पार्लियामेंट के चन्द मेम्बरो की एक छोटी सी कमेटी बना कर इस मसले को हमेशा के लिये तय कर लिया जाय तो बहुत होगा।

मुझे एक दोस्त ने जो कि इस एबान के एक जी इज्जत है यह लतीफ़ा सुनाया है कि जब वह मिस्टर थे वहाँ पर जो एनफोर्समेंशन आफ़िसर हमारा मुकर्रर था उससे बातचीत करने के लिये गये तो बहकिस्मती से उस दिन इतबार था और उसने उनसे

यह कह दिया "Sir, I am on a holiday and so no business." वह इस एबान के एक मेम्बर है और वह एनफोर्समेंशन आफ़िसर से एक एनफोर्समेंशन लेना चाहते थे। हमारे अफ़सरों की यह हालत नाकाबले बरदास्त है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ तबज़्जह दी जाय।

मैं आज के दिन हिन्दुस्तान के एक ख़ूबसूरत हिस्से काश्मीर के सूबे की तरफ़ से सोचियत। डेलीमेंशन की उस मुहब्बत का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ जिसका कि इज़हार उन्होंने सभी काश्मीर में किये हैं। यह और बात है कि कुछ लोग हम से मुहब्बत करते हैं और कुछ लोग उस मुहब्बत की बिना पर हम से नफरत करते हैं लेकिन हम बहसियत एक हिन्दुस्तानी के दुनिया के तमाम लोगों को यकीन दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हम मुहब्बत और नफरत दोनों को सामने रख कर फ़ैसला करते हैं। हम नफरत की वजह से नफरत नहीं करेंगे और सिर्फ़ मुहब्बत की वजह से किसी के हाथ में नहीं गिरेंगे लेकिन हमें एक मुहब्बत मुल्क होने के नाते और जिसकी कि तहज़ीब बहुत पुरानी है, हम उस मुहब्बत के लिए उनका शुक्रिया अदा करना अपना फर्ज समझते हैं। और इनकी दोस्ती जिसका इज़हार लिए मुश्तरक़ा तजवीज़ भी कर चुके हैं, निहायत भदब से शुक्रिया करता हूँ। एक ज़मीन में पिछले चन्द सालों से किन्त काश्मीर और सभी इलाकों के दरमियान बाकायदा तज़ारत होती थी। बहुत से रूसी मुसलमान काश्मीर आए थे वहाँ के लोगों के साथ बिल्कुल घुल मिल गये थे। और उन लोगों से जो हमको अच्छा भी नहीं समझते और बुरा कहते भी डरते हैं, उनसे मैं दरब्बास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमें समझने की कोशिश करें। हम किसी से ख़यलना नहीं चाहते, हमारी ख़ाहिश है

कि तमाम दुनियामें धमन रहे, और हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि धमन की दुनिया में तमाम मुल्क, चाहे वे यूरोप के हों, अफ्रीका के या एशिया के हों, एक साथ आवें, एक साथ तरक्की करें और एक साथ दुनिया में जंग के तमाम खतरों को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए खत्म करें।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

[श्री अह - अह - अह - अह : جناب]

اسپیکر صاحب - میں آپ کا بے حد مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے پھر اس لیون کو خطاب کرنے کا موقعہ بخشا -

جناب والا میں وزارت خارجہ کے خرچ کے مطالبات کی تالید کرتا ہوں - میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ پچھلے چلند سالوں میں جو ہم نے آزادی کے ساتھ گزارے دنیا میں امن قائم کرنے کے لئے ہمارے وزیر خارجہ نے جنہیں اس ملک کا وزیر اعظم ہونے کا بھی فخر حاصل ہے نہایت ہی کامیاب کوشش کی اور مصیبت کے ساتھ دنیا کے مسائل کو طے کرنے کی کوشش کی - صرف دنیا میں ہی نہیں بلکہ خود ہمسایہ ملکوں میں دوستی پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی یہ ہماری سنجھی ہوئی پالیسی تھی - جسکی وجہ سے ہم کئی بار جنگ کے آثار پر قابو پائے ہیں کامیاب ہوئے کئی بار ایسا ہوا کہ دنیا میں جنگ کا اندیشہ پیدا ہوا - کئی بار ہمیں ایسا متحسوس ہوا کہ جنگ کی آگ ہمارے دامن کے قریب ہے

لیکن یہ اسی پالیسی کا نتیجہ تھا کہ ہم ہمیشہ اس آگ سے بچ رہے ہوئے تھے - ہم نے ہمیشہ یہ کوشش کی کہ ہم دنیا کو ایسا کے ملکوں کو امن کا پیغام دیں اور کوشش کریں کہ امن سے اپنی منزل کی طرف روانہ ہوں - یہ ہماری بدقسمتی ہے کہ پاکستان جو ہمارا ہمسایہ ملک ہے اور جس کے بارے میں ہماری یہ رائے ہے - ہمارے وزیر اعظم کا یہ خیال ہے بلکہ ہر ہندوستانی یہ چاہتا ہے کہ پاکستان خوشحال ملک بنے - آخر وہ ہمارا ہمسایہ ہے - اس کی خوشحالی سے ہم پر اچھا اثر پڑے گا - اگر کہیں جس طرح کے آج کل پاکستان بدحالی کا شکار ہو رہا ہے اسی طرح وہ بدحالی کا شکار ہوتا رہا تو یقیناً ہماری خارجہ پالیسی پر اور ہمارے اندرونی حالات پر اثر پڑے گا - پاکستان میں کوئی سیاسی جماعت نہیں ہے پاکستان میں پچھلے چلند سالوں میں جمہوریت کا جو حشر ہوا - اس کے لئے پاکستان کے لہذا ذمہ دار ہیں یہ پاکستانیوں کی سیاسی بدحالی تھی یا باہر کے ملکوں کی سازش اس کے لئے خود پاکستان کے دہلے والوں کو اور پاکستان کی رائے عامہ کو سوچنا چاہیئے - ہم ہمیشہ یہ چاہتے ہیں اور ہماری یہ خواہش رہی ہے کہ پاکستان ایک اچھے مسائل کی طرح پہلے پہلے -

(شری اے - ایم - طاہق)

جنگل والا ابھی جو یہ ایک اور
چھٹک ہوا ہے جو ایک معاہدہ ہوا
ہے لیکن ترکی پاکستان اور امریکہ کے
دوستانہ یہ اور بات ہے کہ ہم خود
اسی پسند ہیں یہ اور بات ہے کہ ہم
مرنا جاتے ہیں اور ہم کسی کو بھی
مارنا نہیں چاہتے لیکن یہ بات نہیں
ہے کہ ہم مرنا ہی جاتے ہیں - اس
مرنے نے ہمیں مارنا بھی سکھایا ہے -
ہم اس چاہتے ہیں لیکن یہ جو
چنگاری ہماری سرحدوں پر پھیلنے
جا رہی ہے اس سے ہم بے خبر تو
نہیں ہو سکتے - آج سے چند سال
پہلے امریکہ اور پاکستان کے بیچ جو
معاہدہ ہوا تھا اس میں یہ کہا تھا
کہ یہ پھٹک کمیونسٹ ملکوں کے
خطوں کے خلاف ہو رہا ہے لیکن ابھی
جو معاہدہ ہوا ہے اس میں یہ الفاظ
بالکل غائب ہیں - ہم ایک آزاد
ملک کے باشندے ہیں اور ہم چاہتے
ہیں کہ ہم آزادی کو اپنی ملکہ کے
مطابق اپنی مرضی کے مطابق جس
طرح چاہیں استعمال کریں - اب اگر
آج ہندوستان یہ چاہتا ہے کہ وہ
کمیونسٹ ہو جائے تو دنیا کے کوئی
توتلہ بولے گا اور جلسہ ہمارے نہیں ہو سکتا
- ہم کمیونسٹ بننا چاہتے
ہیں یا نہیں یہ ہماری جلتا کی رائے
پر منحصر کریگا - ہم دنیا میں اس
کو قائم رکھتے دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں اور

ہم اس کی دنیا میں رکھنا چاہتے ہیں -
آزاد ملکوں کی طرح ہم جو فیصلے کرنا
چاہتے ہیں اپنے ملک کے بارے میں اپنے
ملک کے مستقبل کے بارے میں اپنے
ملک کی خوشحالی کے بارے میں
اور اپنے ملک کی خارجہ پالیسی کے
بارے میں یہ ہم کسی کے دباؤ سے نہیں
کرینگے - ہم کسی کے ساتھ الجھنا نہیں
چاہتے - ہم یہ نہیں چاہتے کہ ہم کسی
کا حق چھینیں - ہم دنیا میں کسی
کی لہذری چھیننا نہیں چاہتے - آج
کل کی دنیا میں لہذری توڑوں سے
قائم نہیں رہتی - یہ جمہوریت کا
زمانہ ہے - اگر آج آپ دنیا کے لوگوں کی
خدمت کریں تو یقیناً آپ دنیا کے
لوگوں کے لہذو ہو جائیں گے لیکن آج اگر
آپ صرف دولت سے تلوار سے اور توپ سے
وہ لہذری قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو وہ
قائم ہونے والی نہیں ہے اور وہ زمانے
لد گئے -

میں جانتا ہوں کہ ہمارے وزیراعظم
اپنا بہتر وقت اس مسئلے کے حل کرنے
میں لگاتے ہیں - میں یہ چاہتا ہوں
کہ ہم نے پچھلے چند سالوں میں جس
طرح ایشیائی ملکوں کے مسائل کو حل
کرنے میں اپنی مدد دی اب بھی اس
مدد کو جاری رکھیں - خاص طور پر
ہمیں عراق کے معاملات کو نہیں بھولنا
چاہئے - عراق میں اس وقت جو

کچھ ہو رہا ہے وہ ایسے کے ملکوں کے لئے ایک خطرہ ہے۔ [ابھی وہ خطرہ وہیں ہے ابھی وہ جنگاری وہیں ہے گئی ہے۔ میں ایک دفعہ یہو اپنے وزیر اعظم سے اس ایوان کے سامنے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ اپنے گوتے آفسر کو یہو ایک بار ایسٹائی ملکوں کے د مہان مسالحت کرانے کے لئے استعمال کریں۔

میں وزیر اعظم کی توجہ اس طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے چلند سالوں میں ایسے کے ممالک میں خاص طور پر عرب ممالک میں ہندوستان نے ایک خاص اثر پیدا کیا۔ ہم نے عربوں میں ایک مصمت یگانگت اور برادرانہ رشتہ کا سا اثر پیدا کیا تھا اور ہمیں اسے نظر انداز نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ ہمیں نہایت شدت کے ساتھ عربوں کے مسائل کو حل کرنے کی طرف اپنی توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ اب عربوں کی بد قسمتی یہ رہی ہے کہ وہاں علم کی کمی ہے عربوں کے یہاں تیلوں کے ذخائر ہوں جن پر کہ باہر کے ملک اپنی خواہشات کے لئے اور اپنے مطالب کے لئے چھائے ہوئے ہیں اور یہ لوگ اس ملک کی پالیسی پر اثر انداز ہیں عرب ممالک کے چند شہنشاہوں چند جاگیرداروں کو اپنا کر وہاں قبضہ جمائے ہیں اور ان کے ذریعہ اس ملک میں امن کو خراب کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ ہمارا یہ فرض ہونا چاہئے کہ ہم وہاں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ

یہو سے اعتدال قائم کر کے اس آگ کو پھیلنے نہ

جلباب والا میں اس طرف بھی آپ کی ترجیح دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے چلند ایک سالوں میں کشمیر کی طرف جو باہر کے ملکوں کا نظریہ رہا ہے میں اس بارے میں ہمیشہ حکومت امریکہ سے اور امریکہ کے سیاستدانوں سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ اس مسئلے کو متعلق کس جماعت کے نظریہ سے نہ دیکھیں کہ پاکستان اس کے بارے میں کیا چاہتا ہے یا ان کا کیا نظریہ ہے۔ دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ کشمیر نے ہندوستان کے ایک حصہ کی خاص طور پر کس قدر ترقی کی ہے۔ یہ ہماری انتہائی خوشی ہے کہ یونائیٹڈ نیشنس کے سکریٹری جنرل شری ڈاگہ ہیمر شولڈ کشمیر تشریف لا رہے ہیں۔ ان کے تشریف لانے کی نہایت کیا ہے یہ وہ بہتر جانتے ہیں لیکن میں ان کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اپنے کاموں کے علاوہ کشمیر کی ترقی کو دیکھیں وہ یہ دیکھیں کہ ہندوستان میں دھتے ہوئے کشمیر کس قدر آگے بڑھا ہے تاکہ انہیں کشمیر کے بارے میں ایک رائے قائم کرنے کا موقع ملے۔

جلباب والا میں آپ کی توجہ پبلکسٹی کی طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو کہ آجکل کی دنیا میں بہت ضروری ہے۔ میرے بعض دوستوں اور

[شری اے - ایم - طاہری]

بزرگوں نے پریس ایجنسیز کی تعریف کی - میں بھی ان کی تعریف کرتا ہوں لیکن جہاں تک پبلشنگ کا تعلق ہے مجھے یہ کہنے میں بالکل درہم نہیں ہے کہ پبلشنگ کے بارے میں ہم دوسرے ممالک کے سامنے صبر نہیں یعنی میں آپ کو یقین دلاؤں کہ کشمیر کے مسئلے پر جو پاکستان اور دوسرے ملکوں نے جن کی کہ اس معاملے میں پاکستان کے ساتھ ہمدردی ہے پبلشنگ کی ہے اس کے مقابلے میں ہم شرم کے مارے کچھ بھی نہیں کہہ سکتے - ہمارے پاس باہر کے ملکوں کو کشمیر کا مسئلہ سلجھانے کے بارے میں کچھ بھی نہیں ہے - میں دیانتداری کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے بہت سے افسر ایسے ہیں جن کو کہ خود یہ نہیں معلوم ہوگا کہ کشمیر کہاں ہے - وہ خود تھوڑتھوڑتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کہاں ہے کس ایٹلس میں ہے - بہت سے ایٹلس جو دنیا میں چھپے ہیں ان میں کشمیر کو دونوں ملکوں کے درمیان دیکھایا گیا ہے - انہیں پتہ نہیں ہے کہ کشمیر کہاں ہے - مورے پاس بہت سے ایسے پبلشنگس ہیں پاکستان کے جو کہ دنیا کی مختلف زبانوں میں ہیں - عرب میں بہت زبانیں ہیں - ہم تو صرف ایک عربی زبان کہتے ہیں لہٰذا عرب میں کافی زبانیں ہیں اور

ان تمام زبانوں میں کشمیر کے متعلق غلط واقعات دیئے گئے ہیں - ان کی طرف سے جتنا لیٹر پچر چھپا ہے اس کے مقابلے میں ہمارے پبلشنگی قیہارنسلٹ کا کچھ بھی نہیں ہے سوائے اس کے جو خود کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے چھاپا ہے یا جنہیں صرف آپ نے قبول لہٰذا پلانٹس کی بناء پر رکھا ہے -

سیاسی طور پر نہیں بلکہ تواریخی طور پر بھارت باہر کے لوگوں کو یہ سمجھانے کے لئے کہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا ہے ہی نہیں بلکہ کشمیر ہندوستان کا تھا ہمارے پاس کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں ہے جو ہم باہر کے ملکوں کو دیکھائیں اور اس کے لئے میں وزیر خارجہ کی توجہ اس کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے بارے میں بھی پارلیامنٹ کے دلد ممبروں کی چھوٹی سی کمیٹی بنا کر اس مسئلے کو ہمیشہ کے لئے طے کر لیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا -

مجھکو ایک دوست نے جو کہ اس ایوان کے ایک ذی عزت ممبر ہیں یہ لطیفہ سلایا ہے کہ جب وہ مصر گئے تھے وہاں پر جو انفارمیشن آفسر ہمارا مقرر تھا اس سے بات چیت کرنے کے لئے گئے تو بدقسمتی سے اس دن اتوار تھا اور اس نے ان سے یہ کہہ دیا -

'Sir, I am on a holiday and so no business.'

وہ اس ایوان کے ایک ممبر ہیں اور وہ انڈوسمیتھن آفسر سے ایک انڈوسمیتھن ایڈا چاہتے تھے۔ ہمارے آفسران کی یہ حالت نا قابل برداشت ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرف توجہ دی جائے۔

میں آج کے دن ہندوستان کے ایک خوبصورت حصہ کشمیر کے صوبے کی طرف سے سوئٹ تیلیگھن کی اس مصیبت کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں جس کا کہ اظہار انہوں نے ابھی کشمیر میں کیا ہے۔ یہ اور بات ہے کہ کچھ لوگ ہم سے مصیبت کرتے ہیں اور کچھ لوگ اس مصیبت کی ہلا پر ہم سے نفرت کرتے ہیں لیکن ہم بھٹیٹ ایک ہندوستانی کے دنیا کے تمام لوگوں کو یقین دلانا چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم مصیبت اور نفرت دونوں کو سامنے دیکھ کر فیصلہ کرتے ہیں۔ ہم نفرت کی وجہ سے نفرت نہیں کرینگے اور صرف مصیبت کی وجہ سے کسی کے ہاتھ میں نہیں کرینگے لیکن ہم ایک مہذب ملک ہونے کے ناتے اور جس کی تہذیب بہت پرانی ہے ہم اس مصیبت کے لئے ان کا شکریہ ادا کرنا ایسا فرض سمجھتے ہیں۔ لہٰذا انکی دوستی جس کا اظہار ہے۔ مشترکہ تجویز بھی کر چکے ہیں۔ نہایت ادب سے شکریہ کرتا ہوں۔ ایک زمانے میں پچھلے چاند سالوں سے قبل۔ کشمیر اور روسی ملاؤں کے

درمیان باقاعدہ تجارت ہوتی تھی۔ بہت سے روسی مسلمان کشمیر آتے تھے اور یہاں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ بالکل کھل مل گئے تھے۔ اور ان لوگوں سے جو دیکھو اچھا نہیں سمجھتے اور برا کہتے بھی کرتے ہوں۔ ان سے میں درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ہمیں سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں۔ ہم کسی سے الجھنا نہیں چاہتے۔ ہماری خواہش ہے کہ تمام دنیا میں امن رہے۔ اور ہم یہ بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ امن کی دنیا میں تمام ملک۔ چاہے وہ یورپ کے ہوں افریقہ کے ہوں یا ایشیا کے ہوں۔ ایک ساتھ آئیں۔ ایک ساتھ ترقی کریں۔ اور ایک ساتھ دنیا میں جنگ کے تمام خطروں کو ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لئے ختم کریں۔ میں آپ کا شکریہ کرتا ہوں۔]

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan):
Mr. Speaker, today I want to judge the activities of our Government in relation to Pakistan. A little bit of history is necessary for this. For what purpose India was divided for certain reasons and thereafter there was the appointment of Radcliffe and Bagge for demarcating the boundary lines. But after these awards we do not find any end to these troubles. The trouble is going on. The leaders who were responsible for Partition at that time perhaps thought that by partitioning India the troubles that were dislocating the normal life of the Indian people would be set at rest once for all. Has that thing come out to be true? I do not want to take up the question of Kashmir where our weakness has given rise to many complications. No year passes with-

[Shri Subiman Ghosh]

out some untoward event or unpleasant happening. Considerable violence has been committed by the Pakistanis with immunity. Practically we are helpless even to give protection to our officers who are being man-handled, insulted and assaulted by the Pakistanis, but we are tolerating all this. This limitless patience of the Government of India has encouraged the Pakistanis to create a near war situation in the Murshidabad border. Today we are told that white flags are flown on the border. That is my anticipation. India perhaps has spoken in the language which Pakistanis best understand. It is for this reason that white flags are seen there. So long, a strong attitude was not taken when they were creating trouble. An adjournment motion was moved here. There was incessant firing from Pakistan. I want an answer to the question from the hon. Minister of External Affairs: Is this the end or is something more in the future? That must be answered.

The second question that I ask is this: Can peace, goodwill and confidence be built upon the wrong doing base of force? I will put the question in a larger form: Could any improvement be achieved by human race by surrendering to calculated and organised violence? This question is to be answered in the present context. Again, ours is a democracy and we find Pakistan under a dictatorship. Surely, there may be diplomatic relation between a democracy and a dictatorship. But I ask: can there be any friendship between democracy and dictatorship? That requires an answer. I do not say for a moment that we do not want the friendship of Pakistanis, that is far from my mind. But, has history anywhere told that there can be friendship between democracy and dictatorship? That is to be answered in this House.

Then, I submit, if you cannot give any assurance whether this is an end of the trouble or whether something

more may come in the future, the Government must give an assurance to the people as to how to check the trouble, how they are going to handle the border incidents.

The other day there was an adjournment motion. It is not cheap popularity, neither it is a slogan, nor it is playing to the gallery, but I submit it is the lacerated heart of West Bengal that is crying in agony: govern or abdicate. My suggestion in this connection is very simple. If you are not very sure regarding the end of this trouble, or if you apprehend that there might be future recurrences, then you must keep an army on the border, particularly in the plague spots, an army that will be too faithful to be molested, that will be too strong to be molested themselves.

Then I come to the question of Berubari. It has been discussed in this House as also in the Rajya Sabha and also in the two wings of the legislature in West Bengal. But the principle involved in this case is so very important that I need no apology to reverse to this subject.

Before I say something on this I want to give some sort of history of this Berubari. The total area of this new Berubari is about 15 square miles with a total population of 12,000 and in this connection I might say that only 100 out of these 12,000 are Muslims. Before the partition the population was only 4,000 and since then about 8,000 refugees from East Bengal have settled themselves in this area. The Government of India and the Government of Bengal have spent large sums of money for its development. Four bridges have been constructed at an approximate cost of nearly Rs 90,000. Eight primary schools have been set up by spending Rs 30,000 at a time and Rs 4,000 are spent annually for their maintenance by Government. For the construction

of a hospital here the people of the area have contributed Rs. 2,500. One post office and one police out-post are functioning here. More than Rs. 65,000 have been given to the people by way of different loans. The people of Berubari have taken part in two general elections and a number of bye-elections to the Parliament and the State Legislature. This is Berubari, Sir, regarding which the two wings of the West Bengal legislature have passed unanimous resolution, protesting against its secession from the Indian dominion. We are told that this question will not be brought before this House in this session, but we are not told whether it will be given a decent burial or it will be sent to the fathomless pit without the least expectation of coming back to the surface. That assurance is not given to us. Therefore, we take it as suspended, and it might one day raise its head. That is what should be resisted.

It is said that this Government has committed the mistake for want of maps and various statements have been given by our Prime Minister. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the House to the statement that was made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal when this resolution was being debated in the Legislature Assembly of West Bengal. He said.

"It has been suggested that this adjustment regarding Berubari Union might have been due to the fact that no maps were placed before the Prime Minister of India at the time of his discussion with the Pakistan Prime Minister and, therefore, he had to depend upon the maps supplied by Pakistan. This is entirely incorrect. Maps were sent to the External Affairs Ministry long before the actual discussion took place. Certain suggestions have been made and repeated again saying that our Revenue Officers had given their opinions regarding

the adjustment of boundaries. I said before the I repeat again that there was no question asked. Therefore there was no point of giving any opinion on the part of the Revenue Officers. I repeat again, as I said before, that with regard to discussions regarding the adjustment of boundaries no opinion was asked for from the Government of West Bengal, and we felt that as in the case of Bagge or in the case of Radcliffe matter was entirely inter-Dominion and, therefore, there was no point in our interfering with this matter. It was only after the result of the discussion between Nehru and Noon appeared that this question came before us."

This is not the voice of a rank oppositionist. This is the voice of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, and if we take the statement of the Prime Minister of India regarding this, along with the statement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, I think it will tell a very sorry tale.

One thing I want to say, and it is this. The Constitution, the West Bengal Legislature whose primary concern this is, or the people of West Bengal in general and the people of Berubari Union in particular, have not authorised the Prime Minister of India to make such a gift to Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India committed a very costly lapse in this connection by acting in excess of his jurisdiction which was never conferred on him by the Constitution. This involves a very important principle. Without meaning any disrespect to the Prime Minister, I would say that if this latitude is given to anybody, however high or big he might be, that will be giving too long a rope to him. A country certainly is not less than any personality. He should not have the sweet will of making a gift of this land or that land to anybody. I submit that this transfer of Berubari regarding which the Prime Minister entered into an agreement is erroneous.

[Shri Subman Ghose]

Secondly, as I have already stated, the agreement was entered into primarily with the object that there would be cessation of all trouble in India, but that was frustrated. The second party is not there. It was an agreement between Mr. Nehru and Mr. Noon, the Prime Ministers of the two countries. I cannot say that the Government that is now functioning elsewhere is the successor Government. I submit that in order to protect our border line, we must be thoroughly prepared. Unless we are prepared, we cannot stop the trouble and we cannot save peace. I go a step further. When you find hostile elements at your door, unless you accumulate all your deterrents in the border line, I think you will not be able to do justice to the people.

Bengal has suffered once by partition. It is known that during partition days, the partition lords were not ready to wait for the partition of Punjab and Bengal. They wanted to go ahead with the independence of India except Bengal and Punjab. But since some slice of Punjab and Bengal has come to India, it is the duty of the Government to see that the border lines are protected. If we tolerate troubles, they will be going on creating troubles. If we think that their business is to create troubles and our business is to tolerate the troubles, in that case, they will feel encouraged.

One of my friends here was saying, "Let us sit with Pakistan." I think he has got a patience practically limitless. How many times have we sat with Pakistan and has any tangible result achieved? I think it requires tackling in a very calm and collected manner. I think this episode of Berubari will be decided by this House and by Government once for all. Otherwise, we are not ready to take it lying down and it will not be profitable to India to show to everyone that we are a deeply divided nation.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam). I am permitting myself a

few remarks while heartily supporting the demands of the External Affairs Ministry. I was listening with great interest to the speech of the distinguished Member of the opposition, Shri Asoka Mehta, and also to the interruption of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty of the communist party. While talking about Algerian atrocities, Shri Mehta was interrupted when he referred to the "genocide in Tibet." At that time, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said, "What about the Naga Hills?" I would only say that it was most inapt.

Long before India, Britain had recognised Tibet as part of China. *Tibet is a part of China today and as far as China's relations with Tibet are concerned, while there will always be protests from India where there is genocide, we cannot go further. So far as Algeria is concerned, we did take a very firm stand when the Algerian question came before the U.N., as a result of which France went out of the U.N. and we saw to it that she came back, because our method is a method of persuasion. We succeeded and, if I may say so with respect to our Indian delegation, France was brought back to the United Nations after it had gone out. Therefore, I submit that reference to Tibet as part of China is inapt, particularly the interruption from Shrimati Chakravartty.*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. May I make a personal explanation. I was talking of Algeria. There was so much of talk about Tibet. So, I in turn asked what is happening in the Naga hills?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. While Shri Mehta was referring to Tibet.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. You might be mistaken.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. He referred to the atrocities in Tibet and then she asked what about the Naga hills? I submit that Naga hills is part

of India. There has never been any question of any atrocity or putting down the people there. Let us not now enter into the merits of the case.

Then there was reference to Goa. There again, we have stated—on page 12, it is very clearly stated—that we do not propose to use any force for this purpose. Our methods have succeeded in the past. For example, take the question of Pondicherry about which we entered into a treaty of cession with France in May 1956. In the case of Mahe most of the laws of India have been extended. I have no doubt that in course of time, the Goan question will also be settled peacefully. I may assure Shri Alva, who spoke with some force, that in course of time, it will be part of India and also perhaps of Karnataka. By saying Karnataka, I hope I am not raising any linguistic question.

Then, I will say a word about Ceylon. It is no doubt true—I cannot conceal this from this House—that there is a feeling, in South India particularly, that Ceylonese nationals of Indian origin or descent are not treated well there. But the actual situation today is better than what it was in the olden days. And I have no doubt that the people of Ceylon and the Government of Ceylon will realise sooner or later the debt they owe to the Tamilians, because in most of the tea plantations especially in the northern part of Ceylon their prosperity has been due to the Tamil labour in Ceylon. I am sure the question of Tamilians in Ceylon will be peacefully solved. Otherwise, if all the Tamilians strike one day, that will paralyse the life in Ceylon. We have friendly relations with Ceylon and I have no doubt that soon the Ceylon problem, as it is referred to in our part of India, will be settled peacefully.

So far as Afro-Asian relations are concerned, about which Shri Alva spoke with some spirit, after all the Bandung spirit is prevailing and the consultative committee of the Afro-

Asian Relations Committee is now located in Delhi, and the resurgent people of the great African continent look up to India for guidance. We will not fail them and I have no doubt that a little bit of patience and assimilation of the Gandhian technique would be of advantage to the African people and the reactionary elements among the white settlers will see their way to concede their rights. Recently, a distinguished visitor to this land, Mr. Martin Luther King, publicly acknowledged the effect of the Gandhian technique, so far as the segregation problem in his part of the world is concerned.

We have every reason to feel elated at the way in which our representatives have acquitted themselves, especially in Laos, Viet-nam and in Korea. I am glad that reference was frequently made to the part played by India and the Indian intermediaries in these areas. This has earned us respect in most parts of the world and I am sure that sooner than later on the South African problem South Africa will seek our good offices to get out of the mess in which they are finding themselves today. In fact, the International Commission of Jurists have sent their representatives, in spite of some little protest from South Africa, and in 90 and odd cases of people who have been arraigned for treason the number of prosecutions have been considerably reduced. I have no doubt that world opinion will assert itself and that Zeit Geist will prevail over that unfortunate country where these atrocities are going on. In that continent, the atrocities which were frequent about 30 years ago have become scarce. Of course, still some outrages are going on there. But, the fact remains that the governments are alive to public opinion and they will have to stay their hand sooner or later.

Some reference was made to the United Nations and our delegation there. I have no doubt that any one who goes to the United Nations will find as soon as he reaches New York

[Shri C R Pattabhi Raman]

that the Indian delegation—it is rather embarrassing to pat ourselves on the back frequently on this, but it has to be done—is one of the most respected delegations every year in the United Nations. That is all due to our foreign policy and our refusal to accept anything immoral or merely expeditious, and finally if I may say so, to our great leader who has been piloting our foreign policy for more than a decade.

With regard to our foreign policy—external affairs, one finds oneself in the happy position in this House when he talks about it. This is the first time that I speak about it. I feel, if there is unanimity or near unanimity on any subject, it is on the question of our foreign policy. We have got bouquets from all quarters. It is not a policy of expediency. It is not a new thing. If you go to the Congress resolutions of the thirties, you will find some reference to co-existence and you will find reference to the path of the golden mean if you turn to the Vedas or the Buddha. You will also find the word co-existence which is our word, popularised by India, if not coined by India, used by India from early times, even before we became a free nation. It is a word used along with Panchsheel in international relations. I may also say that the people of USSR as well as the Government, I am sure, realise the force of this policy. At a very critical time in Russian history, we adumbrated this policy of co-existence and they have expressed their gratitude all along. I have much pleasure in supporting the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh).
Mr Speaker, Sir, the report of 1958-59 of the Ministry of External Affairs deals with Administration, States in special treaty relations with India, foreign possessions, India's neighbours, South-East Asia, East Asia, West Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas and United Nations. It is an exhaustive report and I think the House will

agree that whatever the Prime Minister has been doing so far with regard to foreign policy in India is not only satisfactory, but the whole world is appreciating it. I shall deal with Pakistan because, presently, that is engaging our attention.

The report says:

"The year began with serious deterioration in Indo-Pakistan relations, caused by the irresponsible and aggressive attitude of Pakistan local authorities in border areas and the occurrence of a large number of border incidents particularly on the eastern border."

About this portion of the report, I will say that the cause of aggression is not Pakistan, because Pakistan does not count anything without the military strength of USA. Pakistan is divided against itself. There is East Pakistan, there is West Pakistan and the majority of the people in Pakistan are not in support of General Ayub Khan. Therefore, Pakistan has no strength. It can only be a nuisance. We cannot even take notice of Pakistan and we are going to take serious notice of the fact that the USA is behind it.

Before its break-up, there was the regional pact known as the Baghdad Pact. In that the UK, Pakistan and Turkey and Iraq were parties. The USA was not even a party. Under Article 52 of the United Nations Charter, justifiably there can be regional arrangements to defend aggression from any quarter. The Baghdad Pact which existed before could have been justified under the United Nations Charter, because it was a regional pact somehow or other. But, now the USA and Pakistan have entered into a bilateral pact. That cannot be a regional pact because, the USA does not belong to this region. Pakistan, Britain, Iraq and Turkey which were parties to the Baghdad Pact belonged to this region. Britain has some

influence and some interest in this region; therefore, it could be a regional pact. But the U.S.A. entering into a treaty with Pakistan cannot make it regional pact. It cannot be justified as it is against the Charter. Therefore, we can lodge a protest with the U.N. that U.S.A. entering into a pact with Pakistan is not supported by the United Nations Charter.

It will be absurd to imagine that U.S.A. and Britain will come to war with India because Pakistan wants it. Pakistan stands nowhere. It is the intention of the Anglo-American bloc that matters, and to find out that, we have to go into the history of the conflict in the frontier and Kashmir regions.

It is clear that a new type of military imperialism is coming into existence replacing the political imperialism of old. This military imperialism allows a country full internal independence, but preserves a military strategic base for keeping it under undue influence.

In Cyprus a treaty has been negotiated, and in it there is a clause that there will be a military strategic base in Cyprus for the U.K. Lately Malaya was made independent, but there also we found that there was a Commonwealth Overseas Troops Agreement. So many countries are given independence, but there is always a clause that there will be a military strategic base.

We have to find out whether when India was given independence, there was some similar agreement which we may term a military strategic base granted to Britain, and for that I will just quote the conservative *Daily Mail* of London of the 8th April, 1946, when negotiations were going on between Britain and India for transfer of power. The *Daily Mail* then referred to the establishment of a military strategic base in the following words:

"There is likely to be a treaty between Britain and India lasting

for 15 or 20 years and granting Pakistan for this interim period.. The treaty would also provide for Britain to maintain non-aggression troops on the North Western Frontier and Baluchistan. The plan was said to have been put by the British delegates to Mr. Jinnah and he had agreed to it."

So, the cat was out of the bag. Long before the transit of power, there was being negotiated a separate agreement with Mr. Jinnah who was going to be the Governor-General of Pakistan, and in that agreement it was plainly said that the U.K. wanted to have a military strategic base in Pakistan before it promised independence. At that stage, on 8th April, 1946, the Pakistan, that was then being granted was, as in the contemplation of the British Cabinet, only for 15 or 20 years, a limited period. So, if we go into the history we find that the talk of military strategic base was already there in 1946.

And what do we find after 10 years now? Kashmir is hanging in the balance. The Gilgit agency is there. It has also got a history of its own. In 1846 Maharaja Gulab Singh got the whole of Kashmir, but the British reserved the Gilgit agency for themselves, and in 1851 they put in there a Seasonal British political officer. In 1877 after the ill-fated Afghan War, that officer was designated as the British political agent in Kashmir. Then in 1935 when the Government of India Act was being passed, which was a limited transfer of power, the British people became very conscious of Gilgit, and they took a 60 years lease from the Maharaja of the Gilgit agency. When in 1947 there was a complete transfer of power, that Gilgit area has been retained somehow or other. We do not know how it was retained. Mr. Cunningham was the Governor in North-West Frontier Province at that time. He knew that Gilgit was very important as a military strategic base. And thus tribal areas were included to attack Kashmir by him.

[Shri Kalika Singh]

The House knows that the military was one unit till 31st March, 1948, and the attack occurred on 25th or 26th of October, 1947. At that time the whole military was Indian military, it was not divided, it was under one administrative unit. And the Supreme Commander-in-Chief was Lord Auchinleck. So on 23 October, 1947, if there was any attack on Kashmir or in any part of India or in any part of Pakistan, when the whole military was one unit on that day, then the responsibility cannot be either of Pakistan or of India. The responsibility was solely that of Britain and that of the British Crown under whom Lord Auchinleck was then acting as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. I think when Mr Jinnah was going to declare war, the difficulty was put before him that there could be no war between India and Pakistan because the Army had not been divided, and army personnel had not opted this way or that way. Therefore, that point is very important. Pakistan is not behind this mischief, and no other country is behind it but the United States and Britain who are keeping Kashmir hanging in the balance for such a long time in their own interest. In this connection, I shall quote what Mr Ralph Izard wrote in January, 1947 and it appeared in a chain of papers in the United States.

His exact words were

"What will happen to British military power in India, in view of Clement Attlee's promise of Independence of June 1948, is a question which the Prime Minister did not discuss in his address to Commons. India's strategic position is illustrated most strikingly by the princely State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is bordered to the west by Afghanistan and North West Frontier Province and to the east by Sinkiang and Tibet. Its northernmost area abuts on the Tadzhik Republic of the Soviet Union.

This northernmost area known as the Gilgit Agency was taken back from the Maharajah by the British in 1935 under a sixty years' lease. It is administered by the British military, and special permission is required to enter it because the Gilgit Agency is the site of the least publicized and probably most strategically important British air-base—it is the closest of any to Soviet industry east of Urals. The immense industrial concentration lying within the triangle bounded by Nizhny Tagil and Chelyabinsk, Stalinsk and Barnaul and the copper centre of Karaganda is all within a 1500 mile radius from Gilgit by air."

So this is the importance of Gilgit. In 1947, January, when Independence was being granted to India, the point had already been raised by Ralph Izard that while granting Independence they had to retain this Gilgit area for themselves. That is what we are finding today. After ten years the military strategic bases are still there.

In the *Sunday Times* of London, a map has appeared. In that map in Pakistan two or three US military bases have been shown. That is very important because the *London Times* is a very responsible paper if it gives the strategic bases of the USA in that map: one in Karachi and one in the North West Frontier Province. We can safely conclude that for all these ten years, Pakistan has been in some secret agreement and her Independence itself is conditioned by that agreement. That was a secret deal by Mr Jinnah and that, I think, is always put in the face of the Governor-General or any successor who is in charge of Pakistan.

About that, we have to enquire from the USA or from Britain or from any other country that is interested, whether Pakistan has got any such secret agreement conditioning her Independence.

The second thing about U.S.-Pak. Pact is the interpretation. The USA and Pakistan have entered into a pact. Now it is said that if the attack is from a Communist-controlled country, only in that case the USA will come to Pakistan's help. But Pakistan is in actual possession of the weapons and other things supplied by the USA. If Pakistan enters into any part of India or Kashmir, the USA can very easily say that Kashmir is a Communist-controlled country, and in that guise, they can interfere. The war danger is not from the USA or Britain or even from Pakistan. But the whole thing may pass to the Security Council. If there is a threat of war and the situation is represented like that, the whole matter is likely to go to the Security Council and the Security Council will begin to send international observers. We sent our observers to Egypt, Viet Nam and so many other places; so we cannot just say that we will not allow international police force or observers being sent to Kashmir.

So we have to guard against these contingencies. Whatever Pakistan might be doing—Pakistan in its own interest will not try to invade India—the USA will try to take advantage of it. In his report made in March, 1958 Dr. Graham has said that a settlement of the Kashmir question is still pending. 'It might be a fact that the USA instead of trying now to leave the matter, is straightway trying to create border incidents or encouraging Pakistan to create conflict with Kashmir or with India. If the situation worsens in that manner it may happen that the whole matter may go to the Security Council, and once the Security Council takes over charge of the matter, they may hold a plebiscite in a wrong way. They will try to send in an international police force or a set of observers, just as we sent to Lebanon.

That is why I want to impress upon the House that once there is a conflict

between India and Pakistan, the situation may pass to the Security Council. Therefore, we have to guard against that. We have not to create any such situation that the USA might take advantage of.

Shri Hynniewtia (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I believe it is due to the fact that India is a multi-racial country that we are having for ourselves a federal Constitution. Ours, therefore, is a unity in diversity and I believe that India may be a picture of the World State visualised by many peace-loving persons in this tension-ridden world today, if we as a nation could find a means whereby the interests of the racial minorities and the rest of the nation will be reconciled and made complementary to each other.

Our country is strewn all over by a variety of tribes at different stages of development. These tribes constitute the racial minorities that require the protection and paternal care of the Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, in order to maintain their culture, their identity and their ways of life intact. Although the Union and the States stand committed to the tasks of promoting the educational, and economic interests of the tribes and protecting them from social injustice and from all forms of exploitation, I am afraid I could discern a growing inclination on the part of the major communities among whom we are living to regard the tribals as a sort of a liability and a spoke in the wheel of uniformity in administration and development. As a result, many of our rights are being denied and the spirit of the Constitution and the laws framed under it ignored.

After being in the country's capital for two years and also in this House, an increasing feeling has got hold of me that as far as the vast majority of the people in this country are concerned, we hardly exist. At best, our

[Shri Hynniewta]

existence appears to be more imaginary than real. It is in consequence of that fact that the mortal hit of a police bullet on a sweeper here in Delhi could raise a storm of protest inside as well as outside the House, while prolonged shedding of blood in the Naga Hills passes almost unnoticed.

Our tribal people in the border areas are sinking fast in the mire of economic depression to which they were thrown as a result of partition. There are none that count who will shed a tear of sympathy for them. Government efforts at providing them with relief, follow the pattern of a few coins thrown at random at a crowd of beggars.

Only when the country was pricked by the thorn of Naga revolt that it was awakened to a dim realisation that there were such things as tribals in the eastern frontier of India. Almost by unanimous consent the operation to remove the thorn was undertaken but the awareness lasted only as long as the smarting of the wound continued. We must realise also that the operation costs a lot in terms of money, in terms of human suffering and in terms of prestige and if the pricks occur in other parts, septic conditions may develop thereby rendering the eastern frontier vulnerable to subversive activities. It must be borne in mind that the whole eastern frontier except a small portion in the Cachar district is predominantly inhabited by the tribal people. The strategic importance, therefore, of this area cannot be over-emphasised. A thinking nation will realise that it can ignore the people at the border only at its peril.

When once asked whether the happenings in Telengana had any bearing on India's foreign policy, our Prime Minister replied that it was the frontier areas that could exert some influence in our relationship with other

countries. Yet, it was after the coming of communism in Tibet that some real interest was shown in the development of NEFA. Their cultural affinity of the NEFA tribes with the Tibetans is too strong to be brushed aside.

Similarly, it was two years after the start of the Naga revolt and the failure of the Assam Government to suppress it that the Government of India saw the wisdom of taking away the Nagas from the purview of the parochial policies and control of the State Government of Assam. But is it wise that we should wake up only when danger is knocking at the door? Is not eternal vigilance the price of liberty? A happy and contented people in the border, I submit, are a far more dependable guarantee to India's security and territorial integrity than a vast mighty army stationed in it.

I have been following the debate in this House today with great interest and I regret very much that none of the Members who participated in it made a reference to an amount of Rs. 11.5 crores to be spent in the tribal areas. It seems nobody cares to see whether this amount is properly spent or not or whether we are achieving the objectives that we have placed before ourselves as far as those areas are concerned.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Everybody believes that it is well spent.

Shri Hynniewta: It may be of interest for this House to know that it was to a large extent on account of the loyalty of the Nagas that the British were able to check the Japanese invasion of India during the last war in Naga hills and Manipur. Arms were abundantly supplied to the Nagas and it is these arms by which the Nagas helped the foreign rulers that they are now using in fighting against our own national Government. A tragic turn of events indeed!

The Constitution has imposed certain obligations on both the Central and the State Governments to discharge towards the tribals, especially in the case of the Eastern tribes for whom special provisions were incorporated in the Constitution. The Prime Minister described these obligations as the granting of opportunities to the tribals to grow in their roots and in accordance with their wishes, genius and traditions. Nothing can be more precisely expressed and nothing can be more desirable in policy. But it is very unfortunate for us to find that very little if any, of this principle is translated into deeds anywhere in the tribal areas except, I admit, to some extent in the NEFA. The administrative policies of the Government in those areas are characterised by drift, confusion, and lack of direction rather than by a consistent drive along a definite course, constantly aiming at the goals to be attained. By virtue of their similar social and cultural and physical characteristics the eastern tribes fall in the same category and their problems, needs and backwardness are basically the same.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude. He has taken fifteen minutes already. He will have two more minutes if he wants.

Shri Hynniewta: But I regret to say that the guiding principle in the mind of the Government while dealing with these questions, it seems, is to wait and see and leave the initiative to chance. They are more concerned with the maintenance of the *status quo* rather than to go to the root of the matter and have a final solution of the problems existing there.

Owing to the limitation of time at my disposal I will now come to the situation in the Naga Hills.

Describing the situation in the Naga Hills the Government White Paper claims that "the law and order position considerably improved since the creation of the unit on December, 1957 peaceful conditions generally prevail in the area and the adminis-

tration is in full control". If the figures in the Budget be taken as an indicator of the actual state of affairs there, the Government claim is, at best, only partially true. According to revised estimates, expenditure in 1958-59 is to the tune of Rs 312 lakhs out of which Rs 75 lakhs only is devoted to developmental work and relief. The rest an amount of Rs 237 lakhs, is spent mainly on administration and police. For 1959-60, the overall expenditure will be Rs 344 lakhs, out of which Rs 205 lakhs will be set apart for administration and police. Of the balance of Rs 106 lakhs, about 50 per cent will be consumed by establishment, pay and allowances of officers. From these figures it is evident that while about Rs 40 will be spent for every Naga for ruling and policing him, only about Rs 10 is provided for his upliftment. The Budget figures also register a rise of Rs 15 lakhs on the current expenditure of Rs 180 lakhs on the head "Police".

If the Naga hostiles have lost, as the Government claim, the support of the majority of the Nagas, and peaceful conditions generally prevail in the area it should be possible by now to normalise the administration and make it less top-heavy. The elections should have been held so as to associate the Nagas with the administration and thereby convince them that they are not subjects but the arbiters of their own destiny inside the Indian Commonwealth. Neither was this done nor the nomination of a representative to this House made, as required by the Naga Hills Tuensang Division Act of 1957. Taking the above facts and figures as a whole, it is apparently clear that the situation in the Naga Hills has not undergone any substantial change.

18.03 hrs.

[**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

In the NEFA the picture is more or less the same, though no trouble exists at present there. Out of the budget provision of Rs 807 lakhs, Rs 534 lakhs is apportioned for the constabulary, Rs 183 lakhs for the adminis-

[Shri Hynniewta]

tration and only a small sum to the order of about Rs 55 lakhs will be devoted to the actual development work, education of the people in that area, etc

It is, therefore, on the basis of these facts that during the debate on the Budget I remarked that the emphasis that the Government are laying is more on the question of law and order than on development in distributing funds for this area. I would appeal, therefore, to the Prime Minister to reverse this emphasis, to devote more time to the tribal areas and bring all the eastern tribes under the care of his Ministry. He should see also that the tribals are kept in peaceful conditions, not through fear of the rifle or the lathi, but through the opportunities to grow in accordance with their wishes and to decide things for themselves.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise not to criticise the foreign policy of the Government of India nor to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Government of India as far as the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned, but I rise to seek some clarifications about border demarcations in the adjustments of areas between Tripura and Pakistan, such as, firstly, the dispute over the river Feni and secondly, the allowance of an integral part of Tripura State, near about as big as the present territory of Tripura State to be absorbed in East Pakistan.

In reply to my starred question No 1530 dated 8th April, 1958, the hon Deputy Minister of External Affairs of the Government of India stated that according to the Radcliffe Award the Government of India claims that the mid-stream of the river Feni is the boundary of Tripura, but the Pakistan Government claims the whole of the stream as the boundary of Pakistan.

What was the position of this river Feni before Independence? No one who was not a State subject of Tripura

was allowed to pass by boats, to carry anything by boats, to pass by walking or swimming or to catch fish in the river without taking the permission from the then Tripura State Government. This rather conventional right which was enjoyed by the Tripura State was there from time immemorial. That right was recognised by the British Government, the then paramount power. When the British Government was leaving India, giving her Independence, it was made clear in the proclamation given by the British Government that the sovereignty of the rulers of all the Princely States of India would be vested in them. As such, may I ask how Lord Radcliffe can be made to come into this picture? He cannot come into the picture, because it was recognised and it was accepted by the British Government the then paramount power. So, he has nothing to do with it, as far as the Feni river is concerned.

So, both the claims—the claim made by the Government of India that the mid-stream is the boundary of Tripura and the claim made by the Pakistan Government that the whole of the stream is the boundary of Pakistan—are inconsistent with and contradictory to the proclamation and recognition of His Majesty's Government of Great Britain.

My second point is concerned with Chakla-Rosnabad known as the *zamindary* of the ruler of Tripura State which is now to be absorbed in Pakistan. Chakla-Rosnabad is as big as the Tripura State itself. It extends to the south up to Dhoomghat to the north up to Shreemangal, to the west up to the east bank of the river Maghna, a tributary of the river Padma and to the east up to the present boundary of Tripura. Once a battle was fought between the Ruler of Tripura and the Nawab of Gour and the Ruler of Tripura was defeated. The result was that this portion of Tripura which is known as Chakla-Rosnabad was annexed to the Nawab. After the British succession, and at the time

when Her Majesty the Queen, Queen Victoria, was on the throne of England and when Lord Canning was the Governor-General of India, the Queen's proclamation was made. One of the subject-matters of that proclamation was the Indian princely States. Following that proclamation, an agreement was entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Ruler of Tripura State, and accordingly it was settled that—(1) Chakla-Rosnabad would be recognised as part and parcel of Tripura State. Secondly, the British Government would be the Political Administrator of this area. Thirdly, the Ruler of Tripura would be Revenue Administrator of this area. Fourthly, the income of this area would be treated as the income of Tripura State and accordingly, the income would be spent for the development and progress of Tripura State. Fifthly, Chakla-Rosnabad would not be recognised as the personal property of the ruler of Tripura, but the ruler would be the Revenue Administrator.

To commemorate the agreement and as a sign of friendship, Her Majesty Queen Victoria presented a piece of yellow coloured silk cloth of which the borders were stitched with gold cloth. A silver horizontal bar, sustainer of that silk cloth, was affixed to a perpendicular silver rod, which was affixed to a silver stand. That royal present was put in the Durbar Hall of the Maharaja's palace. Along with many others, I have been seeing the royal present from my boyhood.

After sovereignty was returned to the ruler, the entire area of Chakla-Rosnabad ought to have come to be added with Tripura State. I am surprised why it has not been done. Had it been done, there would have been no problem of refugees, no problem of Tripura as far as production of food, vegetables, egg, fish, etc. and essential commodities are concerned. There would have been no problem of transport and communications. I am sure that from any quarter up till now, proper representation was not made before the Government of India.

But it is never too late to rectify mistake.

Lastly, I would like to say something about the border protection of Tripura, i.e. of India. I cannot understand why the Government of India is allowing the 4,000 ex-servicemen of Tripura, who during the second World War fought in the Burma front gallantly under the South-East Asia Command of which the Supreme Commander was Lord Mountbatten, to sit idle. They can be recalled to form battalions of Home Guards for the protection of borders.

श्री बाबू (बाराबकी) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, आज मानव ससार दो हिस्सों में बंटा है। एक हिस्सा ३० वें अक्षांश के उत्तर में बसे वर्तमान सम्यता के उतराधिकारी लोगों का है और दूसरा उसके दक्षिण में बसे पृथ्वी के घनहीन लोगों का है। पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था ने एशिया, अफ्रीका और अन्य भू-भागों में मृत्यु रूपी शान्ति स्थापित कर रखी है। दरिद्रता और युद्ध पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था की दो राक्षसी मन्ताने हैं। दरिद्रता और युद्ध पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में बढ़ते हैं। दो तिहाई मानवता के लिये भूख, पराधीनता, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी तथा एक तिहाई आबादी के लिये, जो कि गोरी सम्यता की पोषक है, युद्ध। आज दुनिया इन्हीं दो हिस्सों में बंटी है। चाहे रूसी खेमा हो चाहे अमरीकी खेमा हो, यह दोनों खेमे एक ही सिक्के के अलग अलग पहलू हैं, और दोनों ही गोरी सम्यता के पोषक हैं। आज भारत की राजनीति अंग्रेजों की विदेश नीति में जुड़ी हुई है। यही कारण है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का जो तृतीय खेमे का निर्माण करना चाहिये था उसमें वह सफल नहीं हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान और इंग्लिस्तान की विदेश नीति के जूड़े होने का क्या परिणाम होता है मैं उसकी तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ।

कई बार इस सदन में और बाहर यह भाग की गई कि हिन्दुस्तान को राष्ट्र मंडल से अपना सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद कर लेना चाहिये

[श्री यादव]

२६ जुलाई, सन् १९५६ में मिस्र ने स्वेज कैनल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। अगर इस घटना की ओर हम देखें तो स्वेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण इस युग की सबसे महान् और बड़ी घटना थी। काले मुल्क ने गोरे मुल्क की सम्पत्ति पर बिना मुआवजा दिये कब्जा कर लिया और उस पूँजी पर कब्जा कर लिया जिससे कि अंग्रेजों ने लागत से भी कई गुना ज्यादा पैसा कमा लिया था। लेकिन चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति अंग्रेजों की विदेश नीति से बंधी हुई है इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री ने स्वेज समस्या के बारे में जो कहा वह हिन्दू अखबार में निकला था और वह इस प्रकार है :

“स्वेज समस्या के बारे में मिस्र ने जिस से भारत का दोस्ताना रिश्ता है, बहुत सी उचित और सही बातें कही हैं। फिर भी मैं कहूँगा कि जिस तरह मिस्र ने स्वेज नहर पर कब्जा कर लिया, वह हमारा रास्ता नहीं है। हम दूसरा रास्ता मानते हैं। लेकिन दूसरों की झलोजना करने का हमें क्या हक है। हमारे रास्ते में थोड़ा सा फर्क है। यदि वे, यानी मिस्र, दूसरा रास्ता अस्वीकार करते तो बहुत सी दिक्कतें नहीं पैदा होतीं।”

२४ सितम्बर के हिन्दू अखबार में यह निकला था। उसमें ब्रियानी राजीनामे का जिक्र करते हुए प्रधान मन्त्री ने बताया कि कर्नल नासिर ने उम राजीनामे की धारा २ का उल्लंघन किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह धारा २ क्या है। वह धारा इस प्रकार है :

“मध्य पूर्व में बड़ी शक्तियों के परस्पर विरोधी स्वार्थों ने स्थिति को और भी दुरूह बना दिया है। इन समस्याओं पर विचार करते समय उनकी योग्यता ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये, लेकिन समाधान वैध आर्थिक स्वार्थों की रक्षा करते हुए सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रों की स्वतन्त्रता पर आधारित होना चाहिये।”

यदि बड़ी शक्तियों और धनी मुल्कों के वैध आर्थिक हितों की सताए गए राष्ट्रों में सुरक्षा होनी है तो संसार में तरक्की, बराबरी, भाई चारा, कायम होना असम्भव है और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि फिर यदि ऐसी नीति अपनाई जाती है तो इन सारे देशों में स्वतन्त्रता, समानता, और समता को नमस्कार कर लेना होगा। ब्रिटेन के एक सोशलिस्ट संसद् सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जो हैं हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजों के अन्तिम वाइसराय हैं। जब ऐसी नीति अपनाई जायगी तो उसके ऐसे ही नतीजे निकलेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान को सही विदेशी नीति अपनानी है तो उसे तृतीय कैम्प का निर्माण करना चाहिये जिसके लिये भौतिक और सैद्धान्तिक दो आधार होने चाहियें। जब तक यह दोनों आधार नहीं होते हैं तब तक तृतीय कैम्प का कभी भी निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं अब कुछ पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा। आज पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी सदन में जिक्र हुआ है। आज जो हिन्दुस्तान की नीति है और जो पाकिस्तान की नीति है, उसके सिलसिले में मैं यह प्रश्न कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के झगड़े का अन्त होना चाहिये। लेकिन उस का अन्त करने के लिये जिस प्रकार की हमारे देश की सरकार की नीति चल रही है उस से उस झगड़े का अन्त होना सम्भव नहीं प्रतीत होता। यदि आज दोनों देशों की विदेश नीति को हम देखें तो कोई भी बुनियादी फर्क नहीं है। पाकिस्तान को तो सिर्फ इतना ही हक है कि वह सिर्फ अमरीका का गुलाम बना रहे, वह अपने अमरीकी मालिक को छोड़ नहीं सकता, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के हक में इतना अन्तर है कि वह कभी रूस की तरफ और कभी अमरीका की तरफ बना रहे। उसे इस की आजादी है बरना बुनियादी तौर पर दोनों

में कोई फर्क नहीं है। जब तक वह स्थिति बनी रहती है तब तक पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का झगड़ा तय नहीं हो सकता। इस सिलसिले में बहुत नॉक शॉक भी हुई। पाकिस्तान के मसले को ले कर, कश्मीर के मसले को ले कर, प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत से बयानात दिये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर के मसले को ले कर जो हिन्दुस्तान की नीति रही है वह गलत रही है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने हमेशा यही किया है कि वह एक आदमी पर ही निर्भर रहती रही है। जब शेख अब्दुल्ला थे तब सिर्फ उन्हीं के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने सारा भरोसा किया और वहाँ की जनता से अपना सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया। आज जब शेख अब्दुल्ला नहीं हैं और उन की जगह पर बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद है, तो आज भी उसी एक आदमी पर सारे देश की नीति चल रही है। यदि इस तरह उसे चलते रहने दिया गया तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कश्मीर की समस्या का कोई हल नहीं हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का सम्बन्ध कश्मीर की जनता से होना चाहिये न कि वहाँ के किसी व्यक्ति का यहाँ के किसी व्यक्ति से।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अब थोड़ा बात बतलाऊँ। कश्मीर के सिलसिले में प्रधान मंत्री ने यह शिकायत की है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपना वादा तोड़ा है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में दोनों ने ही अपने वादे तोड़े हैं। कश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री शेख अब्दुल्ला ने यह वादा किया था कि कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहेगा, लेकिन वह अपने वादे से मुकर गये। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कश्मीर के लिये कोई वादा किया था। उन का वादा यह था कि वहाँ पर मतगणना होगी। लेकिन आज मतगणना से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मुकर रहे हैं। इस के साथ ही यह भी सुनने में आया है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला से प्रधान मंत्री की कभी बातचीत हुई थी। कश्मीर को मूटान जैसी आजाद स्थिति देने का विचार किया

गया था। जब इस तरह से विदेशी मामलों में एक आदमी से बात कर के खिलवाड़ होता रहेगा तो कैसे काम चल सकता है? इस तरह से परिस्थिति उलझती ही रहेगी।

इस के बाद नागा लोगो का प्रश्न उठता है। मेरे एक मित्र बे सदन में बोलते हुए कहा कि नागा इलाकों की—जिसे नेफा कहते हैं और जिसे पूर्वी उत्तर सीमांचल प्रदेश कहता हूँ—स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है। वहाँ एक तरह का लीह आवरण कायम है। अगर मैं आज वहाँ पर जाना चाहूँ तो उस के लिये एक विशेष परमिट की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। आज वहाँ की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, अगर वहाँ की स्थिति को काबू में रखना है तो लीह आवरण से वह नहीं रह सकती है। हम फौज को ले कर उस को काबू में नहीं कर सकते हैं, पुलिस को ले कर काबू में नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज जो वहाँ पर विद्रोही हैं वे सभी हमारे देश के लोग हैं, उन से थोड़ा सा प्रेम से, थोड़ा सा मोहब्बत से पेश आना चाहिये। इस समस्या का ममझना चाहिये। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? आज हमारे देश का क्या मार्ग है? जो गरीब नागाओं का प्रश्न है उस को सत्य और अहिंसा के रास्ते को छोड़ कर गोली और बन्दूक का रास्ता ले कर सुलझाया जाता है। लेकिन जब गोवा का प्रश्न आया तो सत्य और अहिंसा की दुहाई दी जाती है। एक मूढ़ ने दो जवाने रूँगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा? जब कोई अन्दरूनी मामला हो तो लाठी, डंडा और बन्दूक चलाई जाये लेकिन जब विदेशी मामला हो तो सत्य और अहिंसा की दुहाई दी जाये इस तरह से तो आज जो नागा प्रश्न उलझा हुआ है वह और भी उलझता जायेगा। हम को चाहिये कि हम जरा हमदर्दी से काम लें, जोकि आज हम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

आज अगर हम लोग नेफा से जाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ जाने की इजाजत क्यों

[श्री यादव]

नहीं है ? हमारे देश के एक हिस्से के लोग दूसरे भाग में जा कर क्यों न सही बातों को जाने ? मैं आप से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले नवम्बर में हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े नेता जोकि कभी कांग्रेस में थे, लेकिन आज नहीं हैं, वहाँ की स्थिति को देखने के लिये जाना चाहते हैं, मेरा मतलब डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया से है, वे बहुत पुराने नेता हैं, वे पहले आसाम जाना चाहते थे और वहाँ से नेफा के इसाके में जाना चाहते थे। लेकिन उन को वहाँ नहीं जाने दिया गया। वहाँ के गवर्नर से जो परमिट मिलती है, जो बिजा मिलता है, वह उन को नहीं दिया गया। एक ही मुल्क के अन्दर दो मुल्क कर दिये गये हैं।

गवर्नर माहब ने साफ इन्कार तो नहीं किया बल्कि यह कहा कि तुम मुझ से आ कर मिल लो। मिलने के बाद न जाने क्या बातचीत हो और उस के बाद वह फिर वापस आये, यह कैसे कनवीनियेट हो सकता है, किसी आदमी का कोई प्रोग्राम होता है, कोई कार्यक्रम होता है। इस तरह से आज नागा प्रश्न के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रही है। जिस तरह से आज आप सत्य, अहिंसा इत्यादि की बात वैदेशिक मामलों में करते हैं, विदेशी रिश्तों के बारे में करते हैं, वैसी ही नीति अगर नागा समस्या को हल करने में अपनाये, तो इस समस्या को बड़ी आसानी से समाधान हो सकता है।

आज जितने माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण किये हैं, उन में मेरे अधिकांश ने यही कहा है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति बहुत मफल रही है तथा हिन्दुस्तान का देश और विदेश में बहुत बड़ा नाम है। मैं समझता हूँ जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने ये बातें कही हैं, उन के विचारों में हिन्दुस्तान का बड़ी नक्शा रहा होगा जोकि आजकल अलबारी में रहता

है या सिनेमा के पटल चित्रों में प्रधान मंत्री और उन के किसी स्वागत समारोह में शामिल होने या उन के द्वारा किसी को स्वागत समारोहों में शामिल करने में रहता है। लेकिन इसी से हमारे देश की वैदेशिक नीति को आका नहीं जा सकता है, इस तरह से उस का आका जाना एक गलत बात होगी। जब हम अपनी वैदेशिक नीति को आकते हैं तो सब में पहले हमारा ध्यान काश्मीर की ओर जाता है, फिर गोआ की ओर जाता है, फिर अफ्रीका में कालो के साथ जो ना-बराबरी का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, उस की ओर जाता है, और इस के बाद इंग्लैण्ड में जो व्यवहार काले लोगों के साथ होता है, होटलों में उन को नहीं जाने दिया जाता है, उस की तरफ जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री तथा हमारी सरकार के सामने इन प्रश्नों का कोई महत्व ही नहीं है। अगर किसी व्यक्ति को कहीं पर घूमने नहीं दिया जाता है और उस के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर कोई काम-रोको प्रस्ताव लाया जाता है तो अध्यक्ष महोदय कह देते हैं कि यह मामूली चीज है कि किसी को निकाल दिया गया या किसी के साथ क्या बर्ताव हुआ और क्या नहीं हुआ। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कहा हमारी इज्जत है ? हर जगह पर हमारी पालिसी नाकाम रही है। आज काले और गोरो के बीच द्वन्द चल रहा है, हैब्स और है-नोट्स के बीच में द्वन्द चल रहा है, एक के पास सब कुछ है, शक्ति है, भोजन है दूसरे के पास कुछ नहीं है। इस चीज को हम खत्म करना चाहिये था। परन्तु जिस प्रकार की नीति हम अपनाये हुए हैं, उस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान जो सह-अस्तित्व का नारा बुलन्द करता है यह सह-अस्तित्व का नारा कहा है ? सह-अस्तित्व की बात तभी हो सकती है जबकि एक तीसरे कैम्प का निर्माण करने की कोशिश की जाय। इस के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के मिर

पर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आई है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जितने भी ग्रैंडर-डिवेलोपमेंट कंटीज हैं, जितने भी पिछड़े हुए मुल्क हैं, उनका एक संगठन बने, एक दूसरे से मदद ले कर सारा काम किया जाय, एक दूसरे की सलाह-मसिवरे से काम किया जाय और जब यह चीज हो जायेगी तभी जा कर जो दो विरोधी कैम्प हैं, जो आज शीत युद्ध चला रहे हैं, उन के अन्दर से मन-मुटाव कुछ कम हो सकता है, उन की नीति में कुछ फर्क पड़ सकता है और वे सह-अस्तित्व की आवश्यकता को अनुभव कर सकते हैं। आज हमारी सरकार ने इस के बारे में क्या किया है ? जब तक विश्व पंचायत स्थापित नहीं होती है, जब तक सारे संसार की रचना के लिये एक वर्ल्ड डिवेलोपमेंट आथोरिटी नहीं बनती है, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ, विश्व का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। आज भारत सरकार ने यह जो बीटो का अधिकार बड़े राष्ट्रों को मिला हुआ है, उस का भी विरोध नहीं किया है। एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन है जिम को यू० एन० ओ० कहते हैं, उस के सदस्य कौन हैं और किन को अधिक अधिकार प्राप्त है ? दो चार पांच इम के चौधरी हैं और उन को अधिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, और जो छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्र हैं, उन का तो उस में प्रतिनिधित्व भी नहीं, रिप्रिजेंटेशन भी नहीं है। जब तक इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है तब तक ममार किस तरह से मानवता की ओर बढ़ सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति कैसे सफल कही जा सकती है ? हिन्दुस्तान ने तो हम तरह के किमी भी प्रश्न को उठाया नहीं है, इन के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात ही नहीं की है। वह विश्व सरकार की स्थापना की ओर बढ़ा ही नहीं है। उसे चाहिये था कि विश्व सरकार की स्थापना के लिये प्रयत्न करता, बीटो का विरोध करता। जिस तरह में बालिग-अताधिकार पर देशों के अन्दर चुनाव होता है, उसी प्रकार से विश्व पंचायत के लिये भी चुनाव होते और हर राष्ट्र अपनी

आवादी के आधार पर अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजता उस पंचायत में और इस के साथ ही साथ एक बड़ी राज्य सभा जैसी कमेटी हो सकती है जिस में हर मुल्क अपने प्रतिनिधि भेज सकता था। जब ऐसा होता तभी युद्ध की सम्भावनाये समाप्त होने में सहायता मिल सकती थी, काले गोरों का प्रश्न हल हो सकता था, मानवता को नई दिशा मिल सकती थी, युद्ध के खतरे से मानव समाज बच सकता था और हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की की ओर बढ़ सकता था।

श्रीमन्, आज क्या हो रहा है ? आज हमारी जो नीति है, वह एक प्रकार से हैंड टु माउथ चल रही है। इस की जरूरत हुई तो इस को इधर मोड़ दिया जाता है और उस की जरूरत हुई तो उस को उधर मोड़ दिया जाता है। यह कोई सिद्धान्त वाली नीति नहीं है, सत्य और अहिंसा की रट जो भारत लगाता है, उस के अनुकूल यह नीति नहीं है। यह एक सारे संसार का प्रश्न है, दुनिया का प्रश्न है, सारे देश का प्रश्न है, चालीस करोड़ व्यक्तियों का प्रश्न है, एक दो व्यक्तियों का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान सोच विचार कर के अपनी नीति में इस प्रकार से तबदीली करे कि एक तीमरी शक्ति का निर्माण हो और कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान अपना राष्ट्रमंडल में सम्बन्ध विच्छेद तो कर ले। जब वन गेमा कने तो शायद जिस तरह में कर्नल नासर ने म्वेज नहर का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के दिखाया है, उस तरह का काम हिन्दुस्तान भी कर सकता है। तभी जो विदेशी पूँजी हिन्दुस्तान में लगी हुई है, उस का अन्त हो सकता है करोड़ों रुपया जो देश का देश से बाहर जाता है, वह जाना बन्द हो सकता है। इस्लाम की दलाली वाली नीति से न तरक्की के रास्ते पर हम चल सकते हैं और न स्वस्थ परम्परायें ही पड़ सकती हैं।

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): It would be really unrealistic if we were to discuss foreign affairs today without pinpointing our attention on the most important problem, namely the attitude of Pakistan and of the USA.

The difficulties that we are now feeling in the international sphere, the problems that we feel we have on the defence side, are very largely due not so much to Pakistan's attitude, not so much to the bases that Pakistan has built around us with American aid, not even to their border raids, but more due to the help that Pakistan has been getting from the USA.

From 1954 we in this House have been referring to that problem, we have been pointing out how Pakistan has been getting military aid, we have pointed out the weapons that Pakistan got, the other equipment that Pakistan got which is encouraging her to take this fighting attitude against us. We have also brought to the notice of the Government the bases and other things built around us, the missile bases, the naval and air bases and I am glad to submit to this House that Government has agreed that the points we have tried to make out are really genuine and Government is looking into these things.

Hence we have got to think of the other problem, namely, the attitude of America, and how we should deal with it.

In this connection, we have to think of three aspects, namely, our foreign policy or external affairs, our defence organisation in our internal policy, and thirdly, which is more important, the foreign loans and purchases that we have been making, which has been a handle for America to browbeat us, or to say that she is friendly towards both of us, with Pakistan by giving military aid to them, and with India

by giving us loans and aids. Therefore, we have to consider all these three points together. It is the third aspect, which, to my mind, is more important than the other two, because it is the loans that we are getting, which are very largely responsible for our complacency or our approach to the problems in the international sphere and in foreign affairs.

If we can look at the loans that we have been getting, we shall see that though we have been getting loans, we are not getting them in cash, excepting the foodgrains that we are getting under the PL-480 agreement foodgrains which they would have dumped into the sea had they not occasion to give it to us and proclaimed to the world that they are helping us. We should not be ungrateful for that help, but does that mean that for the sake of those aids, we should submit to any kind of unfriendly attitude on their part or that we should submit to the way in which they are giving military aid to Pakistan? And bases have been built in Pakistan, both guided missile bases and naval bases and submarine bases, aerodromes also have been built for plans of the B-47 and B-52 type, those heavy bombers. Due to these bases and the foreign equipment and aid that Pakistan is getting, she is taking this attitude, and we are helpless. Of course, America is giving statements that the recent bilateral treaty read with their Constitution and other things does not entitle Pakistan for American aid against India. But I submit these are two different questions. The first is military aid, military bases and military equipment in Pakistan. That is one aspect.

May I continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think hon. Members would not have any objection, if the hon. Member is allowed to finish his speech today, so that we may have the reply to the debate tomorrow.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then, the question is what aid we are getting, what loans we are getting, and whether we can do without them. I would submit that most of the loans, except the grain loans, we are getting not in cash, not in articles that we can purchase anywhere in the international market, but we are getting equipment which are mostly American in manufacture.

In this connection, I would refer this House to the recent difference that arose between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Defence Ministry regarding the contract with Komatsu for tractors. At first, our defence organisation had entered into a contract with International Harvester, UK Branch, who had agreed to give us the know-how, who had agreed to sell the tractors at a particular price, but in the meantime, our International Bank came in, there were some agreements between India and the USA, they were to give us some money, and under that agreement, it was indicated that we had to purchase from the US International Harvester. The price was immediately raised, we understand, by about Rs 10,000 per tractor. And then the International Harvester refused to give us the know-how of the high-powered tractors. That is one of the items that we have been purchasing.

Another item that we have been getting is the equipment required for these community projects. We have been talking about all these community projects and we are getting trucks and jeeps from America for this organisation. Most of those are high-priced, and we have not till now compared the prices, with those prevailing in other markets, secondly, we have not ascertained whether these are so very essential or not. For every project, we are getting three or four jeeps which are not necessary, and which at the same time enable an officer who would have normally camped in some village in the rural areas to go back to the headquarters, with the result that he has less of popular contact. So, it is

necessary that we should scrutinize all these foreign loans that we are getting in a realistic manner.

We should find out whether we could get on without these loans, because once we have the guts to tell America that we are following Panchsheel we have no grievance against Pakistan or America, we have no idea of aggression against Pakistan, we have no ill-will towards America, let America give all the help to Pakistan, but as far as we are concerned, in view of the military aid that she is giving to Pakistan, which is helping that country to be so aggressive against us, to conduct border raids and to force us to adopt counter-aggression measures, in which case they can ask America to help, if we adopt that attitude there may be a change in the situation. We can take a very Panchsheel attitude in this matter and we can tell Americans "Gentlemen, you are quite at liberty to help Pakistan, if you like, with your military aid and all that, but as far as we are concerned, please allow us not to take anything from you." If we simply took that attitude, we could have set right much of the difficulties and we could have brought America to its proper senses. But unfortunately, we do not take that attitude.

Of course, our country wants to go in a big way and is trying to do all these things in a big way with so many tractors, trucks and jeeps from America. It is quite all right. But if it is a choice between our independence and these aids, we would certainly prefer independence and we would not allow any other country to resort to any transgression against our territorial rights. Whether on the borders of Assam and West Bengal or over the skies of Jammu and Kashmir, we would not allow any other country to violate our territorial rights.

If the call is given by the Prime Minister today in the name of national defence, in the name of national

[Shri U C Patnaik]

reorganisation, I am sure the people will be prepared to tighten their belts and to manage to do much better work without all these trucks, tractors, jeeps and all that. Let the call come. There will be less of differences in the country, there will be less of agitation, if he gives the call in the proper way. But here we are seeing our boundaries violated. From Delhi, from your palatial air-conditioned buildings you cannot imagine the way in which the border-area people are feeling, the fears of those people who are being shot, whose sanctity of home life is being violated by Pakistanis, schools and hospitals being raided. All these things are going on and we here are talking of various minor matters, other matters, not thinking of the sanctity of our national frontiers.

That is why I say that there is so much of frustration in the country, that all kinds of troubles are coming forth, all kinds of people take advantage of any slogan to set other people against the country. Why? Because on major national matters, we have not been able to rouse patriotism, to rouse enthusiasm. We have made the people feel that we are forgetting our border areas in West Bengal and Assam. We are making people feel that we have forgotten our people in 'Azad' Kashmir as well as in Jammu and Kashmir. We are feeling today that one day if there is an attack of a particular type, which I have indicated to the Defence Minister, long long ago—about two years ago—if there is an attack of a particular type, if they manage their grand strategy in such a manner, we may lose the entire Jammu and Kashmir, not only that, we may also stand to sacrifice our one full army corps which is there and a number of our military personnel who have gone to Jammu and Kashmir in defence of the country. That may happen. Therefore, we want that our country should on the international level maintain such a position

as I have indicated. We do approve and appreciate Panchsheel. We are proud of it. We are proud that our international policy has raised us in international esteem. There is no doubt. But, at the same time, our dependence upon certain foreign countries for certain supplies, may be to make India great, may be to help our development drive, loans more than what are required for our necessity, our dependence upon U.S.A., I would analyse, the so-called economic aid these are, in any overall analysis, responsible for the way in which U.S.A. is dealing with us and with Pakistan.

There is absolutely no doubt in our minds. We have been looking into this problem from 1954 and from 1954 I had the privilege of telling this House from time to time about the help that is given to Pakistan, the bases that are being built up in Pakistan, the likely grand strategy of their attack. And the reply that we have got from Government is that everything was all right. With all respect to Government, we must realise that the more we allow Pakistan to be strengthened, bases developed and organised, the greater the danger it is for us, and a time may come when it will be impossible for us to defend ourselves.

We are no doubt going on with all these development programmes. But what is the value of these development programmes if there is any attack and if we are not prepared for it? Some of us who have been studying the Defence problems of this country can assure the House that it will really be a danger to us if there is an attack. If there is an attack with these foreign weapons, if there is an attack through fifth columnists inside the country, of whom we have a fairly good number, it will be a very difficult problem for us.

Therefore, let us try to guard against future dangers. Let us tell America straight and now. It is no good taking this matter to the UNO and asking U.S.A. for explanation because they have got the explanation ready. They say that in their bilateral agreements though it is not written specifically about communist aggression, they mean only that, their constitution means and their past commitments indicate that it is only communist aggression against which they have committed themselves. That is what they are explaining.

It is not very difficult for them to say, well, "India is communist minded. There is the Kerala Government which is a communist government. The co-operative farming that the Government of India is taking up is an acceptance of the communist principle by India and, therefore, India is a communist country, though outwardly they talk of democracy" They may say though we are taking the garb of democracy we are a "communist menace," this communist aggression they could help in putting it down.

There is also another aspect. They need not come in according to the bilateral agreement. They need not use their "forces" against us. They will simply watch across the frontier. The guided missiles, the 5,000 mile guided missiles or the 1500 mile guided missiles will do the job; their weapons may be used by Pakistan and we must be prepared for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member must conclude now.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Only one minute Sir.

When our Government tells us not to be worried because everything is right, we take them at their word. There is no doubt. At the same time, we say, why not have a small committee or why not ask the Planning Commission just to see what are the

equipment that we are getting from America, whether we can avoid getting some of these articles, whether we can get those things at a cheaper rate from other countries just as our Defence Minister has now done in the case of the Kumatsu and other agreements. Just have a small group in your Planning Commission or in your big organisation a small cell to consider what are the things that we are getting from that country as so-called aid. Only one thing you have to make clear to them that we do not want all these things, that we do not require superfluous things, those things which we can manage without. I am sure, if there is a discussion on that subject, we in the House can point out a number of items which can be avoided. Avoid the maximum number of items I am sure you will have no trouble at all and the other country will realise that we have known how to act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Only one minute, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That one minute should not be stressed so much.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I got my chance last of all

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then too he has got his full share.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I was discussing with some friends I have all the time been under the impression that because of our ideology of *Panchsheel* we have been tolerating this attitude of U.S.A. But I find that it is not our ideology of *Panchsheel* alone but our hope of getting some more "financial aid" from the other countries is there and that is why they are helping Pakistan militarily but they are prepared to give something as a bait. This just shows that we do not take proper steps to anticipate what is coming in the near future and I am afraid that

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

unless we take proper steps, NATO, that is Portugal and Goa and then the Baghdad Pact, that is Pakistan, will both try to launch an offensive against India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I also give the hope to the hon. Member that he would get something more in the next Demand. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the remarks they have

made. There has hardly been any criticism of the Demands as such. Most of the criticism or most of the discussion related to broad questions of policy and I shall endeavour to deal with some of these matters tomorrow.

18.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of Clock on Tuesday, March 17, 1959 [Phalguna 26, 1880 (Saka)].

[Monday, March 16, 1959/Phalguna 25, 1880 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSTO
6277-6314

S Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1236.	"India 1958" Exhibition	6277-82
1237	Outstanding dues from the Municipal Committee	6282-83
1238	Fertilizer production	6283-85
1239	Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd	6285-88
1240	Agarbatti Industry	6288-90
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1242	Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation	6293-95
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1246	May Day as paid holiday	6296-98
1248	Tea propaganda	6298-6300
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1251	Lockouts in Kolar Gold Mines	6301-02
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1253	Chiria Mines of Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd	6304-06
1256	All India Radio	6306-08
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
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6314-75

S Q
No

1243	Trade with China	6314-15
1245	Protected Industries	6315
1247	Chandigarh Capital Project	6315-16
1250	Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.	6316
1254	Export of textiles to Indonesia	6316-17
1255	Fertilizers Factory at Sahupuri	6317-18
1260	M/s National Sugar Mills Ltd	6318
1261	Trade with Pakistan	6318-19
1262	Lemon-Grass Oil	6319

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

S Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
1263	Land acquired for Jheel Kuranja Colony, Delhi	6320
1264	Assault on Indian Customs Official in Pakistan	6321-22
1265	Indian Statistical Institute	6322
1266	U N Secretary's General visit	6323
1267	Calcutta Dock Labour Board	6323-24
1268	Closure of Ilmenite Producing Factory	6324
1269	Publication of Northern India Amrit Bazar Patrika	6325
1270	U S Military bases in Pakistan	6325-26
1271	Exhibition of film 'Gulab ka Phool'	6326
1272	East African Cultural Group	6326-27
1273	Shim clearance	6327-28
1274	Indian traders in Tibet	6328
1275	U S A Small Industries Exhibition	6329
1276	India 1958 Exhibition	6329
1277	Export of engineering goods to Indonesia	6329-30
1278	Export of cashew-nuts	6330-31
1279	Shortage of Office accommodation in Delhi	6331
1280	Spinning mills in West Bengal	6331-32
1281	Development work in Kirtinagar Colony	6332
1282	Export of Kashmiri goods	6332-33
1283	Gift of Re-conditioned machine tools from the U S A	6333
1284	Detention of transit traffic at Karimganj	6334
1285	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	6335
1286	Balance of trade with East Africa	6335
1287	Government publications	6335-36
1289	Unemployment of jute mill workers	6336-37

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1934.	Bharat Sewak Samaj	6337-38
1935.	Delhi Race Course Club Grounds	6337-38
1936.	Labour disputes in Punjab	6338-39
1937.	Accommodation for Central Government Offices in Dalhousie	6339
1938.	Indian Embassy, Washing- ton	6339-40
1939.	Aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir	6340
1940.	Plan outlay for 1959-60	6340
1941.	Cinema Hall in Nangal Fertilizer Factory Area	6340-41
1942.	Coir Industry in Orissa	6341-42
1943.	West Patel Nagar tenements	6342-43
1944.	Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh	6343
1945.	Training in handloom Industry	6343-44
1946.	Export of films to Russia	6344
1947.	Import of photographic goods	6344-45
1948.	I.F.S. (B)	6345
1949.	Industrial development of Bihar	6345
1950.	Research in conditions of labour	6346
1951.	Delhi Garments Co- operative Industrial Society Ltd., Najafgarh Road	6346-47
1952.	Passports to Aligarh University Students	6347
1953.	Multi-storeyed buildings for Central Govern- ment Offices at Chandigarh	6347-48
1954.	Playing of Indian music abroad	6348
1955.	Board for the development of Small Inventions	6348-49
1956.	Indo-Burma Trade	6349
1957.	Employees' State Insu- rance Scheme	6350
1958.	Unemployment in U.P.	6350
1959.	Assistance to Bhutan	6351-52
1961.	Silk Textile Standard- isation Centres	6352
1962.	Development of Khadi	6352-53

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1963.	Indian High Commis- sioner's Office, Australia	6353-54
1964.	National Small Indus- tries Corporation	6354-55
1965.	Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance	6355-56
1966.	Per-capita outlay	6356-57
1967.	Indians in Burma	6357-58
1968.	Capital invested in Companies	6358
1969.	Symposium on Multi- storeyed buildings	6358-59
1970.	Tungsten carbide plants	6359-60
1971.	Documentary films for students	6360
1972.	Tinopol and det indus- tries	6360-61
1973.	Import of motor cars and spare parts	6361-62
1974.	Export of medicinal herbs	6362-63
1975.	Bonus to labourers in sugar mills	6363
1976.	Soap-nuts	6363-64
1977.	Journalists in the Min- istry of Information and Broadcasting	6364-65
1978.	Indian handicrafts stalls	6365
1979.	Singareni collieries	6365
1980.	Handloom cloth sold in overseas emporia	6366
1981.	Claims of displaced persons from rural areas	6366
1982.	Appeals filed with Chief Settlement Commis- sioner	6367
1983.	Revision of rents of accommodation in Delhi and Simla	6367-68
1984.	Production of vulgar films	6368
1985.	Bee-keeping in Punjab	6368
1986.	Reviewing Sub-Commis- sioner of the Central Advisory Council of Industries	6368-69
1987.	Defective designs of public buildings	6369
1988.	Kirtinagar colony	6369-70
1989.	Aluminium Factory, Kolhapur	6370
1990.	Second All India Agri- cultural Labour Enquiry	6370-71

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1991.	Export of dal to Ceylon	6371
1992.	Manufacture of cars	6371-72
1993.	Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh	6372
1995.	Indian Foreign Service	6372-73
1996.	Textile Mills	6373
1997.	Companies registered in Madras	6373-74
1998.	Automobile Industry	6374
1999.	Employees of the C.P.W.D	6374-75

OBITUARY REFERENCE 6375

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Kashinathrao Vaidya who was a member of the Provisional Parliament

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 6375

A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 13th Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 6376-77

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha —

(i) That at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1959 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th February, 1959.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the following Bills —

(1) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 9th March, 1959.

(2) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 10th March, 1959

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.

(3) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 1959

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 6377

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 9th February, 1959 —

(1) The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

(2) The Appropriation Bill, 1959

(3) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

EXTERMENT OF A MEM- BER 6377-78

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication dated the 14th March, 1959 from the District Magistrate, Ambala, intimating that Shri A. K. Gopalan, Member, Lok Sabha, was removed from Punjab to Delhi in order to prevent him from committing an offence under section 7-A of the Punjab Security of State Act within the precincts of Punjab State

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6378-82

Shri Naushir Bharucha called the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation to the reported winding up of the Rehabilitation Department.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Meharchand Khanna) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 6382-83

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement on the demands of the domestic workers.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6583—6572

- (1) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy Commenced and concluded The Demands were voted in full.
- (2) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs commenced The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY.
MARCH 17, 1959/PHALGUNA
26, 1880 (Saka)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs and discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education