

दो स्वतन्त्र देश हैं और आपस में उनको एक दूसरे के साथ ट्रीटी आदि करने का अधिकार है हम से वह जो भी चीजें या सहुलियतें मांगेंगे हम उनको देने को तैयार हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमको इस तरह से ऐक्सप्लायट करने के लिये तो यह नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if similar trade facilities are extended, as far as trade between India and other countries that pass through Pakistan is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Does Pakistan afford to us similar facilities for our trade with other countries across Pakistan?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is trade going on between Afghanistan and India. Pakistan has to give us facilities, and it is doing that.

Shri A. P. Jain: What exactly is the provocation for this new request since an agreement already exists? Are any new commodities going to be sent from Pakistan to Nepal?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I could not follow the latter part of the question.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether any new commodities are going to be taken by Nepal from Pakistan through India?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We do not know about the commodities. As I said, they want to extend their trade further. Their desire seems to be to extend it on a big scale. They want us to give them necessary facilities. So far as transit is concerned, we have to impose certain conditions, make some checks etc. They want us to do it quickly.

Shri A. P. Jain: The reply is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he does not know whether any new commodity has been added to the list.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister of External Affairs has stated just now that there will be no control on such trade, so far as India is concerned. What will be the benefit derived by this country by allowing Nepal to extend her trade through India.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The question of benefit does not arise.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no question of any benefit to this country. It is a mutual arrangement of extending facilities to a friendly country.

Shri Ranga: Is it not in our general interests and will it not be more profitable if we extend our trade with Nepal than allow it to extend its trade with our rivals, by making available to it goods of better quality and that too at cheaper rates?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have done it. In fact, we have taken various measures in this regard. I might inform the hon. Member that recently our Minister for International Trade had gone to Kathmandu and he had discussions with the Nepal Government, as a result of which our trade with Nepal is going to expand a great deal.

Defence Training Institutions

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*588. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence training institutions proposed to be opened by the Central Government in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing institution are not sufficient to cope with the rush of trainees; and

(c) when and where these institutions will be opened?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Two institutions for training of Air Force personnel have recently been sanctioned. Besides, a recent proposal from Army Headquarters to open an Artillery Centre and a clerk's Training school is under examination.

(b) After the emergency, capacity of old training institutions was augmented and new institutions were opened. Generally speaking, the expanded capacity has proved adequate.

(c) One institution for training of Air Force personnel will be opened in Baroda early in the next financial year. The second institution will be opened at Hyderabad, but it is not possible to give any date at present.

श्री यशपाल सिंह क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इन संस्थानों को खोलने के लिए उनमें क्या क्राइटेरिया रक्खा है और लखनऊ से ५० लाख की जायदाद का जो औफर हुआ है सैनिक स्कूल वहाँ खोलने के लिए उस पर गौर किया है यदि नहीं तो क्या उसका कारण बतला सकते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally these locations are decided on the facilities available at those places, particularly about accommodation and other things, like, communications etc. Sometimes other considerations, like family accommodation, are also taken into account. About the Sainik School in Lucknow, of course, this matter is with the State Government and, I think, they have decided something about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरठ डिवीजन जहाँ सब से ज्यादा जवान हैं और सब से ज्यादा यहाँ से मिलेटरी में रिटायरमेंट होता है तो क्या मेरठ डिवीजन के लिए कोई खास तजवीज है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Requirements of training institutions are decided on the considerations of the Army as a whole and not of a particular division as such.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that there are not sufficient number of training institutes in the South except at Bangalore?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is not true. There is, for example, the Air Academy which is being set up at Hyderabad; then, there is an Air Force Training Centre at Coimbatore. There are other institutions also. There are a lot of other things too.

Shri D. J. Naik: What would be the capacity of the Training Institute at Baroda and what will be the number of trainees to be recruited every year?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: To begin with it will have more than 150 officers and nearly 350 other ranks.

Shri Majithia: Is there any proposal afoot to move the Sainik School away from the Punjab?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require notice.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : सरकार जो सैनिक स्कूल चला रही है उनमें डिफेंस की ट्रेनिंग का भी क्या समावेश किया जायेगा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sainik Schools can be described as public schools with military bias. Some military training is given there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if the Government is aware of the fact that besides the Air Force Wing of the Army there is also a Naval Wing and the Infantry Wing? May I also know if any efforts have been made to step up the number of trainees in these two wings of the Army, namely the Naval Wing and the Infantry Wing, during the last year of emergency?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is nothing as Infantry Wing but there certainly is the Naval Wing and certain steps have been taken about it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How many institutions like that are there in Maharashtra and where are they located?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are some training institutions in Poona, for example. Then there is the Artillery Centre at Deolali near Nasik. That is a very traditional artillery training centre. As far as the trade training centres are concerned, they are at Aurangabad and other places.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इन सैनिक स्कूलों के अन्दर राज्य सरकारों का महयोग कितना होता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना होता है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : ज्यादा तो राज्य सरकारों को करना पड़ना है। राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ती है। कहीं पर स्टाफ की पेज की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लेनी है और स्क्वाटरशिप भी वह देती है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गोवा, दामन और ड्यू में भी क्या इस प्रकार की कोई प्रशिक्षण संस्था खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Signals Training Centre is already functioning in Goa.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो सैनिक स्कूल हैं उनमें शिक्षा या इंस्ट्रक्शन का माध्यम क्या है ? क्या हर राज्य में जो सैनिक स्कूल खुले हैं उनमें इंस्ट्रक्शन का अलग अलग माध्यम है या एक ही है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : राज्यों में अलग अलग सैनिक स्कूल चल रहे हैं लेकिन इंस्ट्रक्शन का मीडियम एक ही है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह माध्यम क्या है यह बतलाया चय ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : माध्यम तो अंग्रेजी है।

वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी संस्करण
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*५८६. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :} \\ \text{श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :} \end{array} \right.$

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी में वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लोक-सभा के प्राय-व्ययक सत्र के अवसान में उस समय उपलब्ध होते हैं जब उन मंत्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में वाद-विवाद समाप्त हो चुकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं कि मंत्रालय अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी संस्करण अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के साथ-साथ मंद मंदियों को दें ?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अनुवाद की अपर्याप्त सुविधाओं तथा मद्रास में त्वरित कार्य भार बढ़ जाने के कारण १९६३ से पहले कुछ मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों को वितरण करने में विलम्ब हुआ।

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को आवश्यक आदेश दिये गये कि वे अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा होने से पूर्व ही अंग्रेजी संस्करणों के साथ-साथ सुनिश्चित रूप से हिन्दी संस्करणों का वितरण करें। परिणामतः १९६३ के बजट सत्र के दौरान सदस्यों को हिन्दी संस्करण ठीक समय पर उपलब्ध कर दिये गये। १९६४ के बजट सत्र के लिये भी उन्नी प्रकार की कार्रवाई की गई है।

[[a) and (b). Prior to 1963, there were some cases of delay in circulation of Hindi versions of Annual Reports on account of inadequate facilities of translation and delay in printing due to rush of work.]

(c) Necessary instructions were issued to ensure supply of Hindi version along with the English version before the Demands for Grants of different Ministries were taken up for discussion. As a result, during the Budget Session of 1963, Hindi versions were made available to members well in time. Similar action has been initiated for the Budget Session, 1964.]

श्री त्यागी : मालूम होता है कि आप के स्टाफ का आदमी हिन्दी लिखना जानता नहीं है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : रामायण वाली हिन्दी नहीं होगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : It seems to be the first question in our parliament that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has answered a question.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी भी कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि जो अनुवाद हुआ है, उसमें कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट्स लाने की जरूरत है और अनुवाद ठीक नहीं हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उनका काम नहीं है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी त्यागी जी की शिकायत हुई है कि अनुवाद ठीक नहीं है । इसके अलावा और कोई शिकायत नहीं है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : जो अनुवादक इन रिपोर्ट्स का ट्रांसलेशन करते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की चेष्टा की है कि उनकी एजुकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशंस क्या हैं और क्या वे इतनी योग्यता रखते हैं कि अनुवाद ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह जो ट्रांसलेशन का काम है यह हर मिनिसट्री में अलग अलग होता है । मेरा काम तो यह है कि वे ठीक समय पर इन प्रतिवेदनों को लायें, यह देखूँ । अब किस मिनिसट्री में कैसे ट्रांसलेटर्ज हैं, इसका जवाब मैं कैसे दे सकता हूँ ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी को हिन्दी के साथ चलना चाहिये, हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के साथ नहीं और जब तक अनुवाद की इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था रहेगी और मूल में हिन्दी में कार्रवाई नहीं होगी, तब तक ये प्रश्न हल नहीं होंगे ? क्या सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी दोनों साथ साथ चल रही है । जवाब तो बहुत सी बातों का मिनिसटर लोग यहां अंग्रेजी में देते हैं, कुछ के हिन्दी में भी आते हैं । अभी तक तो ऐसा मिलसिला हुआ नहीं है कि दोनों साथ साथ जवाब दिये हों कार्रवाई के । जब मिनिसटर खुद जवाब देते हैं अंग्रेजी में तो क्या किया जाए उसका ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मेरे प्रश्न का मुझे उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सजेशन था जिसको उन्होंने सुन लिया है और अब मोचेंगे उस पर ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy : Every Member of Parliament is requested to intimate to the Lok Sabha Secretariat as to whether he or she wants copies of the parliamentary proceedings and various other reports in Hindi or in English. I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs what is the number of Members both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha who have specifically asked for Hindi version of all these things.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : I require notice for that. I do not know the figure now.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे कि कुछ जरूरी प्रतिवेदनों के अन्य भाषाओं भी संस्करण निकालें और उनको छापें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन साउथ इंडियन ने हिन्दी को बड़े प्रेम से सीखा है और एम० ए० तक हिन्दी पढ़ी है, क्या उन साउथ इंडियन को यह ट्रांसलेशन का काम सौंपा जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सजेशन है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन मिलते हैं सदस्यों को, यह उसका शब्दानुवाद होता है या केवल भावानुवाद होता है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हम तो समझते हैं, जहां तक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भावानुवाद है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : भावानुवाद है और अगर माननीय सदस्य समझें तो भाषानुवाद है ।

Shri Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made parliamentary history by answering the first question on this portfolio. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What has that to do with this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . and does he propose to repeat his performance in future?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : जो सवाल हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं और उन में कुछ गलती होने के कारण जब वे वापिस भेजे जाते हैं दुस्सुन करने के लिये तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वे अंग्रेजी में जाते हैं ? अगर हां, तो हिन्दी में ही भेजने के लिये भी क्या आपने सोचा है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : ये तो यहां लोक सभा सैक्रेटैरिएट से जाते हैं । मैं नहीं जानता हूं कैसे भेजे जाते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं उन में से क्या किसी भी मंत्रालय में प्रतिवेदन को मूल रूप से हिन्दी में लिखा जाता है और फिर उसका अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया जाता है या सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही लिखा जाता है और हिन्दी में बाद में अनुवाद कर दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल उन से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है और इसका वह जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं । उनका काम तो इतना ही है कि वे इनको छपायें और देखें कि क्वत पर ये तैयार होते हैं या नहीं । इसका जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है । बाकी का जो काम है वह मिनिस्ट्रीज का

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहां तक मुझे भानूम है अभी तक कहीं भी मूल प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा जाता है, यह सही है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain incongruities creeping in on account of the translation, may I know what exactly are the difficulties which the Minister experiences in having these originally composed in Hindi and then bringing them out in English?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall examine it. I cannot say it offhand here, but as I have said, so far as the original report is concerned, it is in English and it is translated into Hindi.

Pondicherry

*593. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in the absence of measures to permit lawyers of Madras Bar to

practise in Pondicherry, people of the Union Territory of Pondicherry are experiencing difficulties in securing the benefits from various Indian Acts recently extended to that Territory;

(b) whether any representations were received requesting the Government of India to move the Chief Justice of Madras High Court in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government have received a few representations urging that the lawyers from the Madras Bar be allowed to practise in the Pondicherry Courts. However, the Government of Pondicherry do not favour this proposal and consider that the local lawyers are competent to handle the cases arising from the Indian enactments enforced there.

(b) This question was raised by a litigant before the Madras High Court who decided that it was entirely within the judicial discretion of the local Courts whether or not to permit lawyers from outside the Union Territory to appear before them, as the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 and the Advocates Act, 1961 had not been extended to Pondicherry.

(c) As all matters affecting the legal profession fall under Entry 26 of the Concurrent List, proposal for such a Legislation has to come from the Pondicherry Government. No such proposal has been received so far.

Shri Umanath: All the 12 qualified lawyers of Pondicherry State are entirely not conversant with the Indian laws that have been recently extended to that State. May I know whether even after the High Court's decision referred to, giving discretion to the local magistrate to allow any lawyer of the choice of the respondent or defendant, the discretion is refused to be exercised by the local magistrates, and if so, the measures being

contemplated to give relief to the citizens in Pondicherry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that it is entirely within the discretion of the Pondicherry Government to promote legislation to meet this demand. A question was asked in this regard in the Pondicherry Assembly itself, and the Chief Minister has given the answer that they have got enough people who also understand and who are also able to administer the laws extended to Pondicherry.

Shri Umanath: While the Chief Minister has said that, may I know whether the lawyers in Pondicherry had undergone any study of the Indian laws such as the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Evidence Act that have been extended there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not competent to say whether they have got knowledge of those laws, but as far as the Pondicherry Administration is concerned they admit that they are capable and competent to do their work.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the report that the Chief Minister of Pondicherry State has openly said in the legislature that he disapproves of the extension of Indian laws to Pondicherry, and perhaps, generally speaking, he wishes restoration of the French juridical system, and if so what Government propose to do in regard to the introduction of Indian laws, that is, all kinds of laws, not only the criminal laws but also the civil laws, into Pondicherry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated in reply to Part (c) of the question what Government can do, because the item is under.....

Mr. Speaker: His question is different. . . .

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government have already introduced Indian laws there. It is possible that the Chief Minister had expressed his opinion; I do not know exactly what he said; he may have expressed his opinion, but that does not change the fact.

Relief to Families of Missing Army Personnel

*595. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to give relief to families of missing army personnel;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have decided that armed forces personnel, presumed dead, will be treated on par with those killed in action, in respect of family pension, gratuity and other benefits; and

(c) whether other States have put forward similar schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the rules of the Central Government, families of missing Army personnel are given a special family allowance equal to 45 per cent of pay of rank in the case of officers, and either that or family allotment, which ever is more favourable, in the case of Other Ranks for the first four months from the date from which they are declared missing. Thereafter, they are given a special family pension and children's allowance, if admissible, for a further period of five months or till death is presumed, whichever is earlier. When orders are issued presuming the death of missing Army personnel after following the prescribed procedure, they are treated like Army personnel killed in action for all official purpose. Their families are thus entitled to special family pension and other benefits admissible under

the rules for families of Army personnel killed in action.

In addition, the following *ex-gratia* grants have been given to the families of such personnel from the Army Relief Fund.

Officers: Rs. 1000 (in 2 equal instalments)

Junior Commissioned Officers: Rs. 300 (in 4 equal instalments)

Other Ranks and Non-Combatants (Enrolled). Rs. 200 (in 4 equal instalments).

The Punjab Government have decided that armed forces personnel presumed dead will be treated on par with the killed in action; the benefits admissible under the present Punjab Government Scheme are lump sum family grants to the families and monthly education grants for education of children and dependents.

A few other State Government have also sanctioned schemes for payment of *ex-gratia* grants, pension or interest-free loans. These schemes apply also to persons missing or who are presumed killed as stated above.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Punjab Government have received the endorsement of the Central Government, and if so, whether the Central Government have advised other States also to extend similar facilities?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There is no question of endorsement by the Central Government of some of the steps taken by some of the State Governments. Certainly, the maximum concessions that are given by one State have been indicated to the other States so that they can try to emulate them.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it will come into effect with retrospective effect? That is, may I know whether the Punjab system will come into effect from October, 1962?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that is what it is meant for.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in some States, the children of the families of the lost or missing army personnel are in a very bad way, and if so, what special relief has been extended by the Central Government to these people in the various States?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the Central Government are concerned, under their own rules, they are being given certainly some concessions. As for what the State Governments are doing, I have got information about some States. But in some States where such things are not available, if complaints are received, we invite the attention of the State Governments to those conditions, and if possible we ourselves do something about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have Government practically no responsibility towards such personnel? Will they consider that they have also some responsibility to them and will they discharge it as effectively as possible.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think it is certainly the responsibility of the Central Government. But in addition to that, some State Governments are doing it and we welcome it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसे आंकड़े हैं कि जिन सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न है उन की संख्या कितनी है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: The total number of missing personnel is about 1698.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have Government considered the unfairness of giving 45 per cent of the pay to the families of the officers and soldiers who are missing actually on national duty, and have they considered the possibility of treating them as being in service and, therefore, of giving them full pay on the basis of rank?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is another suggestion. It can be considered.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: यह जो आंकड़े बतलाये गये हैं उन में पंजाब के सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: It will not be possible to give the number of personnel from the Punjab.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी तक जिन लोगों के बारे में सरकार कंफर्म कर चुकी है कि वे युद्ध स्थल में मारे गये हैं और जिन के घर पर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट या सिविल के कोई डिप्टी कमिश्नर बं रह नहीं पहुँचे हैं उन के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन के यहाँ जा कर सरकार अभी सात्वना नहीं दे सकी है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we have reached practically every family.

Shri D. J. Naik: Are all educational facilities provided to the sons and daughters of these missing personnel?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as we are concerned, we give them some educational allowance per child depending on eligibility. But even some States are making some special efforts for giving them educational facilities.

Conference of Non-Aligned Nations

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

(a) whether Government of India have been invited to attend a meeting of envoys called in Colombo on the 23rd March, 1964 to prepare the ground for the second conference of non-aligned nations to be held later this year; and

(b) whether the invitation has been accepted and if so, who will represent India at the meeting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Government of India have accepted the invitation. The composition of the Indian delegation is under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At what level will Government compose the delegation—whether it will consist only of envoys or it will be at the ministerial level?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As the hon. Member is aware, the meeting is going to be held at the ambassadorial level.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have Government received any intimation about the agenda that is to be discussed there? If so, what are the broad items thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not an agenda which has been drawn up which they will consider. It is a preliminary meeting to draw up an agenda for the higher conference. * 4

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या इस डेलिगेशन में भी जैसा कि केन्या के डेलिगेशन में हुआ था नेता हो कर प्रधान मंत्री के कोई रिश्तेदार जायेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This remark should be expunged or withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This, I believe, is a Belgrade-type conference. Is it a fact that the Government has received an invitation from the Indonesian Government to attend a Foreign Ministers' conference preparatory to a Bandung-type conference there very shortly? If so, in view of the declared and well known opposition of Government to a Bandung-type conference, what has been the reaction of Government to that invitation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Government has received an invitation. As I had explained in this House some time

back, there was no question of our opposition to a Bandung-type conference . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Objection.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We had only placed before them certain difficulties that we had, and asked them to consider the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What has been the reaction of Government to that? Has it been accepted or declined?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall probably send someone there too.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government made sure that China will attend that conference or will not attend it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how many countries have already indicated their willingness to participate in this non-aligned conference, and to what extent the number has increased from the last conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Those countries which attended the conference at Belgrade alone have been invited to the preliminary meeting. There were 25 countries which attended there, and we believe about 20 have already accepted the invitation to go to Colombo.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether it is a fact that Marshal Tito has written to the Government of India to hold a preliminary Foreign Ministers' conference before this second Belgrade conference; if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This matter will have to be decided by the preliminary meeting.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that it is said that this Bandung-type conference is going to be a ground for strife, where there would be a lot of propaganda by China and

Pakistan against India, may I know whether Government have decided to sit at the same table with China at this Conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We understand from newspaper reports that China has not been invited to this conference so far.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now, later on they will be invited to the summit meeting.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister has said that they have come to know from newspaper reports certain things. We have also come to know that China has not been invited, but the question is whether they are posted with that information that China is not going to be invited, and therefore, there can be no objection to participation in this conference.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The participation of India has nothing to do with the participation of China. China is also an Asian country.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: if China is also invited, is India prepared to sit at the same table with China at such a conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, it may be, depending on various circumstances.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We only heard "yes".

Mr. Speaker: It may be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it the Prime Minister who is speaking here? It may be.

Mr. Speaker: For the present, the Minister has said they have no information excepting the newspaper reports.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleague's question was whether Government had decided to sit at the same table with China. He says: it may be.

Mr. Speaker: How can a decision be just disclosed when it is not known whether China would be there or not?

Shri Ranga: Why is it that Government have agreed in advance to attend either the one or the other or both the conferences without first ascertaining whether China will be there or not, without even making up their mind whether they want to attend the one or the other or both? Till now they do not seem to have come to any decision whatsoever.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think this is the main issue at all. We have given every consideration to this matter. China, as I was mentioning, is an Asian country.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government of India have taken a decision without first knowing whether China would also be there or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the Belgrade type of conference is concerned, it is a conference of non-aligned countries, and, therefore, it is presumed that China will not be invited.

Shri Hem Barua: We are talking about the Bandung-type conference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They will bear with me for a while. I was referring to Belgrade because Acharya Ranga referred to both. There I said it is clear that the countries which are not non-aligned will not be invited. China as well as Pakistan are supposed to be aligned countries. As for the other, presumably it will include them—it is not clear whether it will or not. I am not sure whether we have sent an answer yet, but the answer will be—in respect of this preliminary meeting,—that we may send some official to attend it. The mere fact that China will also be represented I do not think will affect our decision in that matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. The Prime Minister's

answer seems to be clouded by uncertainty and doubt. My hon. colleague's question was definitely whether we would attend irrespective of China attending or not. He says presumably. What does he mean by presumably?

Mr. Speaker: About the presence of China, the Prime Minister says whether it is present or not, it would not affect our decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is, even if they are present, we will attend? That is surrender to China.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the statement made by China that she is no longer an aligned nation, what are the chances of China's participation in the Conference of non-aligned nations?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया वह सुनायी नहीं पड़ा। और वह खड़े होते हैं तो लड़खड़ाते हैं। क्या यह मदन की मर्यादा के अनूकूल है कि एक बीमार प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह से यहां आए और कार्यवाही ठीक से न चल सके, और कब तक

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं व्यवस्था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपका कोई सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल है ?

श्री शिव नारायण नहीं।
(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह कोई लड़ाई हो रही है ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले वह दखल देते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जनमत में कभी भी कोई प्रधान मंत्री या मंत्री इस तरह से

बीमार रह कर काम नहीं कर सकता। तानाशाही और बादशाहत में ऐसा होता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप के कहने से नहीं बैठूंगा, आप अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अकेले मुझ को ही कहने दें तो बेहतर होगा, आप झगड़े में न पड़ें।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Pakistani Ambush in Kashmir

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*599. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by U.N. observers in Kashmir on the complaint lodged by Government about the recent Pakistani ambush of our patrol men; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, together with the findings and conclusions of their investigation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The United Nations Military Observers have visited the area and carried out investigations. The award of the Chief Military Observer on our complaint is, however, awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As a sequel to this, is it a fact that the Chief U.N. military observer in Kashmir asked for guarantee or safety to the U.N. personnel posted in the forward areas in Kashmir and, if so, is it a fact that our Government readily agreed to that, while the Pakistan Government refused? Has the matter

been reported to the UN for necessary action?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It has nothing to do with this particular investigation. We are discussing in this question Pakistani ambush. No such question arises at least about this particular question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since the commencement of the Pindi-Chini bhai-bhai era, which will perhaps be as short-lived as the Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai era, are there reports or are there reasons to believe that China is egging on Pakistan in such nefarious activities as this ambush and, if so, how many such cease-fire violations have been committed by Pakistan since the commencement of the Emergency and how many times have the U.N. observers taken action?

Mr. Speaker: There are so many 'how manys'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right. Are there reasons to believe that China is egging on Pakistan?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Particularly with regard to this incident? I do not think that China has anything to do with this.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since this particular ambush has taken place on this side of the cease-fire line near Karen, is it within the purview of the U.N. observers to go into this matter and, if so, has this matter been reported to U.N.?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, of course, it is in their purview to look into this matter.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the scope of deliberations of the proposed meeting of the two army commanders of India and Pakistan? Would this ambush also be discussed by the army commanders at the forthcoming meeting?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की जानकारी में यह है कि काश्मीर से लगती हुई सीमा के प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी सैनिक खाइयाँ खाँद रहे हैं और दूसरी सामरिक तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं? क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रेक्षकों की दृष्टि में यह चीज लायी गयी है, यदि हाँ तो उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या कार्रवाई की है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are encroachments and cease-fire breaches. These matters are brought to the notice of the U.N. observers and they take into account these matters also while deciding the question.

Chinese P.M.'s Flight over India

*600. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Prime Minister and his party flew over Indian territory on the 24th February, 1964, to East Pakistan by a scheduled service of the Pakistan International Airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that originally the permission to overfly the Indian territory by KLM planes was sought and given by our Government to two chartered KLM DC-8's to fly the Chinese Prime Minister and party over our territory;

(c) whether the flight of the Chinese Prime Minister over Indian territory by Pakistani planes is not in contravention of our terms; and

(d) if so, whether Government have brought this matter to the notice of China and Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The permission that had been requested was for two KLM aircraft to fly, without the Chinese VIPs, from Karachi to Dacca.

(c) The flight of the Chinese Premier over Indian territory by a scheduled service of the Pakistan Interna-

tional Airlines was covered under the standing arrangements that exist in terms of the Indo-Pak Air Agreement. The flight was, therefore, not in contravention of any terms.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if this repeated permission given to the Chinese Premier to overfly our territory is not a blatant confirmation of our policy of appeasement towards China, or, if it is not so, what else are the specific reasons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member presumes something by his question which is not right. It is a confirmation of our civilised behaviour even towards those who are our opponents and enemies.

Shri Hem Barua: Before putting the next question, may I know how long the hon. Prime Minister proposes to continue this civilised behaviour towards an enemy country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope we shall always be civilised.

Shri Hem Barua: Recently, China and Pakistan have entered into an air agreement, despite our objection to that, to fly Chinese and Pakistani planes over our territory with Chinese nationals abroad. May I know whether this flight of the Chinese Prime Minister over our territory by scheduled Pakistani airlines is not a violation or is it not a challenge to us because we have objected to the agreement to fly Chinese nationals over our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has no connection with this. It is quite a different matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that the Defence of India Act is still in force, and under that

Act China has been declared in so many words as an enemy country, what are the reasons for giving permission like this to the leader, the Prime Minister, of an enemy country, and does the Prime Minister think that this is civilised behaviour or cowardly behaviour?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No permission was required; no permission was sought or given. No permission was required, for the scheduled flight, of the Chinese Premier going.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस रास्ते से चाऊ एन लाई का विमान उड़ा था, क्या वह रास्ता उसके लिये हमेशा के लिये खुला हो गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो शिड्यूल्ड फ्लाइट थी, बेरवा साहब ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जैसे यह रास्ता अभी खुला रहा क्या वैसे हमेशा खुला रहेगा ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि इसी हाउस में प्रधान मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि भारत के ऊपर जो हवाई जहाज उड़ेंगे वे इंटरनेशनल कम्पनी के होंगे और यह भी कहा था कि उन हवाई जहाजों के सिवाय कोई दूसरा हवाई जहाज भारत के ऊपर से नहीं उड़ सकेगा ? क्या यह जो पाकिस्तान का हवाई जहाज उड़ा था यह भारत की परमिशन से उड़ा था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो शिड्यूल्ड फ्लाइट थी ठाकुर साहब ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या प्रधान मंत्री के अभिधान में सभ्य व्यवहार का अर्थ कम-जोर व्यवहार और घुटना टेक नीति होता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं ।

Industrial Unrest in Elluru and Guntur Jute Mills

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 *601. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shrimati Vimala Devi;
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Jute Wage Board have not been implemented in Elluru and Guntur jute mills in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has resulted in industrial unrest and strike in these places; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to secure for the workers the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Negotiations between the parties for implementing the recommendations have been going on for some time, but no agreement has been reached and the workers have gone on strike.

(c) The question of implementation is being pursued by the State Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या ये सिफारिशें इम्प्लीमेंट कर दी गयी हैं और अब कोई झगड़ा तो नहीं है ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया होता तो स्ट्राइक की नीबत ही न आती। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ६ मिल्स हैं इन में से चार ने इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया, दो ने नहीं किया। दो मिलें जिनमें समझौता नहीं हुआ है उन से लेबर कमिश्नर और यूनियन के बीच बातचीत चल रही है। और हम देख रहे हैं कि क्या रिजल्ट होता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह कब तक चलता रहेगा। इनमें कब तक समझौता नहीं होगा।

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यह स्ट्राइक और झगड़ा कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : मीटिंग्स लगातार चल रही हैं और भी अगर कोई समझौता नहीं होता तो यह मामला और इंडस्ट्रियल डिजाप्पूट माना जायगा। ट्राइबुनल को रेफर कर दिया जायगा।

Dr. Ranen Sen: The award of the jute wage board has been implemented in other States nearly six months back. May I know what steps the Central Government have taken to see that the jute mills in certain States like Andhra do implement this award, because the jute wage board was established by the Government of India and the Government of India have accepted the award given by it?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The Government of India generally leaves to the State Governments to implement the recommendations of wage boards. This has been left to the Government of Andhra to implement it and they are trying their level best to do it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जूट त्रिवेशी मुद्रा प्रान्त करने का प्रधान जरिया है। यह जो हड़ताल से जूट मिलों का काम बंद पड़ा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार, मालिक और मजदूरों को लेकर कब तक अनुनय विनय की नीति अपनाये रखेगी ? क्या उस के पास कोई ऐसा फारमूला है जिसको कि भ्रमल में लाकर वहां पर काम चालू करा के अपनी तरफ से फैसला कर दे ताकि वहां पर काम फिर से चलने लगे ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : फैसला ही करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लेबर आफिसर, यूनियनों और एम्प्लायर्स के बीच लगातार मीटिंगें हो रही हैं और कोशिश की जा रही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह स्ट्राइक खत्म हो जाय।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know from the hon. Minister whether

they have any information that, just as the strike and satyagraha have been led in Andhra Pradesh more for political reasons than for other reasons as far as levy on land is concerned, any political party has been instigating people and also seeing that the efforts of the Andhra Pradesh Government do not materialise?

Shri R. K. Malviya: We have not got any such information. The only information we have got is that one of the mills is in financial difficulties.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that from West Bengal, various complaints were sent to the Central Government that several mills were not implementing the jute wage board's award *in toto* and, if so what action has been taken to see that these mills also implement the award fully?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The report that we have got from the West Bengal Government is that all the mills have implemented the recommendations of the wage board. If the hon. Member points out any default by any of the mills, we will take action.

श्री कछवाय : संकट काल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये जो इस प्रकार से अनेकों स्थानों पर फैक्टरीज में झगड़े हो रहे हैं और काम ठप्प पड़ा है, उन झगड़ों और मामलों को जल्दी से निबटारा जाय ताकि काम चल सके क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए कुछ विचार किया है ?

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : सरकार ने बहुत विचार किया है । और पार्टीज का लेबर कान्फ्रेन्सेसों में आपस में समझौता हो गया है । एक तरफा फाल्ट नहीं है इसलिए यह स्थिति है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that two of the unions have gone on strike. May I know whether those two unions are affiliated to the INTUC, AITUC or HMS? If they have gone on strike, is it not a

clear violation of the code of discipline and, if so, what action Government propose to take against both these unions to Central organisations.

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have not got information about the affiliation of the unions.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question was . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the information.

Shri A. P. Sharma: For violation of the code of discipline, what action Government propose to take?

Mr. Speaker: He can look into the conditions there himself. Next question.

F-104 Aircraft

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*602. { **Shri D. C. Sharma;**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Maheswar Naik;
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's effort to obtain F-104 aircraft as a part of military assistance from abroad have met with any success so far;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to buy these aircrafts or other comparable aircraft on a commercial basis; and

(c) if so, the name of the firm with which negotiations have been held and the terms offered for the purchase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to furnish this information.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any recent effort has been made afresh to obtain such aircraft from any friendly foreign power and

if so, whether this matter was taken up during the recent visit of Mr. Talbot?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): No, Sir.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have considered the possibility of obtaining similar aircraft from any other country except the United States of America and, if so, the name of that country?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir; there is no proposal of that kind at present.

Shri Ranga: What are the countries wherefrom these aircraft are available, if they are willing to sell and if we are willing to buy, and at what cost approximately?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Soviet Russia and the United States of America are the countries from which we can certainly try to secure supersonic aircraft.

Shri Majithia: In view of the fact that these high-speed aircraft require a highly developed ground radar system, is equal attention being given to the ground equipment also?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Merger of Goa

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*603. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made for the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu with any State; and

(b) if so, from whom this demand has come and what reply has been given to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Various individuals and organisations, including the party which has formed the Government, have proposed merger of the Union Territory with the neighbouring States. The Government of India's policy on the question of merger has been stated time and again by the Prime Minister.

The Government of India hope that the Government and Legislative Assembly of Goa, established under the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, will work for the betterment of this Union Territory.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know, as the general impression goes, whether the Government of India is throwing its weight for the *status quo*; if so, why it is being done when the party which has won the elections as also the parties which have been rooted out have, by and large, voted for the merger except those who are pro-Portuguese?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government of India will certainly maintain the *status quo*. That is the promise given, and the Prime Minister has expressed that view. As for the rest, we find that although this was an issue fought in the recent elections there is no majority opinion in favour of merger.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The promise given was about the wishes of the people, and the wishes of the people have been expressed. If the Government of India thinks that the wishes of the people have not been expressed fully, may I know what are the reasons for such a thinking and what steps they are going to take to ascertain the wishes of the people now?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India feel that the present is not the time

to do it. Whether it is desirable or not desirable is another question. It is not the time to do it, soon after the liberation of Goa, the elections there etc. In any event it requires some time to quieten down, for feelings not to be excited there. There is a very strong party there—maybe it is not a majority but just nearly half—which is very much opposed to merger. So, raising the question now creates difficulties, creates trouble and diverts people's attention from the work of consolidation in Goa, and it is better for a few years to elapse. Then the matter may be taken up and let them decide as they choose.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जब प्रधान मंत्री जो और भारत सरकार बार बार इस बात को कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में कोई जनमत की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ का विधान सभा का निर्माण इसी आधार पर हुआ था तो जब इसी आधार पर गोवा की विधान सभा का भी निर्माण हुआ है और वहाँ पर बहुमत में वह पार्टी आई है जोकि गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय चाहती है तो भारत सरकार उसी नीति का पालन करते हुए इस बात की साहसपूर्वक घोषणा करे कि सिद्धान्त रूप में गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय भारत सरकार स्वीकार करती है, अभी नहीं तो चाहे फिर, लेकिन इसकी घोषणा तो कर दे कि वह सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार करती है या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किसी सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करने या न स्वीकार करने का तो सवाल वहाँ उठता नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि अगर जरूरत हुई और अगर लोगों ने इसे मांगा तो उसे हम बाद में कर देंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जम्मू काश्मीर प्रसेम्बली के निर्वाचनों के बाद आप ने कहा कि वहाँ प्लैबिसिटो की कोई जरूरत नहीं है तो वही सिद्धान्त गोवा

में क्यों नहीं एप्लाइ किया जाता ? जब गोवा की जनता ने अपना यह राय प्रकट कर दी कि गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय किया जाय तो भारत सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से उसे स्वीकार क्यों नहीं कर लती ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन सा नीति जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में हम ने स्वीकार की जिसे कि हम यहाँ स्वीकार नहीं करते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पार्टी वहाँ मेजरिटी में आई है उसका ख्याल यह है कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मर्ज किया जाना चाहिये तो वह चाहते हैं कि भारत-सरकार गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मर्ज करने के उमूल को एक्सप्ट कर ले ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इससे उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । किसी तरोके से उसमें यह मिलता जुलता नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ताल्लुक यह है पंडित जी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आगुमेंट कर रहे हैं । आप ने सवाल किया और उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जो ने कहा कि दोनों का आपस में कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है तो मैं उन्हें यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जनता को राय जो होती है वह जनतंत्र में सर्वोपरि होती है और जिस तरह से जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य की जनता की राय यह है कि वह भारत के साथ रहेगी उसी तरह से गोवा की जनता की राय यह है कि वह महाराष्ट्र के साथ रहेगी तो वही जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य वाला सिद्धान्त यहाँ गोवा में क्यों नहीं एप्लाइ होता है !

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Out of the 30 members only 14 are representatives of the party which favours the merger, and in the votes polled

also only 1,09,126 voted for the Maharashtra Gomandak Mandāḷ and the rest, which is more than this number, did not vote for the merger. It shows the wishes of the people.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What period in the opinion of the Government is long enough for the situation to quieten down and for the emergence of the issues more clearly so that the Government of India may take a decision either in principle or in actual practice?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India does not see any need for any hurry in this matter. It is immaterial whether it is done after five years' or ten years' time.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demarcation of Indo-Pak Border

*590. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the border with Pakistan which has not yet been demarcated;

(b) the area of the territory that is under dispute because of this; and

(c) how much of this disputed area is under the occupation of Pakistanis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Exclusive of the border of Jammu and Kashmir with West Pakistan, the length of the undemarcated Indo-Pakistan border is as follows, State-wise:

- (i) West Bengal-East Pakistan border 186.86 miles
- (ii) Assam-East Pakistan border 198 miles

(iii) Tripura-East Pakistan border 358 miles

(iv) Gujarat-West Pakistan border 285 miles.

Disputes arise not only because certain areas of the border have not yet been demarcated, but also because Pakistan is unable or unwilling to respect agreed decisions on the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the border. Broadly, the following are the main undemarcated areas where Pakistan has raised some dispute:—

(i) Boundary along Hankar Khal and Baikari Khal in the 24 Parganas of West Bengal.

(ii) Five villages south of Patharia forest and Umapati village in Assam.

(iii) Area known as "disputed area" at the headwaters of the Fenny River, in Tripura.

Roughly 500 bighas of land in the Lathitila group of villages in Assam and about 5 square miles in the "disputed area" at the headwaters of the Fenny river in Tripura, are now under the 'de facto' control of Pakistan, in contravention of the agreements for the maintenance of "Status quo" in these areas, pending final demarcation.

Shaktiman Trucks

*591. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 452 on the 9th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the reasons for the cost of indigenously produced components being higher than that of imported ones; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the production and reduce the cost of the Shaktiman Trucks?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) 1. The cost of